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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Powell on peers
The ennoblement of William Whitelaw has revived the debate about the value or otherwise of hereditary peerages. Enoch Powell comes out on the side of succession.

Out of tune
For 12 years Vladimir Horowitz refused to play in public. Glenn Plaskin explains why in the concluding extract from the first-ever biography of the pianist.

Burnt-out case
Enjoy all the excitement of suburban life when Marcus the roof-burner meets the loathesome Petranella. Alan Franks reveals all in his diary.

Plus
Full coverage of Wimbledon and World Cup cricket.

Israel hint of partial pull-back

Israel will soon begin a partial withdrawal within Lebanon to a more easily defensible front line, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, confirmed publicly for the first time yesterday. Such a move would effectively partition Lebanon. He said the redeployment would be coordinated with the United States and Lebanon.

Poll threat, page 4

FINANCIAL TIMES

Leaders of the National Graphical Association, whose dispute with the *Financial Times* has led to the loss of the last 18 issues of the newspaper, yesterday formally rejected binding arbitration to solve the dispute in the machine room.

Labour paper

Trade unions are to be asked over the next month whether they are prepared to support a £6.7m plan to launch a daily newspaper for the Labour movement, despite scepticism among some TUC leaders about the feasibility of the proposal.

Page 2

Calvi deal

Roberto Calvi's widow told an inquest that two days before he was found dead he had said he was about to complete an important deal

Page 2

Napley ruling

West Yorkshire County Council failed to win the right to see and challenge Sir David Napley's bill for legal expenses for work during the Helen Smith inquest

Page 3

Seed beaten

Jose-Luis Clerc, the Argentine No 7 seed, was beaten by Claudio Panatta, of Italy, on the opening day of the Wimbledon tennis championships

Report and pictures, page 24 and back

New nuclear survival strategy for Britain

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Britain's civil defence plans to meet a nuclear attack are to be radically improved after a wide-ranging government review of present arrangements.

The changes are likely to dismay let-wing councils which believe such plans make nuclear war more "acceptable" in the public mind. However, the Government strongly refutes this and says these are humanitarian precautions.

An important part of the charges is a speedier involvement of emergency regional governments before and after a nuclear attack. The bunkers from which they will operate are to be refurbished and re-equipped by 1985. Two civil defence regions, the North East and North West, will have new bunkers built.

Regulations already laid before Parliament will enable ministers to compel local authorities to make specific provisions, for instance on the minimum size of emergency headquarters, and the nature of their equipment. They will also have certain functions laid on them: one could be that the essential core of contingency plans must be capable of being put into effect within 48 hours. Target dates for those plans are likely to be set.

The regulations, put to Parliament on April 28, were expected to come into force on July 1, but implementation was delayed by the general election.

The cost of civil defence spending on volunteers, training, exercises, communications and equipment will be entirely reimbursed to local authorities by the Home Office through grants.

The country's system of passing on to regional authorities early warning of an attack is being improved, together with arrangements for monitoring radiation, which are for the most part in the hands of volunteers. The improvements will cost £17m.

The Government is also stepping up police planning and training for war duties, including liaison with the military for better protection of vital installations. And civil defence staff officers are being appointed to work with each Chief Fire Officer.

Advice to the public is also being revised. In particular, the credibility of the present policy of urging people to stay in their homes is being considered. If many people are likely to ignore that advice, ministers realize it might be better to plan for orderly evacuations.

More guidance on the protection afforded by shelters is planned; it is already known that a national survey is to be made of all premises that could be adapted to become public shelters.

Later this year drafts of new government publications to replace the much-criticized *Protect and Survive* will be ready for ministers.

New attention is being given to protecting the public from chemical attack. The threat has been studied by a Home Office working party, along with what advice, warning and low cost measures could be given. No decision has been made about stockpiling respirators, but the risk is not thought justified at present.

Emergency laws for transition to war are being updated and refined. A major redraft of both the enabling Bills and draft regulations, similar to the Defence Regulations of 1939, is under way. The aim is to have the most flexible arrangements possible to cope with the various ways a crisis might develop and with the wide range of possible attacks.

Royal smile lifts the shadow of the gun

From Richard Ford Ballymena

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother won a warm welcome yesterday as she defied Provisional IRA threats to disrupt her visit to Northern Ireland.

Although the warnings were dismissed as propaganda, thousands of troops and policemen were on alert to prevent a possible terrorist attack.

The Queen Mother smiled her way through the security operation even though, 30 minutes before she arrived by helicopter at Ballymena, co Antrim, several hoax telephone calls warned the police that bombs had been placed in six stores in the town.

On the parade ground of St Patrick's barracks, where the Territorial Army was celebrating its 75th anniversary, the guest of honour received a musical welcome of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" and "Danny Boy" that would have made most Irishmen abroad misty-eyed. The Queen Mother responded by praising the province's soldiers for their courage. "History is constantly turning another page in a book of which we cannot see the end," she said. "We can but pray for wisdom and understanding."

Earlier, with one of the gestures for which she is renowned, she gave Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, anxious minutes but delighted a small crowd gatherd outside the gates of Hillsborough Castle, co Down. In an unscheduled stop she walked through the grounds and stood talking for about six minutes to well wishers.

Detectives and Mr Prior looked nervously around as the Queen Mother, dressed in a blue chiffon dress and coat with a matching petal hat,

Continued on back page, col 1

The smiling and the sombre coming together at Government House, Hillsborough, as the Queen Mother meets schoolchildren amid a full security alert for her visit to Northern Ireland.

Premier was 'drunk' on Princess's charm

St Andrews, New Brunswick (Reuter) – Mr Richard Hatfield the Premier of New Brunswick, has claimed he was "drunk on charm" when he made a controversial toast at an official dinner in honour of Prince Charles and Princess Diana at the weekend.

In his toast, Mr Hatfield, a 52-year-old bachelor and fervent royalist, told the visiting royal couple: "We have heard and read the lies and . . . it is wonderful to meet and know the truth".

Mr Hatfield said later: "Maybe you could call it a gaffe. I think it was on target.

● OTTAWA: On Sunday, thousands swarmed to the quaint little fishing town of St. Andrews in south western New Brunswick, where All Saints Anglican church was filled to overflowing for the Sunday service, at which Prince Charles read the lesson. As he strolled through the crowd afterwards many wished the Prince a happy Father's Day,

Pope calls for free unions in Poland

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Pope, on a gruelling eight-day pilgrimage to his homeland, yesterday made his strongest and most comprehensive statement about Solidarity and the rights of polish workers, emphasizing that the state could not destroy their right to form trade unions.

Addressing a crowd of hundreds of thousands of Silesian pilgrims – gathered in an old airfield outside Katowice where they had been praying non-stop for four hours before the pontiff arrived by helicopter – the Pope alluded to the miners shot after martial law was declared in the winter of 1981. Relatives of the victims had been invited to sit close to the podium where the Pope made his speech.

"Let us remember again all deceased workers," he said, "those who were the victims of mortal accidents in the mines or in other places – those who lost their lives in the recent tragic event. All of them." The shooting of the miners, who were on strike, is still the subject of considerable bitterness throughout the Polish mining region.

The Pope's analysis of workers' rights was based on what he called a combination of social justice and social love. He quoted Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the late Primate of Poland, as saying: "It is a question of people's right to free association: that is not a right conceded by someone, since it is a properly innate right. Hence this right is not given to us by the state. The state has the obligation only to protect and guard it so that it is not violated."

Clearly then, the Pope considers the banning of Solidarity to be illegitimate and he believes that dialogue, "a true dialogue between the authorities and society", is the only way to restore the rights of workers.

"Why do workers in Poland – and for that matter the rest of the world – have a right to such dialogue? Because the worker is not only an instrument of production, but also a subject who has priority over capital in the whole production process". The Pope has thus shrewdly taken over parts of Marxist teaching to make his point.

The Polish authorities are keeping strict control over the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa. After leaving work at the Gdansk shipyards yesterday he told friends that he was going to visit his priest and then tried to drive out of the port. But after only 50 kilometres he was turned back by police at the village of Kiezmark, according to sources in Gdansk. Mr Walesa has been promised by the authorities that he would be allowed to meet the Pope and may have been testing their sincerity. Western television companies had several reels of film confiscated by the police after filming Mr Walesa leaving the shipyards yesterday.

In Poznan, shortly before his trip to Katowice, the Pope praised farmers and mentioned by name Rural Solidarity, the banned farmers' union allied to Industrial Solidarity. He also commemorated those striking workers shot by militia in the city in 1956.

"Today on this spot there

Continued on back page, col 3

Mayfair gang seizes up to £6m in gems

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Uncut diamonds and jewelry worth between £4m and £6m were taken from the vault of a jeweller's in Mayfair, central London, yesterday in what is believed to be Britain's biggest gemstone robbery.

The vault of Bond Jewellers, in Conduit Street, near New Bond Street, was opened after a gang of men, armed and some disguised in monkey masks, entered the showrooms as the jeweller's was opening for business. A gun was put to the head of one of the staff and the gang said they would shoot him unless the vault was opened.

The staff agreed to open the vault and the gang rifled trays of diamonds and jewelry before escaping into the Monday morning bustle in London's West End. Staff were left tied up or locked in the vault.

The firm had only moved into the building a week ago and the gang made use of gaps in security.

Last night as detectives from Scotland Yard's central robery squad began investigations a senior detective said they would examine the possibility that the gang had inside information to plan and carry out the raid.

The premises, the ground floor of an office block, include showrooms at the front, a stockroom at the rear and the vault. The showrooms were heavily protected by security devices and entered by a pair of heavy double doors but 15 feet away was another door which led to a lift, a stairwell and a door into the firm's stockroom.

The gang, thought to be four or five white men, are believed to have entered the building early yesterday morning and broken into empty offices above the jewelry firm. They waited as staff turned up to work and as the last arrived they forced their way in.

The gang could not be seen from the street because a stairwell in the corridor leading from the street created and alcove in front of the door to the jewelry stockroom.

Once inside the gang took all the staff to the vault except for one who was kept upstairs guarded by one of the gang. The aim was to make it appear from the street that everything was normal inside.

Outside the vault the manager opened up the door after the threat to shoot a member of his staff. The gang went through the trays inside carefully selecting what they wanted and scattering other pieces on the floor.

The gang ripped out telephone wires to delay the alarm being raised and then walked out of the jeweller's with their haul.

The police believe that they had cars waiting nearby or dispersed and went their separate ways. When police arrived the magnitude of the robbery was at first not clear. It was not until nearly five hours after the raid that the staff finished going through their records and assessed the loss.

Scotland Yard would not say last night whether the company was insured. As detectives took statements from the staff the figure for the loss rose to £3m, then £4m and then to £6m.

Detectives were told that at least one of the gang did not wear a mask. He may have been used to knock on the side door as the last of the staff arrived for work and pave the way for the rest of the gang.

Continued on back page, col 6

Wimbledon televised as BBC talks start

By Kenneth Gosling

The Wimbledon tennis championships were shown as planned on BBC television yesterday as talks began in London in an attempt to resolve a dispute between the BBC and its technicians, 100 of whom were suspended last week in a dispute about allowances paid to them for working out of town.

However, England's World Cup cricket match against Sri Lanka was blacked out and tomorrow's State Opening of Parliament is still threatened although a television crew has been allocated from among staff suspended by the BBC for refusing to sign an undertaking to work normally.

The talks opened at the headquarters of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service at the invitation of Acas about 45 minutes after the first ball of the Wimbledon tournament was served.

The discussions involve the BBC and three unions: the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABS) whose members are chiefly involved; the National Union of Journalists; and the National Association of Theatrical Television and Kine Employees.

The two sides have reached stalemate because the BBC has told its unions that it insits that the present agreement on allowances must be maintained and the ABS wants its suspended technicians reinstated before normal working can be resumed. The ABS says its members have been locked out.

The BBC is insisting that receipts are produced for expenses incurred during overnight stays by its staff. Previously this was requested but was not compulsory.

Decision may be delayed

Doubts over mortgage rise

By Lorna Bourke and Frances Williams

Uncertainty surrounds tomorrow's controversial emergency meeting of the Building Societies Association, called at short notice after the election to decide on a new interest rate structure.

Some societies are reported to want a delay until the Council's scheduled meeting on July 8 when interest rate trends may be clearer.

But it is not certain whether most expect a delay to mean a larger-than-expected mortagage rate rise or no rise at all.

The Building Societies Association yesterday dismissed as "extremely unlikely" the possibility that the decision would be postponed, and the most likely outcome is a rise in home loan rates from 10 per cent to 11 per cent or 11.5 per cent, with an investment rate of 7 per cent or 7.25 per cent.

No further base rate cuts are expected this week from the banks and the hawks on the association's council will press for the largest mortgage rate rise possible, pointing to the possibility of an increase in United States interest rates as justification.

Other council members are believed to prefer delaying the decision on the grounds that there may be a more postive indication of British interest rates trends by July 8 and that a rise may prove to be unnecessary.

The deciding factor is likely to be the enormous demand for home loans and the fact that lending has been maintained in recent months only by running down liquid reserves.

Roy Cox, deputy chairman of the Building Societies Association, said: "In my opinion it is almost a certainty that we will put up the mortgage rate tomorrow". But he emphisized that he did not speak for the full council.

In that case, any change in the mortgage rate could not take effect until August 1, rather than July 1.

● There was some cheerful economic news for the Government yesterday as official figures pointed to sustained recovery well into next year.

The economy has been pulling slowly out of recession since spring 1981, gathering pace in the early months of this year, and the latest indicators which track the business cycle suggest that the upswing is set to continue.

Greater business optimism and rising share prices have boosted the longer leading index, which looks 12 months ahead.

Other pointers to a further increase in economic activity over the next few months include fatter order books and a slower rundown of stocks,

Business News, page 13, 21

Koestler bequest to study paranormal

By David Nicholson-Lord

Up to £1m may be available to found Britain's first university institute for the study of paranormal phenomena, ranging from telepathy to metal bending, it was disclosed yesterday. At least £500,000 will come in a bequest from Arthur Koestler, the writer, and his wife, who committed suicide together in March.

But leading universities are showing a marked reluctance to commit themselves to the terms of the bequest. Several, including Oxford, Cambridge, and King's and University colleges, London, have been approached but there are fears of opposition from more conservative academics.

Details of the will, announced yesterday, show that Mr Koestler left £319,105 net. The residue, after £7,000 of personal bequests and the gift of his books to the London Library, is to endow a chair of parapsychology at a university in the United Kingdom. His wife, Cynthia, left £111,320, almost £100,000 of it for the same endowment.

But the sale of overseas investments and the prospect of literary royalties continuing to run into tens of thousands of pounds a year are likely to take the eventual sum well over £500,000, executors said yesterday. In addition, the KIB Foundation, a parapsychology body that Mr Koestler helped to found several years ago, has said that it will add roughly the same amount of money to a new endowment.

Mr Koestler and his wife were found dead at their home in Knightsbridge, south west London, after taking an overdose of barbiturates with alcohol. He had a lifetime interest in the paranormal and, although an atheist, left a suicide note expressing "timid hopes for a depersonalized after-life beyond due confines of space, time, and matter, and beyond the limits of our comprehension".

In his later years he spent more time investigation the paranormal.

There is thought to be only one other department and professorial chair in Europe and the United States specifically devoted to parapsychology. That is at Utrecht in the Netherlands.

Professor Arthur Ellison, president of the Society for Psychical Research and holder of the chair of electrical engineering at the City University, London, said: "It means that after 100 years since our foundation we shall really be moving. Lack of money has always been the problem in getting serious academic research to overcome the conditioning many people have against the subject".

But Mr Brian Inglis, one of Mr Koestler's partners in the KIB Foundation, said that it was proving difficult to secure assurances from universities that they would not accept the endowment then later divert it to more conventional studies.

Other wills, page 12

Suicide verdict in inquest on Colin Roach

The death of Colin Roach, the black youth who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station in north London on January 12, was suicide, a coroner's jury decided yesterday.

The jury, half of them black, reached their verdict at Clerkenwell County Court by a majority of eight to two. Police have always insisted that no one else was involved in his death.

However the Roach Family Support Committee, which has been backed by the Greater London Council and the London Borough of Hackney, said that the inquest had been irrelevant

Report and background, page 3

Unions to be canvassed on £6.7m plan for Labour newspaper

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade unions are to be asked over the next month whether they are prepared to support a £6.7m plan to launch a tabloid daily newspaper for the Labour movement despite scepticism among some TUC leaders about the feasibility of the proposal.

Senior union leaders decided yesterday to sound out all unions affiliated to the TUC and to gauge, if there is sufficient support for the idea of the alternative newspaper, whether unions are prepared to provide the cash needed to launch it.

A Labour newspaper has long been the cherished wish of the union movement, which sees the present national press as largely hostile to the Labour Party and unions. However, some senior union leaders believe that the movement does not have sufficient funds to launch a newspaper, with a projected intial circulation of 300,000.

Over the next four weeks unions will have a chance to study a report by Lord McCarthy which proposes the launch of the 32-page newspaper costing 18p which would have a full-time staff of about 230. It would be along the lines of *The Sun* or *Daily Mail*, but would reflect the views of the Labour movement.

The McCarthy report proposes that the newspaper could be produced at a commercial printer's near London. There would be a journalist staff of about forty and the annual running costs would be about £13.3m.

Lord McCarthy has suggested that with a circulation of 300,000 the paper would make a small profit, but an increase to 500,000 could produce an annual profit of up to £6.4m. As a first step toward the launch of the newspaper, the report suggests the establishment by the TUC of a Labour Newspaper Trust, but it is not optimistic that the trust could raise all the necessary finance throuth loans. It would be more likely that unions would buy equity stakes in the newspaper whose editor would answer to the general secretaries of the TUC and Labour Party.

Members of the TUC finance and general purposes committee, the "inner cabinet", yesterday received Lord McCarthy's report and decided to seek the views of all unions in time for the next meeting in July. They will then decide whether to recommend the launch of the paper to the TUC annual conference.

Members of the committee were sceptical that the £6.7m launch costs could be raised by unions, many of which are suffering financial difficulties

Home at last: The Royal Navy's Sea Harrier, which was forced to land on the Spanish freighter Alraigo, being unloaded from the tanker British Tay at Portland, Dorset, yesterday.

The tanker had been chartered by the Ministry of Defence to bring home the Harrier from the Canaries where the Alraigo docked.

Sub-lieutenant Ian Watson, aged 25, made the forced landing on June 7 when he found himself running out of fuel after losing contact with the aircraft carrier Illustrious during a Nato exercise.

For the last leg of the journey home to RNAS Yeovilton, in Somerset, the wings of the £7m harrier had to be removed.

Drugs policy 'threat to new cancer cure'

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Hopes for a cure for ovarian and testicular cancers were raised yesterday as a clash broke out about Britain's drug policy.

Scientists at the Institute of Cancer Research laboratories in Sutton, Surrey, described their new discovery as "exciting and hopeful" after trials on about 250 cancer patients.

However, Mr George Teeling Smith, director of the Office of Health Economics (OHE), claimed that political pressure for a cheap drugs policy in Britain could set back the research by pharmaceutical companies who were on the verge of a breakthrough.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the opposing spokesman on health, condemned the OHE for resorting to "the kind of scare tactics" that showed the weakness of the industry's case.

The institute's announcement came yesterday at the opening of new laboratories in Sutton, where the new treatment has been developed during tht past three years. Dr Kenneth Harrop, head of the institute's drug development section, said it was a derivative of the established drug cisplatin, which has been in use for more than 10 years.

"We cannot say yet that it is a cure", Dr Harrop said. "But it looks hopeful and it is one of the best developments yet in cancer research."

The derivative, known as CBDCA, is now undergoing clinical trials in Britain, Europe, and America.

Mr Teeling Smith claimed in a report yesterday that cancer could become a scourge of the past in the next 20 years, in the same way as tuberculosis and scarlet fever. However, a switch to a cheap drugs policy, as politicians had urged, could only save the health service drugs bill at the expense of research budgets.

His report claimed that other developments could produce new drugs to control diseases such as teenage diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and rheumatoid arthritis by the end of the century.

Those developments could be delayed if Britain switched from expensive brand name drugs to generic prescribing, as politicians had urged in the hope of saving between £200m and £300m from the health service drugs bill.

Mrs Dunwoody said the real purpose of the report was that the promise of new wonder drugs would be delayed if the Government allowed the health service to save money by buying cheaper drugs.

Science report

Bugs, pain and the leg-losing spiders

By the Staff of *Nature*

Some chance observations of the startling reaction of American web-building spiders to the sting of a bug have raised the question of whether spiders feel pain.

The observations were made by Dr Thomas Eisner and Dr Scott Camazine, of Cornell University, in the state of New York. While studying the behaviour of the spiders in the wild, they noticed a stinging ambush bug, *Phymata fasciata*, fly into a web.

The spider rushed up to the struggling bug, which bit it on the leg. The spider at first remained motionless and then suddenly jettisoned the leg and rushed back to the centre of the web, leaving the phymatid bug holding the severed limb.

Dr Eisner and Dr Camazine then experimentally released phymatid bugs directly into the spiders' webs and observed another seven instances in which the bug managed to bite the spider. Of those seven bites, six caused a spider to lose a leg.

In the one case where the spider failed to shed its limb, the animal died within a few minutes of being bitten.

Transferring their experiments to the laboratory, Dr Eisner and Dr Camazine showed that it was not enough for the insect simply to probe the spider's leg with its proboscis, nor for the leg to be punctured with a needle, for the limb to be cast off.

The venom had to be injected into the leg joint. If the venom was injected in such a way that it spread throughout the body, the spiders invariably died.

For lack of sufficient phymatid bug venom, Dr Eisner and Dr Camazine turned to the essentially similar venom of bees to find out exactly which components caused spiders to jettison a leg.

Of nine ingredients of the bee venom, four caused leg loss. The fact that three of those are among the constituents of bee venom that caused a sensation of pain when injected into humans led Dr Eisner and Dr Camazine to write: "What is remarkable is that there should even be substantial overlap in the pharmacological spectrum of what induces pain in us and what acts as if it were painful to *Argiope* (the spider)".

Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA. (vol 80, page 3,382) June, 1983.

Closed shop victims get payments

The Government has paid £261,086, an average of £4,835 cash, to 54 people who lost their jobs between 1974 and 1980 for refusing to join a trade union.

Figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment show that more than 400 people have so far applied for compensation under a scheme introduced with the Employment Act, 1982.

Of those, 207 were found eligible and a total of £261,086 paid out to 54 after the department assessed their claims. The highest payment was £10,659

More payments are expected in the next few months as a second round of advertising this week brings forward those not yet traced.

Compensation is available to those dismissed because of a closed shop without a legal remedy, while the 1974 and 1976 closed shop laws were in force. They must have left the job before the closed shop was introduced or had a genuine conscientious objection to joining a trade union.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday: "It is encouraging we have been able to find so many of these people and put right the injustices of the closed shop as it affected them during those years".

The Government had published a new code of practice which made clear that closed shops would be tolerated only where they had the support of the overwhelming majority of their members, he said.

Calvi ready to make big deal, widow says

By John Witherow

The widow of Roberto Calvi told an inquest yesterday that two days before the Italian banker was found dead in London he had said he was about to complete a deal that could make him "the most important man in Italy".

Signora Clara Calvi said that she had spoken to her husband on the telephone on June 16 last year, two days before he was found hanging on scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge.

"He said the deal is going on but we are having a lot of troubles. He was trying to do a deal, a very important deal which if it went right, he could be the most important man in Italy."

She added: He said: 'It is blowing up. It was crazy. It will change all our lives.' He was very happy."

Signora Calvi, who gave her address as Nassau, said that her husband had been fearful of his life after he was jailed in 1981 for currency offences. The family was told by the Italian chief of police that their lives were in danger.

Signor Calvi, president of the Banco Ambrosiano, was sentenced to four years for currency offences and fined £7m. His appeal was due to be heard a few days before he died. An inquest last year ruled that he had committed suicide, but this was quashed by the High Court on appealby his family, who say he was murdered.

He told his family to leave Italy, Signora Calvi added, because he was afraid they might be kidnapped to put pressure on him. His fears were heightened when the vice-president of the bank was shot and wounded.

She said that her husband had between nine and 10 bodyguards in Milan, four in Rome, and a police escort when they visited their country home at week-ends.

Signora Calvi moved later to the United States, and her daughter went to Switzerland.

Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the coroner, asked her about a suicide attempt Signor Calvi had made in jail. She said that it was not serious.

Signora Calvi confirmed that she knew about a life insurance policy of $3m for her husband which would be invalid if a suicide verdict was returned.

Signorina Laura Concas, the second mistress of Signor Flavio Carboni, a business associate of Signor Calvi's, to give evidence, said tat she had told him late on June 18, of Signor Calvi's death after it was announced on Italian television. "He remained at first silent, and then, there was astonishment."

She said she was aware that Signor Carboni was one of those charged with the attempted murder of the vice president of Banco Ambrosiano, and that he had powerful friends in political, Masonic, and banking circles.

Mr George Carman, QC, for the Calvi family has maintained that Signor Carboni was aware of the plan to murder the banker.

The inquest continues today.

Coal board renews pressure to close 'uneconomic' pits

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Sir Norman Siddall, chairman of the National Coal Board yesterday renewed the pressure on the miners' union to accept the inevitability of uneconomic pits being closed. On Thursday, miners' leaders are to meet to decide how to oppose threatened job cuts.

The coal board has told the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), whose executive will meet in Sheffield, that 65,000 pit jobs are at risk over the next five years as the board seeks to reach its break-even target.

Sir Norman, who was speaking yesterday in the Midlands, said: "We have to get out of Victorian holes in the ground that lose money hand over fist and concentrate on modern pits producing cheaper coal, high wages, and a secure future for coming mining generations".

Meanwhile, Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, said in Yorkshire that the board had set in motion closure plans for Cardowan colliery near Glasgow without consulting the union.

He said that the board was violating the colliery review procedure and that the coal board in Scotland had given instructions unilaterally to start salvage operations at the pit. He will be pressing Thursday's meeting to consider industrial action against job cuts.

But Sir Norman, in the final stages of his chairmanship before he hands over to Mr Ian MacGregor on September 1, is determined to argue the need for the closure of uneconomic pits.

He said yesterday: "I could understand miners clinging to clapped out, high cost pits if the only alternative was the dole queue. But when the old pits close the coal board offers alternative jobs within travelling distance or voluntary retirement on generous terms to older men. Transferred men generally find far better mining conditions.

"Too much emphasis is placed on saving old, worn-out mines and too little mention is made of the opportunities for rewarding work in the new", he said at the official opening of the new £36m drift mine at Daw Mill colliery, Warwickshire.

The board has said that it is heading for a £185m loss this year and will need to lose 12,000 jobs. If present policies are continued and there is no appreciable up-turn in demand about 65,000 jobs will have to disappear over the next five years.

● Miners at Cardowan colliery who walked out on Friday after allegations that the coal board was trying to accelerate closure of the pit, returned to work yesterday.

Sale room

Tuscan fountain boy fetches £194,400

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

"It is still wide open who it is by", Mr Howard Ricketts, the London dealer, commented after he had paid £194,000 for a late fifteenth or early sixteenth-century Tuscan bronze at Christie's yesterday. The auctioneers had been suggesting a price of more than £100,000.

Mr Ricketts expertise lies in research and the detective work that can provide a revealing historic context for a great work of art.

He would not comment on whether he had been acting yesterday on his own account or that of a client. It is "very complicated and slightly vague", he said.

The bronze depicts a winged putto, or young boy, and stands just over two feet high. He comes from a fountain and his cheeks are puffed out to squirt water.

It was recently recognized in the Muncaster Castle collection covered in black lacquer. When the lacquer was removed it revealed sparkling gilding which looks particularly fine on the delicately rendered feathers.

The sale of sculpture and works of art at Christie's was otherwise patchy in its results. There was a total of £347,716 with 23 per cent left unsold.

A South German bronze group of Hercules and the Neamean lion, dating from about 1500 and 23cm high, sold for £27,000. An early seventeenth-century pair of German bronzes of a seated bear and hound, 30cm high, sold for £23,760.

At Sotheby's a sale of fine Oriental manuscripts and miniatures yesterday went for a total of £256,734 with less than 3 per cent unsold.

A fine sixteenth-century Mughal drawing of "two fighting water-buffaloes charging at each other restrainted by attendants", sold for £82,500 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000) to an unnamed New York gallery. The drawing is attributed to Farrukh Chela, one of the most important artists working at the Mughal court towards the end of Akbar's reign.

A fifteenth-century Ethiopian manuscript on vellum of the Psalms and other texts, including 37 miniatures, sold for £37,400 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) to an European private collector and an illuminated Ottoman firman, dated 1575 fetched £17,600 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) to Eyre and Hobhouse.

A new auction price record was set for nineteenth-century porcelain at a Sotheby's sale in New York on Saturday when a pair of Viennese vases, decorated with a "Bacchanel" sold for $121,000 or £78,424.

Labour leadership Bill resurrected

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A fresh attempt is to be made in Parliament to amend the Trade Union Act, 1913, to encourage trade unions to consult their members more widely on the choice of the next leader of the Labour Party.

Mr Jeff Rooker, an Opposition front bench spokesman of social security, is to reintroduce a Bill that he has twice before brought before Parliament, which would allow a trade union branch ballot to be confined only to those union members who paid the political levy.

At present that is against the law and the most commonly cited reason why unions do not hold ballots on the leadership is that such a proceeding would give a say in the election to union members who belong to the Conservative, Communist, or other parties.

Mr Rooker said yesterday that his constituents who were members of the National Union of Public Employees had the right to a ballot and others should be afforded the same right. "There can be no justification for the 50 odd varieties of trade union democracy on the central task of electing our leaders: the same system should be used by all."

Mr Rooker wrote last year to each of the 51 trade unions affiliated to the Labour Party. Only 12 replied, of which only three gave his Bill unqualified support – Nupe, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Amalgamated Textile Workers Union.

Several objected on the grounds of the cost of any postal ballot, which they feared the Certification Officer might order, and the latest draft of the Bill meets that objection by specifying that postal ballots should not be used.

● The executive council of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) decided yesterday to nominate Mr Neil Kinnock for the Labour Party leadership and Mr Roy Hattersley as his deputy.

Bride who killed gets 'life'

A woman was jailed for life yesterday for murdering her "sugar daddy" husband 24 hours after their wedding.

Janet Clarke, aged 32, and her brother Philip Huddleston, aged 25, were both found guilty of murdering Mr Harry Clarke, aged 63. Huddleston was also jailed for life by Mr Justice Bristow at Birmingham Crown Court.

The court was told that Mr Clarke was the victim of a "frenzied" stabbing in May last year at his home in Birmingham shared by the defendants.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, said that Huddleston and Clarke, a mother of four, had decided that she should marry Mr Clarke, a widower regarded as her "sugar daddy" for several years, to obtain his "fortune" of £17,000.

Student admits spitting at PM

Peter Hancock, a student, aged 18, who spat at Mrs Margaret Thatcher during a rally on June 8, apologized yesterday to magistrates in Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Hancock, of Hillside Drive, East Gomeldon, Wiltshire, was conditionally discharged for a year after admitting using threatening, abusive and insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, in Guildhall Square, Salisbury.

SDP to get public money for parliamentary work

By John Winder

The Social Democratic Party will, as a result of the General Election, be able to finance some of its parliamentary activity for the first time with money paid from public funds.

The party has been able to claim rather more than £45,000 a year from the financial assistance to opposition parties covered by a resolution of the Commons on March 20, 1975.

Because of the basis of calculation the Liberals will get a good deal more than their allies, who received popular support approaching theirs, but did not gain a proportionate number of seats. They may be able to claim about £63,000.

The sums paid – and all the money must be spent for parliamentary work – are based on £1,080 a year for each MP elected and £2.16 a year per 200 votes cast for the party in the country, since the latest amendment of the original motion to take care of inflation.

Add the Liberal and SDP votes together and you fall less than a million short of the Labour vote, but the Labour Party will be able to claim about £270,000 from the assistance.

This funding of opposition parties in Parliament has come to be known as the "Short" money after the then Leader of the Commons, Mr Edward Short, now Lord Glenamara.

A maximum of £325,000 a year is set on the benefit any party receives and a party must have at least two MPs or one MP and a minimum of 150,000 votes.

● When the Liberals and Social Democratic MPs meet for the first time tomorrow Dr David Owen will be the confirmed leader of the Social Democrats.

With nomination for him from all the other five SDP MPs Dr Owen was last night certain to be unopposed since only MPs may stand for election as party leader.

Mr John Cartwright, MP for Woolwich, seems equally certain to be returned unopposed as the party's whip in the Commons.

Damage to roof 'cost thousands'

Reggie Peterson, the Broadmoor patient demonstrating on the hospital roof, has caused thousands of pounds' worth of damage to the roof of his top-security block. Peterson, aged 33, escaped from an exercise yard and during Sunday began a systematic destruction of the roof, ripping away hundreds of tiles.

Sinking charge

Committal proceedings opened at Douglas, Isle of Man, yesterday against Patrick James Horne, aged 36, who is accused under an island law of deliberately sinking a fishing boat under his command.

£3,900m rescue plan proposed for railways

A £3,900m railways rescue plan involving reopening 100 stations, more electrification, and faster trains would put British Rail into profit by the early part of the next century, according to a study published yesterday.

Transport 2,000, a pressure group of environmentalists, trade unionists, and public transport users, rejects the Serpell report, which suggested the closure of up to 84 per cent of the railway network, and argues instead that investment would lead to increased efficiency.

The study, prepared by Transport and Environment Studies (Test), a London company which has previously done work for London Transport, the Department of the Environment, and the World Bank, says that the Serpell options, including the money needed for redundancies, will cost between £2,300m and £4,300m over the next 10 years.

Leaders of the group said yesterday that their scheme would also invlove better signals, more continous welded rails, better interchange facilities, and more freight wagons.

Mr John Roberts, director of Test, said that he had used the same figures on which the Serpell committee based its findings and calculated that a high-investment plan would repay its costs by the end of the century. He said that he expected the railway system to become profitable soon afterwards.

Mr Harley Sherlock, chairman of Transport 2,000, said he was seeking a meeting with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, to discuss the document.

Investing in British Rail (available from Transport 2,000, 258 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JY; £5 plus 50p postage).

Art historian leaves £4m death duty bill

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Lord Clark, the art historian who was director of the National Gallery at the age of 30 and became an internationally beloved figure in his sixties for his *Civilization* television series, has left his family a £4m tax problem. Lord Clark died last month aged 79.

Mr Alan Clark, his son and a government junior minister, said that some of is father's art collection might have to be sold to pay death duties.

The collection has been little exhibited and art historians are unsureof what it contains.

Among his bequests is a Bellini painting of *The Virgin and Child*, valued by Christie's at £1m, which goes to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Medieval manuscripts have been left to Youk and a group of Henry Moore drawings to the British Museum.

A way to stop nuclear attacks

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Advances in electronic technology by the end of the century could make a nuclear attack impossible, it is suggested in the introduction to *Jane's Military Communications 1983*, published today.

Mr Bob Raggett, the editor, also comments on the successes and failures of Britain's communications systems in the Falklands conflict, and on the apparent ability of the Soviet Union to acquire or will even classified Western electronic hardware.

He says: "Because of cut backs in crucial command, control, communications, and intelligence programmes and, more important, the unacceptable time scale from equipment concept to the fielding of operational harware, the technological lead which the West has over the Eastern block is steadily being eroded.

"If the West abandons its technology lead in a bid to compete in the nuclear arms race it could have disastrous effects on the futureoverall East-West power balance.

"Such is the speed of technological advance that it is not inconceivable that, if major funding and manpower effort were put into the exploitation of this technology, by the end of this century electronic systems could render a nuclear attack by an unfriendly power virtually impossible."

Mr Raggett continues: "Recent evidence has shown a great increase in illegal dealing.

Of the Falklands operation, Mr Raggett says that, on the whole communications were good, although there were inevitably problems.

Shipboard information storage and processing centres were found to be too small to handle the high volume of information and increased number of personnel on watch. A total of more than 250,000 messages were handled and the backlog sometimes exceeded 1,000 messages.

Fleet communications security was judged to be poor, with Argentina able to keep track of British positions through interception.

While Britain got away with the inadequacies of its communications systems during the Falklands campaign, Mr Raggett says, in a European-based campaign involving Nato allies systems would be extremely vulnerable in their present stage of evolution and incompatibility.

Jane's Military Communications 1983 Jane's Publishing Company, London £55).

Labour MEPs may resign

By Patricia Clough

The three Labour members of the European Parliament who won Westminster seats in the general election have offered to resign their European mandates when the party thinks fit.

The Labour Party national executive now has to decide whether to accept and bring on three European by-elections. Alternatively, it could allow the three to go against the party's declared policy and hold the dual mandates until the European elections in June next year. The Conservatives do not object to dual mandates.

Mr Roland Boyes, MEP for Durham, and now MP for Houghton and Washington, said in Brussels yesterday: "I have written to the national agent, David Hughes, telling him 'my resignation is in your hands'".

"Nothing is going to happen before the summer and selection cannot begin until September or October. The Labour Party is not in favour of dual mandates, but it is so close to next year's election that they will take this into consideration."

Mr Dick Caborn, chairman of the Labour group in the Parliament, MEP for Sheffield and MP for Sheffield, Central, and Mr Allan Rogers, MEP for South Wales and MP for Rhondda, also said they had put the decision in the hands of the NEC.

Overseas selling prices

[illegible]

Colin Roach shot himself, inquest jury decides by an eight to two majority

By Nicholas Timmins

Colin Roach, the black youth who died, aged 21, from shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, north London, in January, committed suicide, the jury in the inquest on his death decided yesterday.

The jury, which included five blacks people, reached the decision by a majority of eight to two at Clerkenwell county court. A female juror wept as the black foreman of the jury announced the decision.

It was greeted with brief uproar from the packed public benches, as Mr James Roach, Colin Roach's father, shouted repeatedly: "Over and over they tell you lies, a pack of lies".

As Det Chief Supt Charles Robertson, the officer in charge of the investigation into the death, left the court a man shouted at him "You are a monster".

But the outburst was followed by a stunned and dignified silence in the courtroom as the family, Mr and Mrs Roach and their daughter Pauline, sat in silence on the bench they had occupied throughout the six-day hearing into Colin Roach's death on January 12.

As they were taken out amid the cameras to their car, Mr Roach said: It was not the jury that made up their minds. It was the coroner.

Mr Barnor Hesse, of the Roach Family Support Committee, said that the campaign for an independent public inquiry would go on. "The inquest proceedings and verdict have since January 12 been regarded as irrelevant to establishing the true circumstances of the death. What has taken place in this court is clearly irrelevant to our campaign for truth and justice.

Earlier in his summing up, Dr Douglas Chambers, the coroner, offered the jury five possible verdicts from an open verdict, to unlawful killing, misadventure, that he shot himself, or that he committed suicide.

He told the jury that the evidence he had heard "does not convince me that anybody was involved other than the deceased himself".

He said that there was understandable reluctance to reach a suicide verdict. The jury could reach a verdict that he shot himself, Dr Chambers said, without deciding whether the action was a deliberate act.

He said that there were difficulties as there was nothing definite to link the single-barrel sawn-off shotgun with Colin Roach; that the gun had to be in pieces to fit the bag found with the body, and that no one had been traced who knew of Colin Roach speaking about of possessing a gun.

The jury retired at about 1.35pm, returning almost two hours later for guidance on whether they could give a majority verdict and for further guidance on the verdicts available. They returned an hour and a quarter later with the suicide decision.

Background of tension

Youth's death used to fuel mistrust of the police

The inquest verdict that Colin Roach took his own life should, but probably will not, settle the issue.

In the five months since his body was found in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, north London, in the night of January 12, a sawn-off shotgun lying across the lobby from it, not a scrap of evidence has emerged to show that his death was anything other than a bizarre and tragic suicide.

Yet since his death more than 90 people have been arrested in demonstrations demanding an independent public inquiry into the death and the Colin Roach case has become a cause célèbre.

The reasons lie in part in a direct conflict of evidence between the police and Colin Roach's family and friends over how they were treated on the night of his death; in the history of tension and mistrust of the police in the area; and in the way the death has been used by the left to fuel that mistrust in the cause of seeking more police accountability, at the expense of police and community relations in an area where there are genuine difficulties that need to be tackled, not exacerbated.

Mr and Mrs Roach, Colin Roach's parents, say they were badly treated on the night their son died. They say that Mr Roach arrived at the police station at 12.30 am but was not told of his son's death until 3 am and that the police refused to show him the body, called him a liar, and insisted on taking a statement while he was weeping.

Mr Roach has denied that he said that his son had been talking of voodoo, or that he took a bag and towel, found with the body, when he left home. Mrs Roach repeatedly phoned the police station during the night and was told nothing, she says.

The police say that Mr Roach was told of his son's death at 12.45 am shortly after his arrival, that he was distraught but cooperative, and that he was not shown the body for humanitarian reasons.

Wherever the truth lies, and even if the police treatment of the family was callous, nothing alters the overwhelming medical and circumstantial evidence that Colin Roach killed himself. Two pathologists, one called in by the family to carry out a second post-mortem examination, have told the inquest that they believe the wound was self-inflicted.

A passer-by in the street heard the shot, thought a car had back-fired, looked around and saw no one. The account of the desk officer at the police station of how he heard the shot and found the body had the ring of truth about it.

It is clear, harsh though it is to say it, that the family through the support committee that has received £7,500 in grants from the GLC and Hackney Council, were less than honest with those who marched with them about the state of Colin Roach's mind in the fortnight before he died. He was, they have said, a bit depressed. From the evidence to the inquest, it is clear that he was seriously disturbed.

Allegations that the police were responsible for the death fell on fertile ground in an area where relations between the police and blacks have been bad. Last year, Mr Justice Mars Jones in awarding a black family £50,000 exemplary damages after police illegally entered their home and beat them up in 1976, said that there had been a five-year cover-up of a "brutal, savage and sustained variety of assaults" on them.

Far-left groups moved in to fuel the issue, from Socialist Action and the Revolutionary Communist Party to the instantly created Hackney and Stoke Newington Defence Campaign, which has links with the Revolutionary Communist Group, and to which Hackney Council gave a £1,000 grant.

Hackney Council is a firm believer in the GLC's model of police accountability.

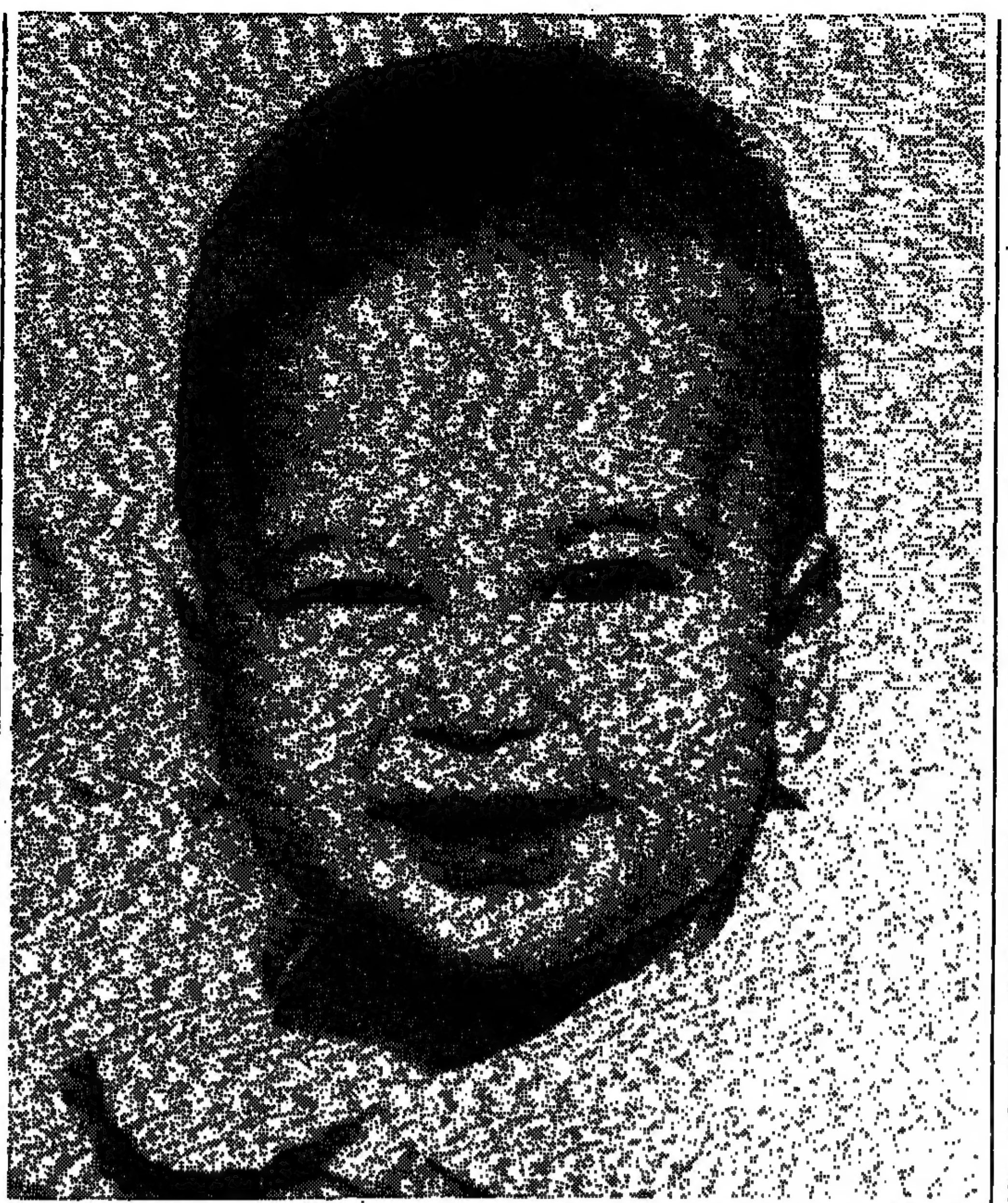
Commander William Taylor, the new head of Hackney and Stoke Newington police, acknowledges that there is "tension and anxiety in some parts of the community", but denies there is widespread fear and distrust of the police.

Hackney Council and the HCRE may believe that changes in police accountability and the complaints system are needed. But the overwhelming impression from Hackney is that a difficult situation is being allowed to drift and is being used to try and achieve those changes.

What is needed is not the present trench warfare but a general willingness to tackle the difficulties jointly.

Colin Roach: Suicide while seriously disturbed.

Mr James Roach: Allegations after son's suicide.



Royal wink: Prince William, who is a year old today, and has stayed at home while the Prince and Princess of Wales are touring Canada.

Neighbours in tree wrangle

Mr John Swinglehurst told the High Court yesterday that the felling of a 40ft tree in the back garden of his home in Kensington, west London, had cut £10,000 from the value of his house, valued at £300,000.

Mr Swinglehurst, an insurance broker, is seeking damages from three neighbours, Lady Hulbert, Mrs Irma Van Schelven and Mr Victor Romanuik, claiming that they were responsible for the felling.

The garden of Mr Swinglehurst's house in Holland Street had once been voted the best in the borough, attracting a visit from the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, his counsel, Miss Hazel Williamson, told Mr Justice Woolf.

Counsel said that the dispute began when Lady Hulbert asked Mrs Patrice Swinglehurst to cut back three plane trees which, she said, blocked off light from her house in Dukes Lane.

But Mrs Swinglehurst said that the trees, one 80ft high and 100 years old, which bordered Lady Hulbert's back garden, were essential to their privacy.

The Swinglehursts returned from a holiday in 1979 to find that a tree had been felled.

The felling was done by Mr Michael Dalrymple, a tree surgeon, counsel said.

Mr Swinglhurst is also claiming aggravated damages for the rift with neighbours who blamed him for the felling, and exemplary damages fro the £5,000 he claims has been added to the value of the properties of Lady Hulbert, Mrs Van Schelven, and Mr Romanuik.

They deny liability

Mr Swinglehurst is also suing Mr Dalrymple, of Esher, Surrey. The hearing continues today.

State schools trail in university places

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The great majority of girls and boys leaving independent schools go on to higher education in contrast with pupils from the state sector, according to a survey published today.

It shows that fewer than 8 per cent of A level boys and fewer than 4 per cent of girls were planning to try to get a job after leaving their fee-paying schools last year.

The most recent figures for the maintained sector (1981) shows that 67.8 per cent of boys and 58 per cent of girls were hoping to get jobs straight from school (These figures include leavers at 16 and at age 18).

The survey, carried out by the Independent Schools Careers Organization, is accompanied with the advice that it is unwise to try to get a job straight from school because of the unemployment rate.

But that, in turn, is qualified by the comment that, unless the recession eases, many of the university-bound pupils from independent schools will have difficulty finding jobs when they graduate.

Based on replies from more than 200 schools, the survey indicates that more than half the boys and girls at independent schools go on to university.

The most popular subject or career for girls last year was languages, with the sciences coming second, and secretarial work third. Engineering came almost nowhere (seventeenth place), with 1.7 per cent of girl leavers wanting to study it.

By contrast, engineering was by far the most popular subject for public school boys; 12.8 per cent chose it last year, a higher proportion than at any time in the past 20 years.

The second most popular subject or job was economics and business studies.

The number of boys wanting to become accountants fell to its lowest level ever recorded.

Home video users face prosecution over copies

By David Hewson

Twentieth Century Fox is planning to launch private prosecutions against any home video users who handle pirate versions of its new film *Return of the Jedi*.

A copy of the film, which is the fastest-earning title in American cinema history, was stolen from the Classic Cinema, Hastings, at the weekend in what police believe is the first organized burglary by video pirates.

The launch of *Return of the Jedi*, the third "Star Wars" film, has been surrounded by elaborate security because of fears that a pirate video version could damage box office takings.

Video pirates, most of them working within organized crime circles, made thousands of pounds from the launch of the science fiction film *ET* by distributing illicit copies to video rental outlets.

But most pirated cassettes originate from cinema films that are temporarily removed from the houses where they are playing and copied before being returned.

A statement from Fox yesterday said that anyone handling a copy of the film, whether a dealers or a member of the public, could be prosecuted by the company.

"What the public has to understand is that there are no legal video copies of *Return of the Jedi* in existence anywhere in the world", the statement added. "If any member of the public or any video retailer would be handling stolen goods and engaging in a conspiracy to defraud. These are imprisonable offences."

Fox refused to discuss whether other copies of the film had fallen into the hands of pirates in other countries. But it is understood that there are slight changes in all of the film copies produced so far which make them unique. If a cassette of the film is found in Britain the company can tell whether it was produced from the film stolen in Hastings.

Sussex police, who are investigating the burglary, say that the thieves broke down a door into the cinema and forced their way into the projection room

In recent months, the cinema industry has been making considerable inroads against video piracy which is thought to have made £100m for its organizers last year.

The penalties for copyright infringement will be increased on July 13.

But Fox's threat to prosecute individual users of pirate copies for handling stolen goods is the first warning to the nation's 3.6 million home video owners.

Napley fee challenge is lost by council

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

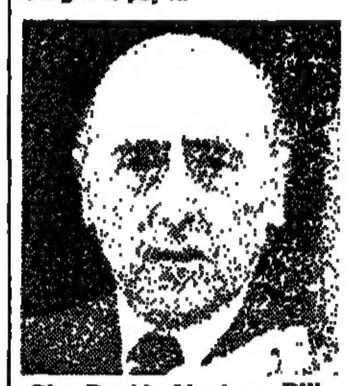
West Yorkshire County Council failed yesterday to win the right to examine and challenge the bill submitted by Sir David Napley, the solicitor for his work last year in the Helen Smith inquest.

The council has refused to pay the bill, variously estimated at between £12,000 and £20,000 for the month-long inquest, which Sir David submitted to Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire coroner.

It has said that it will pay only "reasonable expenses and fees" and not what it suspects to be a "gold-plated bill" (Sir David drives a gold-coloured Rolls-Royce).

But yesterday in a hearing in chambers in London, Master Elton, Senior Master and Queen's Remembrancer, dismissed the council's application to be a party to the taxation, or vetting, of Sir David's bill.

The right to have the bill taxed was granted to Mr Gill, with Sir David's consent. The decision means that the council will see the bill only after it has been assessed, probably in September, and will then be obliged to pay it.



Sir David Napley: Bill sent to coroner.

In a statement issued yesterday after the 90-minute hearing, Mr John Gunnell, leader of West Yorkshire County Council, said that he was dismayed that the council should not be involved in assessing the bills of Sir David, and of Mr Harold Fowler, a Huddersfield solicitor who represented five German divers at the inquest.

The council would have to rely on Mr Gill to engage the services of an experienced costs draftsman who "will be able to make sure the bills which eventually come to us are as low as they can be". Mr Gunnell said.

Mr Peter McKay, the council's deputy clerk, added that the bill, for Sir David's representation of Dr Richard Arnot, host of the party at which Miss Smith died in Saudi Arabia four years ago, had been submitted to the coroner in January.

Heart man dies at Papworth

Mr Andrew Paterson, who underwent two heart transplants, died on Sunday night at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Paterson, aged 25, a former Conservative Party agent from Swanmore, near Southampton, received his second new heart two weeks ago after he began to show signs of severe rejection of his first transplant, carried out in 1980 when he was aged 22 and the youngest transplant patient in Britain.

Mr Paterson's death did not necessarily mean any change to the hospitals policy on second transplants, a spokesman said. Cases were considered on their merits.

Father fined over birth

A Student aged 29 was fined £100 yesterday for attending the birth of his son without qualified medical supervision. Despite meetings with health authority officials, the student and his wife aged 19 refused to call medical help for the birth, magistrates in Cardiff were told.

They wanted their baby to be born by natural childbirth methods. The case is the third in the past 10 months to taken under the Midwives Act 1951.

Murder charge

Mr Stuart Brown Dransfield, aged 45, a company director, of Field House, Green Road, Dodworth, near Barnsley, husband of a woman whose hooded and naked body was recovered from the River Trent, was charged at Barnsley Magistrates Court yesterday with the murder of Mrs Paula Dransfield on June 10 and was remanded in custody until next Tuesday.

Sex case delay

The hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, of summonses alleging that Mr Paul Raymond ran four sex shops without a licence was adjourned yesterday until September 5.

Footplate first

Margaret Harding, aged 32, a computer operator, of Abbeydale, Gloucester, has qualified as a train driver. She was taught to drive a steam locomotive by fellow members of the Dean Forest Railway Preservation Society.

Bridge bouncer 'not nuisance'

Father Christmas left court yesterday claiming a victory for the Dangerous Sports Club after he was prosecuted for jumping off the Clifton suspension bridge in Bristol attached to a rubber rope. He was already planning his next leap, over the Victoria Falls in East Africa.

When Wally Blacker jumped, two days before last Christmas, he landed in the water 250ft below and bounced 30ft back up before cutting himself free and swimming to safety.

Blacker, aged 20, was fined £2 for a trespass by-law offence, which he admitted at Bristol Magistrates' Court. But he was cleared of behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace and of causing a nuisance.

Mr William Hart, for the prosecution, said that Blacker, a member of the Dangerous Sports Club, admitted jumping from the bridge when he tried to retrieve the rubber "bungee" ropes which were handed to the police by workmen.

Mr Edward Fitzgerald, counsel for the defence, said that as no violence was involved or threatened there could not have been a breach of the peace.

On the charge of causing a nuisance, under the Bristol Encroachment Act, 1837, he said there was no case to answer because the nuisances were specified in the Bristol Act.

The magistrates awarded Blacker, a first-year philosophy student at Exeter University and former pupil at Eton, £75 costs, half of what the affair had cost him.

After the hearing he said: "I was wrongly charged. I do not regret spending the money because the principle has been proved that jumping off the bridge is not a breach of the peace.

"I am hoping to go to Africa to jump off the bridge over the Victoria Falls."

Three jailed after woman was buried in secret

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three women who were jailed at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday were told by Mr Justice Bush that what they did with the body of a woman aged 80, the mother of one of the defendants, was "offensive to ordinary decent people".

Sonja Legrand, aged 44, of Drovers Croft, Green Leys, Milton Keynes, was jailed for a total of three and a half years and Iris Townsend, aged 45, of the same address, to a total of two years on charges made after the death in 1980 of the latter's mother, Mrs Lily Townsend, a mentally disordered patient in their care.

The court was told that Mrs Townsend was secretly buried late at night by Legrand; the body lay undiscovered for two years. Her daughter and Legrand continued drawing her pension, defrauding the Department of Health and Social Security of £5,000.

They were also found guilty of ill-treating her.

Mrs Winifred Cooper, aged 67, of Dunvedin Place, Hodge Lea, Milton Keynes, was jailed for a total of 12 months. She had admitted preventing lawful burial and obstructing a coroner, but was found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud.

Firemen praise air lance for quicksand rescues

A device developed by a fireman for quicksand rescues was hailed as a life saver yesterday and fire officers now believe that it should be used by all crews in coastal stations.

The "air lance" was used by firemen in Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire, to free Mr Robert Irving, aged 65, after he was caught in sinking sands off the resort's South Pier.

Using the device, compressed air is pumped through the hollow pole, combating the suction of the sand so that the victim can be dragged free.

The air lance, also known as the sand lance was developed by Mr Clieve Sherouse, a part-time fireman, after a boy aged 15 died on the sands last year. It is carried by 17 appliances in the Lancashire area.

Mr Alan Eastwood, an assistant divisional officer, said: "We had used the air lance before only on training sessions but were confident it would work well.

"It has now proved itself and we hope other brigades will be interested in the device. The crews are all trained to use it and we are extremely pleased with its efficiency."

Theatres applaud computers

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

After waiting in the wings for a decade and a half, computers are beginning to play a significant role in rejuvenating British theatre. At least fifty theatres have installed box office computers since 1981 and the number is likely to double within the next year.

The market leaders are: Space-Time Systems, which runs British software on American computers; Ticketmaster, whose software and hardware are American: and the all-British Synchro Systems.

There are two approaches. Space-Time and Synchro both sell in-house computers to improve box office efficiency, while Ticketmaster runs a central bureau with a network of ticket-selling terminals.

Space-Time claims that its Box Office Computer System (BOCS) has won 70 per cent of the British market so far, with 11 installations serving 25 sites and seven more on order for 21 sites. Almost all are in provincial theatres.

The Barbican has the only BOCS in central London. Mr Karl Sydow, its manager, says that the system has never failed completely so he has always been able to sell tickets. (Like its rivals, BOCS has two computers, one on standby to take over if its twin fails.)

Many theatres find that box office computers increase programming flexibility. For example, the Palace Theatre, Manchester, booked the famous opera singer Luciano Pavarotti at a day's notice. It advertised the event on local radio and had sold out the same evening. Such a swift response would have been impossible with a conventional box office because the tickest could not have been printed in time.

Synchro Systems launched its Box Office Reservation and Information System (BORIS) in 1981, the year BOCS was born. It has only 10 venues so far, including Sadler's Wells, in London, and the Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford. The latest BORIS signing is Arsenal Football Club; Synchro sees sports stadia as a good prospect

London's commercial West End theatres say that they cannot afford to buy in-house systems. But not all are making do with traditional sales techniques. Some are signing up instead with TMKP, a joint venture between Ticketmaster and Keith Prowse, the London ticket agency. The theatres rent terminals from TMKP, which operates the central computer.

Arafat turns his venom on Libya for backing rebels

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Revolutionary Council of Fatah, the main Palestine Liberation Organization guerrilla movement, was to meet late last night to consider the mutiny against Mr Yassir Arafat's leadership.

Mr Arafat himself emerged yesterday from a meeting in Damascus of his Central Council with his confidence apparently undented but with some venomous words about the Arab nations – especially Libya – which he claims are backing the Palestinian rebels.

"It is very serious", he said as he came out of the meeting, dressed in a khaki battledress but evidently vexed and tired. "It means that the Arab intervention is no longer limited to material support (for the mutineers) but has been translated into action as well". He blamed Libya openly for the mutiny but avoided mentioning the country whom his colleagues privately blame for the dissension – Syria.

Although three of the PLO groups which backed the rebels – the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Front – were represented at the Fatah council meeting, Mr Arafat insisted that he retained the support of his guerrillas.

"I know how strong the platform beneath me is," he said. "I am the chairman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole representative of the Palestine People. I am the commander-in-chief of the Palestinian forces and it is my duty to fight and struggle to preserve the independence of the Palestinian decision."

Mr Arrafat is as anxious as ever to demonstrate that he has behind him not only the support of the Soviet Union but of the radical Arab Nations – excluding Libya and Syria – which the rebels have claimed as allies. The PLO chairman made a point of advertising the fact that a South Yemeni diplomat had attended the Central Council meeting early yesterday morning and had given the support of Pesident Ali Nasser Mohamed to Mr Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Mr Arafat's opponents, however, are clearly still intent on causing him the maximum embarrassment. Yesterday afternoon Mr Fadl Shrourou, the official spokesman for the PFLP General Command, denied that any attempt had been made over the weekend to assassinate Colonel Ezzedine Sherif (Abu Ziad), one of Mr Arafat's senior commanders. Colonel Sherif, Mr Shrourou said, was wounded while attacking PLO dissidents outside Damascus, one of whom was murdered by Mr Arafat's forces.

In Beirut yesterday, the Lebanese authorities detained two senior PLO men who worked at the Palestine Research Centre, the PLO's information bureau in the city which has been maintained with the permission of the Government here ever since the Palestinian guerrilla evacuation last summer.

Local newspapers speculated that the arrests were connected with the bomb explosion in a car on Saturday night in which two Palestinians were killed.

● Jeep ambushed: Two Syrian colonels and a soldier were killed when gunmen opened fire on their jeep near Tripoli, north Lebanon, Reuter reports. Beirut radio said Syrian troops immediately blocked roads and intermittent shooting could be heard.

Fire panic: Several young people were injured at the closing ceremony of the World Youth Cup football competition in Mexico City when a firework ignited more than 100 gas-filled balloons. Match report, page 25.

Man in the news

'Shakespeare' to Israel's leader

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

The selection of Mr Yehuda Avner as the next Israeli Ambassador to Britain is seen as a classic compromise designed to save diplomatic face and overcome the main obstacles which have delayed the filling of this key European vacancy for over a year.

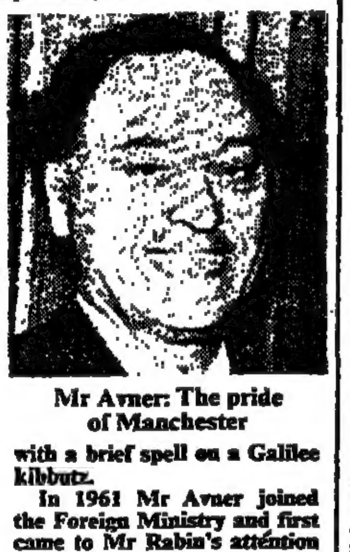
One of his first tasks will be to try to patch up the severe differences in Anglo-Israeli relations, which have deteriorated sharply since the shooting of Mr Shlomo Argov last June. The causes of the decline have been Britain's hostility to the war in Lebanon and Israeli suspicions about the Foreign Office's attitude to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Although closely attuned to the thinking of Mr Menachem Begin, Mr Avner is not connected with any political party and has none of the background in the Jewish terrorist battle against the British which led to Downing Street blocking the appointment of Mr Elihu Lankin the number one candidate.

Mr Avner is a career diplomat who was first seconded to the Prime Minister's office by Mr Begin's Labour predecessor, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, impressed by his performance as information councillor at the Washington Embassy – his highest diplomatic posting to date.

A former student of the London School of Journalism and once Israel correspondent of *The Times of India*, Mr Avner has a flair for communications which was quickly noted by Mr Begin, who now refers to him as "my Shakespeare" because of his skilful drafting of the Prime Minister's English-language correspondence.

The appointment is certain to be popular among Britain's Jewish community. Now aged 54, Mr Avner first came here from his native Manchester in 1947 and fought in the siege of Jerusalem before returning to Britain. He came to Israel to settle with his new wife, Miriam, in 1954 – beginning



Mr Avner: The pride of Manchester

with a brief spell on a Galilee kibbutz.

In 1961 Mr Avner joined the Foreign Ministry and first came to Mr Rabin's attention while serving as consul for information in New York. In 1974, after a spell heading the Overseas Press Bureau (then part of the Foreign Ministry), he was seconded as Adviser on Diaspora Affairs when Mr Rabin became Israel's fifth Prime Minister.

It is a job Mr Avner has held ever since. As well as keeping close contact with Jewish communities abroad, he rapidly moved into the position of one of Mr Begin's most trusted advisers. He is noted for his good contacts inside a right-wing Government which is well known for its suspicion of any Foreign Ministry staff favoured by the previous Labour administration.

● Proud Family: Mr Avner is the youngest member of an Orthodox and strongly Zionist Manchester Jewish family, but the only one of seven children to emigrate to Israel. (David Nicholson-Lord writes). Yesterday his family and the Manchester Jewish community described themselves as "tremendously proud" of him.

He was educated at a local elementary school and Manchester Central High School, excelling at English and teaching himself to play the recorder and violin.

González looks to Washington for help

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, arrived in Washington yesterday on the most important foreign trip of his first six months in office.

The talks with President Reagan and his senior advisers are an important boost to the international status of Spain's new generation of pragmatic socialists led by Señor González.

There are, however, evident dangers for both parties if either seeks to press too hard for ideological reasons, overlooking the other partner's perceived national interests.

Señor González and President Reagan may both be born communicators, but for the American President to insist on clarification of ambiguities about Spain's military integration into Nato may prove as counter-productive, especially on the Spanish domestic scene, as for the young Prime Minister to restate his demand for the United States to abandon its "negative" leadership role in Central America.

Señor González is also taking Señor Miguel Boyer, the Economics and Finance Minister, with him. More help and understanding from the Reagan Administration for Spain's acute economic problems, symbolized by a worsening trade deficit and a plummeting peseta, is one of the hoped-for tangible benefits from the four-day trip.

Señor González's realism about the United States' world leadership role starts from an awareness of its crucial importance to Spain's economy.

Before his departure, government sources here played down any disagreements over Central America. They understand that, whatever Señor González's advice the Reagan Administration is not really prepared to downgrade its involvement.

Spanish officials emphasized the need for good bilateral relations; they even hired the services of a New York public relations consultant in preparation for the visit.

Señor González can remind Mr Reagan that his administration has bought 72 American-made F18A fighter-bombers; secured rapid parliamentary approval for the US bases agreement; endorsed the Nato "twin track" decision on Euromissiles and postponed a promised referendum on continued membership of Nato, probably until 1985.

He could point out to the Americans that all the public opinion polls show a popular majority in favour of quitting Nato.

The Prime Minister could also tell the Reagan Administration that the Stuttgart summit has not helped him to assemble an eventual EEC plus Nato package to put to the country by committing itself to a date for concluding Spain's EEC entry negotiations.

Rock's defences worry Nato

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Serious concern about Britain's neglect of the defence of Gibraltar is leading military leaders to hope that Spain may be able to improve the defences of the surrounding area.

Sources on Nato's southern flank criticize the lack of surveillance radar, missiles and guns, and the inadequate number of aircraft on Gibraltar, which could command the strategically important Straits.

Generally there is a feeling that Britain is failing to make adequate use of the defensive potential of the Rock, for example for storage of ammunition and other supplies.

There is also concern about the prospects of the dockyard being privatized, and in particular there is a fear that a civilian-owned dockyard would not be able to continue the present facility for providing maintenance of hunter-killer nuclear submarines, though it is said this could be preserved at the cost of a few hundred thousand pounds a year.

At the Naples headquarters of Allied Forces Southern Europe, Lieutenant-General James Thompson, Chief of Staff, said Britain had under-utilized the defence potential of Gibraltar.

Negotiations are taking place at the highest level which are expected to lead to Spain joining the integrated military command structure after its accession to Nato last year.

Precisely what role Spain will assume remains to be determined, but General Thompson said that any contribution that Spain could make on Nato's southern front would be welcome.

Any prospect of Spain, as part of Nato, becoming heavily involved in defence of the Straits of Gibraltar, would inevitably become mixed up with the argument between Britain and Spain over the sovereignty of the Rock.

The concern about Gibraltar and the surrounding waters is reinforced by the fact that the main role of the US Sixth Fleet is seen as being in the eastern Mediterranean, where the naval forces of Italy, Greece and Turkey are also concentrated.

This leaves cover by surface naval forces in the western Mediterranean relatively sparse.

Thornhill pilot opted for Pretoria

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

One of the accused in the Thornhill sabotage trial told the High Court yesterday that before the sabotage he had been uncertain about his future in Zimbabwe and had twice visited South Africa, where he was offered a job as a South African Air Force pilot.

After the second visit, Air Lieutenant Neville Weir said, he had been called in by Group Captain David Jones, the commander of the Zimbabwe Air Force base at Thornhill, and told he had been seen outside SAAF headquarters in Pretoria. He had been given two days to decide about his future and had opted to take up the South African offer.

A former member of the Rhodesian SAS who came top of a pilot course in Britain two years ago, Air Lieutenant Weir and five other officers have pleaded not guilty to complicity in the blowing up of 13 aircraft, allegedly by South African agents, on July 25.

The officer, at 24 the youngest of the accused, said he had been arrested two days after the sabotage and four days before his resignation was to take effect. The trial has already heard that a board of inquiry headed by two other accused officers had ordered his arrest to prevent him leaving the country before giving testimony.

Air Lieutenant Weir said his treatment in custody initially had been correct and he had been allowed to see a lawyer. But after signing a statement of exoneration for the board on August 23 conditions changed.

For four days afterwards, until he agreed to make a false confession, Air Lieutenant Weir said he was threatened, assaulted and beaten with a two-ft length of metal pipe while being kept in leg irons and without bedding.

He said his interrogaters had emphasized repeatedly that they believed he was a junior officer acting under threats from his seniors. "At the end of the interrogation I had a basic outline of what they wanted me to say."

Earlier Squadron Leader Geoffrey Oborne testified that another accused, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, had gone out of his way to persuade pilots against leaving Zimbabwe and the Air Force.

Kohl garners praise for Stuttgart diplomacy

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As the German presidency of the EEC draws to a close, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, yesterday met Senhor Jaime Gama, his Spanish and Portuguese counterparts, to discuss the progress made at the Stuttgart summit towards the entry of their two countries into the European Community.

At a meeting here that included the Foreign Ministers of Denmark and Greece, the previous and next holders of the EEC presidency, Herr Genscher briefed them on the compromises reached at the weekend. On Sunday Señor Moran expressed his disappointment at the results of the summit.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's firm handling of the Stuttgart summit has quickly been acclaimed here as a personal triumph.

Newspapers emphasized that it was the Chancellor's negotiating skill, personal interventions and refusal to accept deadlock that saved the meeting from disaster.

The summit is seen as a qualified success, though its actual achievements are describd as meagre, and the Solemn Declaration, largely the work of Herr Genscher, is dismissed as "almost worthless".

There is no doubt from the effusive praise from the European leaders themselves and from sources close to the German delegation that the Chancellor played a vital role in averting an open breach, in mediating between Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand and in forcing the Ten to compromise on the budget issue.

The Christian Democrats yesterday spoke of the "miracle of Stuttgart", and thanked the Chancellor for the "new impulse" he had given the European Community. Dr Kohl was more cautious in his summing-up at a press conference on Sunday. he said the final agreement was no occasion for jubilation, though it was a step towards better cooperation.

The Germans are mixed in their assessment of the justice of Britain's claim at Stuttgart. They were nervous beforehand that Mrs Thatcher's tough stand might wreck any hopes of salvaging anything from the German presidency, which has been generally criticized as uninspired.

More technical experts get top Peking posts

Peking (AFP) – China yesterday named two new deputy prime ministers, Mr *Li Peng*, aged 55, an energy expert, and Mr Tian Jiyun, aged 54, a financial expert and long-time collaborator of Mr Zhao Zhiyang, the Prime Minister, it was officially announced here. The two, nominated by Mr Zhao, were approved by the National People's Congress, China's parliament.

Their appointment was in keeping with Peking's policy of putting younger people, recruited from the country's pool of technical experts, into positions of authority.

Mr Li was Deputy Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power, where he played a key role in talks with Britain and France on the construction of a nuclear power station in the Guangdong region of southern China.

Mr Tian was one of the deputy secretaries-general in the Government and now becomes secretary-general as well as Deputy Prime Minister.

The promotions of Mr Li and Mr Tian brought the number of deputy prime ministers to four.

The new government was announced after Saturday's election by the National People's Congress of Mr *Li* Xiannian, fifth in the political hierarchy, as President, and the reappointment of Mr Zhao, one of Mr Deng Xiaoping's closest associates, as Prime Minister.

The Government comprises forty-five ministers, including eight new ones, six of whom were previously deputy ministers. It also includes – as in the previous government – 10 state councillors, officials who have the rank but not the title of deputy prime minister.

The most important government change announced yesterday concerns the promotion of Mr Song as minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, previously held by Mr Yao Yilin, a deputy prime minister. Mr Song was also appointed state councillor.

Leading article, page 11

Thatcher 'given 1984 Hongkong deadline'

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office last night refused to confirm a report that China had given Britain until the end of next year to reach agreement over the future of Hongkong.

The report in *Newsweek*, magazine said that Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader had warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher that "China will announce its own solution" unless Britain meets the deadline.

The same report quoted reliable sources in London as saying that the Foreign Office had given up hope of retaining even Titular sovereignty over the colony.

A statement by the Hongkong Government yesterday said: "We know of no basis for the views attributed in the report to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. HMG's aim is to seek a solution to the question of the future which is acceptable not only to the British and Chinese governments but also the people of Hongkong".

The threat of a December, 1984, deadline was apparently revealed by Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese party general secretary in an interview with *Newsweek*.

Mr Xu Jiatun, China's new chief representative in Hongkong has pledged "very liberal" policies after Peking regains sovereignty over the colony in the 1990s.

The New China news agency quoted him as saying that Peking's policies "will respect both history and reality. Our specific policies will be very liberal." He was addressing the National People's Congress.

Talks between British and Chinese officials opened in Peking after Mrs Thatcher visited China and Hongkong last September, since when they have been surrounded by rumours.

British diplomats last night were anxiously emphasizing the need to keep the discussions confidential. "Private diplomacy" was the name of the game, according to one source.

He added that China was pledged to maintain Hongkong's thriving commerce, an aim which could not be achieved by anything other than a mutually acceptable treaty.

Ten Bahai women hanged in Shiraz

By Michael Coleman

Ten Iranian women of the Bahai faith were hanged in secret in the city of Shiraz on Saturday, Bahai sources in London learnt. They were aged from 18 to 54 and included a mother and daughter.

Two days earlier, six Bahai men were similarly executed in Shiraz. The 16 victims were of a group of 22 Bahais condemned to death in February and under pressure since then to renounce their faith and embrace Islam.

The pressure consisted of four long interrogation sessions including beatings, relief from which could be gained only by signing prepared statements. Apparently, none of the 22 succumbed.

US wants Russia to buy more grain

Moscow – Soviet and American officials have begun two days of talks on a new long-term grain agreement. The current agreement runs out at the end of September, and commits the Soviet Union to buying six million tonnes of grain a year, with anoption on a further two million, Richard Owen writes.

The Reagan Administration has indicated it would like the Russians to set a higher import figure in future.

Russia has had four poor harvests in a row and grain statistics are no longer issued. The latest Western estimates suggest that this year's harvest will leave a 30-million tonne shortfall, an improvement on last year's figure of 180 million tonnes.

Tennis star on Mitterrand tour

Paris – President Mitterrand yesterday began an official two-day visit to the former French West African colony of Cameroon, accompanied at his own request by Yannick Noah, the Cameroon-born tennis star, who now has French citizenship, Diana Geddes writes.

It is M Mitterrand's fourth official visit to black Africa since his election two years ago. Trade will be one of the main topics between M Mitterrand and President Paul Biya.

Malta judge frees Briton

Valletta – A Maltese magistrate ruled yesterday that the detention of Mr Anthony Price, a Welshman, aged 20, constituted an illegal arrest and ordered his immediate release.

Mr Price had been held without charge since April 13, on suspicion of plotting to kill a Cabinet minister.

Mauritius poll

Port Louis (AFP) – General elections will take place in Mauritius on August 21, four years ahead of schedule, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the Prime Minister, announced. After a year in power, the Prime Minister no longer had a parliamentary majority.

Mutiny quelled

Loyalist Ghanaian troops have quelled a mutiny by dissident soldiers, sealed the country's borders and taken control of all strategic points, according to Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Ghana's ruler, in a radio report monitored in London, Reuter reports.

Opium seized

Bangkok – More than 300 kilograms of opium were seized here in one of Thailand's largest drug hauls. Policed said the opium was destined for Malaysia for processing into heroin.

Atom pilot dies

Robert Lewis, co-pilot of the B29 bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb, who has died of a heart attack, aged 65. The bomber, Enola Gay, was used to destroy Hiroshima 38 years ago. The photograph was taken in 1945.

Obituary, page 12

Shuttle turned into space laboratory

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

The space shuttle Challenger became a space laboratory yesterday when the five crew switched on most of the 21 experiments on board, a pioneering step towards the eventual building of a space station.

American industry and scientific bodies are increasingly interested in carrying out research and manufacturing processes in the unpolluted, weightless vacuum conditions of space. The experiments on board Challenger involve metals, crystals and drugs.

Two communications satellites, for Canada and Indonesia, have already been launched.

Challenger and its crew, on the seventh shuttle flight of the present programme, are performing "exceptionally well" according to mission control.

It will be the first shuttle landing there, and this will help to save the time and money involved in transporting the spacecraft from the usual landing place in California to Florida.

● JAKARTA: The Indonesian satellite Palapa B1, launched on Saturday made its first contact with main control station at Cibinong, West Java, yesterday, 12 hours and six minutes after being ejected by Challenger.

Begin faces election threat

From Christopher Walker, Jeruslalem

The death on Sunday of Mr Simcha Erlich, the Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party, from a stroke, has led to renewed suggestions that the next general election may have to be brought forward from its scheduled date of 1985. Mr Erlich was a leading member of Mr Menachem Begin's coalition.

The immediate threat to the stability of the coalition comes from the bitter succession battle expected to break out inside the badly fragmented Liberal Party, which Mr Erlich held together with considerable skill from 1971 until his death.

In an attempt to stave off trouble between the various warring factions, the Liberal Party's executive will face a resolution today that the consideration of all appointments be postponed until the official month of mourning for Mr Erlich is over.

The Begin Government, whose standing in the opinion polls has suffered sharply in recent weeks, is also facing severe difficulties, both internal and external, as a result of the worsening doctors' strike now into its 112th day without any obvious solution in sight.

Mr Begin intervened personally yesterday as the number of protesting doctors joining in the latest tactic of conducting a hunger strike increased to 1,500. The strikes are taking place in 23 Israeli hospitals. The entire medical system again faces collapse as many of the doctors become too weak to carry out even the limited rotas

Apart from the effect on public opinion, the dispute has also exposed some of the bitterest divisions inside the Cabinet. After disagreements between Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, and Mr Eliazur Shostak, the Health Minister, at Sunday's Cabinet session, Mr Begin is reported to have remarked: "There is no understanding between the two men in charge. This is a tragedy, pure and simple."

Israel's economy, page 5

Banked protection money led to Camorra arrests

From John Earle, Rome

Most shops in Naples had to pay monthly protection money to the Camorra gang of Don Raffaele Cutolo, according to the investigators who last week mounted the biggest round-up of underworld figures since the Second World War netting nearly 300 alleged members of the Neapolitan version of the Mafia.

The magistrates directing the operation are reported to be studying a list of 26,000 shopkeepers, businessmen, professional men and artisans who were expected to make a "voluntary contribution" each month to the Nuova Camorra Organizzata (New Organized Camorra), as the Cutolo organization was called.

The country-wide round-up, which led to the arrest among others of a leading television personality and the president of the first-division Avellino Football Club, was ordered after examination of the accounts of 98 firms, of 1,400 individual bank accounts, and of suspicious payments totalling 3,500 billion lire (£1,520m) deposited with banks in the Naples area between 1980 and 1982.

Though the press has spoken of 356 arrest warrants, the Naples authorities say the number is nearer 900, while they have issued notifications to a further unspecified number of people that they are under investigation

● Two Turkish magistrates yesterday ended a week of questioning Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who tried to kill the Pope in St Peter's Square two years ago. They reveived permission to interrogate him about the earlier murder of a Turkish journalist, Abdi Ipekci, in Instanbul, for which a Turkish court condemned Agca to life imprisonment.

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Prisoners of conscience

Russia: Father Gleb Yakunin

By Caroline Moorehead

Father Gleb Yakunin, a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, has been held in labour colony 389/37 in Perm since March, 1981, serving a five-year strict regime sentence to be followed by five years of internal exile. He is charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propoganda.

As a young priest, Father Yakunin came into conflict with the Orthodox Church for criticizing its subservient attitude towards the Soviet state. He was expelled from the parish where he had been serving as a priest.

After this began an increasingly outspoken life as a dissident, despite warnings from the KGB. Father Yakunin protested publicly on several occasions against violations of the religious rights of Soviet citizens, and in 1976 he became one of the founders of the unofficial Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights.

In August, 1980, after a long period of interrogation and investigation, Father Yakunin came up for trial in Moscow.

Soon after arriving in the Perm labour colony in the Urals, he joined with other prisoners in a hunger strike against prison conditions. Later in the year he went on another hunger strike, this time in protest at confiscation of his Bible.

Father Yakunin: Outspoken life as dissident

Israel's economy, part 2: Inflation nightmare begins to bite at last

Prices go crazy but so far there are no dole queues

Christopher Walker, Jerusalem correspondent, continues this series of three articles with an examination of the effects of inflation. Part one appeared on our features page yesterday.

"After more than four years of triple digit inflation, most countries would be on the verge of a military coup", an Israeli financial commentator said recently. "The remarkable thing about us is the complacency with which we treat what Europeans would regard as the ultimate economic nightmare."

The most graphic indication that the era of complacency might be drawing to a close came last month when the Government was forced to shut the border with Egypt in an effort to prevent the country's 8,500 striking doctors from seeking sanctuary in Sinai.

Like all other salaried employees, Israeli doctors receive a built-in pay rise every three months amounting to roughly 65 per cent of the increase in inflation. In addition, they have been awarded a 22 per cent pay rise as part of a two-year agreement negotiated centrally for the public sector.

But this is still not sufficient to stop them threatening to cripple the health service in support of a 100 per cent pay claim.

One cause of the growing discontent over pay has been the recent erosion in real wages in the face of escalating monthly inflation, which reached a record level with April's 13.3 per cent rise. In the face of ever-accelerating price rises there is a danger that the finely balanced three-monthly indexation system could collapse, leading swiftly to economic anarchy. A concession to the doctors is being resisted so stubbornly because of fears that the treasury could be submerged in an avalanche of wage demands.

It is not only wages which are indexed: savings, taxes, insurance schemes, pensions, and the rate of interest on government bonds are all linked to the cost of living index calculated by an army of bureaucrats. It is given pride of place on local news bulletins when it is announced on the fifteenth of each month.

In addition to this inbuilt protection, the ever resourceful Israelis have explored many other ways of combating an inflation rate which according to Mr David Nordell, a financial journalist, means that holding shekels is the equivalent of a Londoner tearing up pound notes. The most popular way of trying to stay ahead is investing on the Bursa. The Tel Aviv stock exchange, often described as the national casino.

Even those Israelis who do not benefit from the linking of wages, such as the self-employed, are less disturbed by the reality of 145 per cent inflation than the politicians abroad who rail against the iniquities of inflation might imagine. "It is like a war wound. It is a nuisance but you eventually learn to live with it", Mr Meir Levisohn, aged 48, a Jerusalem tobacconist, said.

Mr Levisohn, the father of four children who supports no particular party, is also a guide who takes Israelis on organized tours to Europe. "The situation here is much better than in England. We may have crazy prices but we do not have the dole queue". He said proudly.

His wife Yehudit pointed out that Israeli prices have become so meaningless, people have stopped talking about them.

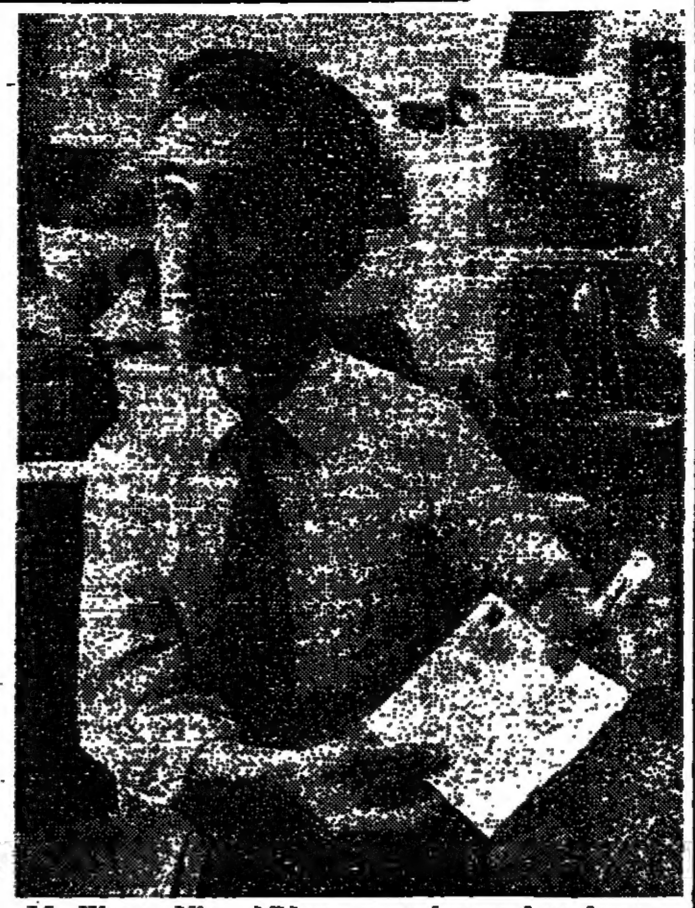
Resentment about inflation is much greater among the 700,000 Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank

"It would be bad enough if it were the fault of your own government, or even your own people," Mr Ragheb Izzat Waary, an East Jerusalem barber said angrily flourishing a 1983 Israeli income tax demand for 100,000 shekels (£1,500) "When it is imposed by an occupier, you become even more bitter."

Mr Waary, with nine children of school age, claimed to have no savings left from his modest annual income which is supplemented by a relative working in the Gulf.

For the Palestinians, as for the Israelis living a few hundred yards away in west Jerusalem, an increasingly large part of daily life is now devoted simply to maintaining the value of any cash at hand.

Tomorrow: Labour's answers



Mr Waary: Nine children, no savings and an income tax demand to meet

Mr Levisohn and family: "We don't have the violence and vandalism which go with unemployment".

Coalition leaders in Italy fall out

From John Earle, Rome

Public bickering between the secretaries of the two main government parties, Signor Ciriaco de Mita (Christian Democrats) and Signor Bettino Craxi (Socialists) had enlivened the last stages of an otherwise lacklustre seven-week campaign for Italy's general election next Sunday.

Signor Craxi, who hopes to become the first Socialist Prime Minister, proposed last week a three-year pact for collaboration in government between his party and the Christian Democrats.

Signor de Mita immediately rejected it, comparing the proposal to an agreement in a Western film to divide the booty. Signor Craxi retorted that this reaction was insolent and irresponsible.

The government parties' image has not been enhanced by recent acts of the judiciary. First, the Socialist regional premier of Liguria, who has resigned to stand for the Chamber of Deputies, was arrested with a group of his collaborators on corruption charges, apparently in relation to the issue of building licences.

Then, at the end of the last week, several Christian Democrats and Social Democrats in the Naples area were among nearly 900 people sought in the massive round-up of the Camorra, as the Mafia is called there.

Both the Christian Democrats and Socialists, furthermore, are fielding several candidates whose names were on the list of alleged members of the secret and now-banned P2 Masonic lodge.

This focus on the shadier side of political life prompted Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, to urge in a leading article in the party organ *L'Unità* that Roman Catholics should vote for his party if they wanted a real change of direction towards an Italy "more clean and more just".

Nevertheless, no one predicts a landslide move in any direction. The only practical choice is expected to be between the same parties which have provided coalitions for more than 20 years: Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals.

There is widespread fear that recent events will encourage voters to stay away from the polls or return blank papers.

Electioneering so far has concentrated more on personalities and possible formulas for government than on concrete issues. All parties admit that the economic crisis is serious and pay lip service to the need to reduce inflation, but the two main government parties have different approaches on how to do so.

The Christian Democrats, at least on paper, call for rigour and austerity, while the Socialists support a greater degree of reflation and a quicker reduction in interest rates which, for many borrowers, are still about 24-25 per cent.

The statistics carry a grim message for whatever government emerges. Inflation is still about 17 per cent instead of a targeted 13 per cent. The lira, which two years ago crossed the exchange level of 1,000 to the dollar, is now more than 1,500.

Industrial production fell last April, on a 12-month basis, by 14.2 per cent.

CND pleads for East's barred peace groups

By Our Foreign Staff

More than 60 Britons have flown to Prague to attend a peace assembly organized by the Soviet block that is expected to attract more than 2,000 delegates and observers to Czechoslovakia.

The six-day World Assembly for Peace and Life against Nuclear War, which opens today, is expected to be attended by representatives of "official" Soviet and European peace committees and representatives of West European, United States and Third World peace movements. Members of the "unofficial", independent Soviet block peace movements are not expected, however, to be allowed to attend.

Organized with the support of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council, the assembly will hold workshops and plenary sessions, roughly on the lines of the European nuclear disarmament convention held in Berlin last month.

The British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is sending two official observers to the conference.

Dissident view, page 10

Sovereignty hampers air fare cuts

From Michael Baily, Transport Editor, Geneva

There will be no breakthrough on European air fares despite new moves at the EEC and the European Parliament experts from the International Air Transport Association (Iata) said here yesterday.

The most to be hoped for is more bargain fares between European cities as an evolving EEC air transport policy introduces more flexible pricing policies.

But cut-throat competition and big fare cuts on American lines are not on the cards in Europe, primarily because of the jealous preservation of national sovereignty by European state, Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, Iata director-general, said.

The Thatcher Government may favour staff cuts at British Airways, but so long as the Mitterrand Government wants Air France to keep staff to help unemployment, pressure to lower fares to match lower costs will be resisted.

High air fairs in Europe are a matter not so much for Iata or the airlines but for national governments, Mr Hammarskjöld said. When it comes to negotiations over cheaper fares "blood is thicher than water, sovereignty is more powerful than idealism".

The new noise regulations in 1985-86 could "push some airlines against the wall", Iata says.

Out of 6,000 aircraft some 1,500 aircraft will be made redundant by the noise regulations and other technical advances.

Poisoned shrimps silence Huelva's seagulls

Huelva has gone strangely silent gone is the cry of he seagulls, Harry Debelius writes from Madrid. Hundreds perished after feasting on a mountain of shrimps tipped at the city dump after being declared unfit for human consumption and confiscated by public health authorities.

The shrimps had been treated with boric acid, a preservative long banned in most of West Europe but ony recently added to the prohibited list in Spain. A representative of the Ministry of Health ordered insecticide to be sprayed on the shrimps so that they could not be sold.

Señor Juan Gil Zamora president of the Huelva Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants, said that a search of marshland near the city found only a dozen gulls.

SPECTRUM

In this extract from the first biography of Vladimir Horowitz, Glenn Plaskin describes the pianist's initiation into the Toscanini family

A musical marriage

To understand the various changes in Horowitz's playing over the years and the emotional problems that drastically affected his career, it is essential to view him within the context of the Toscanini family. After leaving Russia and his own family, Horowitz had been almost completely dependent, both practically and emotionally, on his manager, Merovitch, his secretary-valet, and a few close friends. Although often vivacious, Horowitz was by nature a solitary, isolated man with few close attachments. In 1933, the Maestro, his daughter Wanda, and the entire Toscanini clan began to fill an enormous emotional vacuum, initiating a permanent shift away from the Merovitch circle.

Not that the Toscaninis were an easy family to fit into. The conductor's wife, Carla, and her four children had shaped their lives around the intimidating brillance and puzzling contradictions of their "Papa," who ruled them with absolute authority.

Horowitz ended his seventh European season on June 2, 1933, in Paris, with a recital at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées. In need of rest, he began spending time with Wanda and her family, watching the Maestro conduct in Vienna and gradually becoming more comfortable with the formidable Wanda.

The courtship began in earnest that summer, and it was almost immediately clear what Wanda had on her mind. Her determination was etched on her face. She had inherited her father's cobalt eyes, his beetling brow, and some of his darker moods. Friends remember her as being a complete contrast to her older sister, the well-behaved and ladylike Wally, for even as a child Wanda was bad-tempered and ready at any moment to make a scene. "I did not inherit my father's musical talent, but I did inherit his good health!" she would declare. And this sturdy Italian woman, with her thick black hair and olive complexion, had her sights set square on Horowitz.

Although Horowitz was spending that summer in Switzerland, at Sils Marin in the Engadine, Wanda managed to see him by having her mother and father invite him to northern Italy to visit their island home on Lago Maggiore.

During Horowitz's stay, he and Wanda discussed marriage, but with trepidation, knowing that it all hinged on the approval of Toscanini. Although Horowitz was Jewish and Wanda Roman Catholic, religion is not known to have been a major factor in Toscanini's opposition that summer to the union. After all, the Maestro wasn't especially religious and the rest of the family was rather nominal in their practice of faith. "I was brought up half religious, half not," said Wanda, who anyway, had no intention of being dissuaded by mere convention.

Toscanini's objections lay in other areas. Although he felt warmly towards Horowitz and greatly admired him as a pianist, he had warned his daughter how problematic living with such a high-strung musician would be. "You know very well that life with an artist is very difficult." Toscanini admonished. Family friends suggested that Toscanini was concerned about Horowitz's close friendships with other men, worried that because of such friendships he would make neither a good husband nor a good son-in-law. Ultimately, however, he gave his blessing to the union.

Not that Horowitz himself was free of doubts. In an interview a few years earlier he had asserted that "marriage and a successful musical career are incompatible. To be a great artist, one must live alone." He now worried about the obligations and reponsibilities of family life and confided to friends: "Women are like unnecessary baggage. Mr fiancée doesn't know how to do anything – just to tell if I play good or bad."

Horowitz said he didn't know how he would cope with someone for 24 hours a day, and when the wife of a colleague said that she helped with her husband's correspondence, Horowitz decided that might not be a bad idea: Wanda could write letters for him. "In those days the pressure to get married was tremendous," recalled one close friend, "and Horowitz needed someone to take care of him, to replace the family he had lost. Wanda and the Toscaninis gave this sense of stability to a life which had been desperately chaotic and lonely. She gave him a home and the iron control he needed."

But above all, Horowitz was enchanted by the idea of becoming Arturo Toscanini's son-in-law. At home, a picture of the Maestro was always prominently displayed on his piano, and he would proudly declare, "I am a pupil of Toscanini." Horowitz at that time tended to parrot Toscanini's ideas about music and performance, insisting, for instance, that "performers should not insert too much. We should try to understand as much as possible the intentions of the composer and not invent anything of our own." Yet a moment later he would be at the keyboard demonstrating quite the opposite, his own amazing technique and uncanny talent for producing colours – "like a painter," as he put it.

With Wanda still pressing heavily on his mind, in the autumn of 1933 Horowitz faced yet another overloaded itinerary, including concerts in Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, England, Holland, and Austria. One engagement he looked forward to was in Copenhagen, where he was to play the Rachmaninoff Third with the State Radio Symphony under the direction of Nicolai Malko. Malko was a fellow Russian who had conducted Horowitz's first concerto appearances in Kiev, Odessa, and Kharkov in the early 1920s. He and his wife had been frequent visitors at the Horowitz household in Kiev and they had looked after Horowitz's brother George before the boy was institutionalized. Horowitz enjoyed bantering with Malko's wife, Berthe, and he cherished the couple as an important connexion with his past.

Horowitz and Wanda shortly after their marriage in December 1933

On October 3, the day of his first rehearsal in Copenhagen, Horowitz told the Malkos that he had finally decided to marry, and he showed them a photograph of his intended, keeping her name a secret. In his schoolboy way, he teased about how surprised they would be when they learned his fiancée's family background. Her father was terribly famous. Two days later, he could contain his excitement no longer and announced to the Malkos that his bride was none other then the daughter of Arturo Toscanini. He told everyone he knew that he felt as if he were 18 years old, that everything seemed new to him, and that it was the first time that he had felt anything at all for a woman.

Many close friends of the period were surprised by Horowitz's decision, though delighted for him. They could not, however, help noticing his ambivalence and anguish as he tried to accustom himself to the prospect of marriage. For Horowitz had grown used to and content with his male friends. Once, he shyly asked intimates if they had heard rumours that "he fancied men?" Then, in a devil-may-care but aloof manner, he exclaimed, "Well, let them talk!" – and pointed to his male secretary, who had travelled with him for the past six years. The secretary empathized with Horowitz, for he was also engaged to be married. Travelling together, the two husbands-to-be would put pictures of their respective fiancées on their nightstands and shake their heads in self-mocking disbelief before turning in.

In jest, Horowitz would flirt with Berthe Malko, complimenting her on her clothes, chattering away criticizing other women they knew, all the while being, as she saw it, "charmingly egocentric." "Women are too feminine and I don't like them," he told her once, suddenly erupting into self-conscious giggles as if not believing what he had just said. Among friends, Horowitz had acquired a reputation for having a roving eye, and even as he told the Malkos about his future wife, he couldn't help flirting with one of Malko's conducting students, a bright young man named Hans Schroeder, who was part of the supper party that followed Horowitz's performance of the Rachmaninoff Concerto. As he talked to Schroeder, he became animated and his eyes seemed to light up.

On October 8 the Toscanini family formally announced the engagement, and the Maestro privately suggested to Horowitz that he and Wanda travel together in England as a sort of trial run. This idea may have seemed logical to Horowitz because, in a state of confusion about his feelings toward Wanda and the marriage, he was still hesitant to take the plunge. "Maybe I shouldn't get married," he would say to friends. "But then again, Wanda knows I'm a little perverse, and she wants to try anyway. She has been in love with me for the past four years." About his own affections, he would respond: "I? I am not in love. I can't love anyone. I love the piano."

On November 2, Horowitz and Wanda arrived in London for his "celebrity tour" of England and Scotland. Young unmarried women then did not travel alone with a man, so Wanda's sister, Wally, agreed to chaperone the couple.

The tour was not only a professional success but, despite fears and misgivings, Horowitz and Wanda enjoyed their time together and decided to go ahead with the marriage.

Many of Horowitz's friends believed he would cancel the marriage at the last moment. Others, familiar with the situation, predicted, according to Wanda, "that the marriage wouldn't last three weeks," but she was determined to prove them wrong.

A sympathetic friend pointed out the practical advantages of the match, noting that "from the start, Wanda and her father understood that Horowitz was an exceptional creative genius, and all three respected one another. They knew an enormous amount about how the music business worked and each recognized the other as an asset in what was to become a marvellously effective family machine." Horowitz would not have denied that he expected to learn much from Toscanini. Years later, in a rare reflective mood, he said, "Wanda made a man out of me – and her father made me a musician."

At the end of Horowitz's autumn season in Europe, four days before Christmas 1933, the fateful day arrived in Milan. None of Horowitz's family attended. Standing beside the Maestro were Carla; Wally and her husband, Count Castelbarco; Wanda's brother, Walter, Milstein, Piatigorsky, and a few other close friends. The event turned out to be satisfyingly "spontaneous" because of Horowitz's poor Italian.

The celebration afterward was also short and simple, and then there was little time for a proper honeymoon since Horowitz had immediately to begin preparations for an American tour.

Musically the marriage seemed to agree with Horowitz, for some of his harshest critics were impressed by his growth that season. In February his performance of the Brahms B-flat Concerto with the New York Philharmonic under Hans Lange was coached by Toscanini himself.

As Horowitz had hoped, the Maestro now took an interest in all of his major appearances. The pianist was completely under the conductor's spell and since his playing seemed to have new depth, it almost seemed as if Horowitz had gained something of Toscanini's mastery by marrying his daughter.

Tomorrow: The year that changed Horowitz's life.

Abridged from Horowitz *by Glenn Plaskin, published by Macdonald on June 23, price £14.95*

Was Liszt kissed?

Did Beethoven kiss him, or not? Alan Walker, in his outstanding Liszt biography out this month from Faber, conducts an exhaustive investigation into the controversy over whether Beethoven conferred a physical embrace upon the 11-year-old Franz. Walker comprehensively destroys the image, depicted in a famous lithograph, of Beethoven clasping the little pianist to his bosom after a triumphant concert. The evidence is conclusive that the deaf old master stayed away from the prodigy's public performance in Vienna.

Nor was Beethoven complimentary about Liszt when the boy called on him at home. "The little fellow's improvisations don't amount to much," he carped in the Conversation Books he employed to communicate with visitors. Nonetheless, Walker is prepared on balance to accept Liszt's testimony that "Beethoven consecrated my brow with a kiss", apparently at this meeting. Whatever the truth Liszt amply repaid the benediction. He made it his mission to propagate Beethoven's art and was principally responsible for the erection of a statue in his home town, Bonn. He helped make the symphonies accessible to home listening by transcribing some of them for the piano, and tirelessly expounded the late sonatas before a largely reluctant public.

Secret letters of love

The sex life of Alban Berg has been exciting musicologists for almost a decade, ever since it became known – after the death of his aged widow, Helene – that, for the last 10 years of their seemingly ideal marriage, the austere Berg was waging a passionate affair with a Prague hostess, Hanna Fuchs-Robettin. Helen did not find out until after her husband died in 1935; the shock of discovery is thought to have prompted her to ban the completion of the last act of Berg's violently erotic opera, Lulu.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research MUSIC

When intimations of Berg's intimacies reached scholarly ears, there began a fundamental reinterpretation of his later works. The third movement of the Lyric Suite, for example, was found to have been built on an interweaving of the lovers' initials. The notes A, B (flat) and H (B), F. The repeated coincidence in the work of the figures 23 and 10 was also explained. Berg, a firm believer in mystical numerology, held 23 to be his fateful number; 10, therefore, had to represent Hanna.

The figures 23 and 10 have now been found intertwined again in the violin concerto, written as Berg lay dying of blood poisoning sustained from an inect bite. Ostensibly, the concerto is dedicated to the memory of Manon Gropius, teenage daughter of Gustav Mahler's widow, Alma. But two Berg schars, Douglas Jarman and George Perle, claim to have unravelled a secret programme which shows the concerto to represent Berg's love for Hanna. The two meanings are not altogether unrelated, since Hanna was the sister of Alma's third husband, the novelist Franz Werfel, and there is some evidence to suggest that Alma acted as go-between for the lovers.

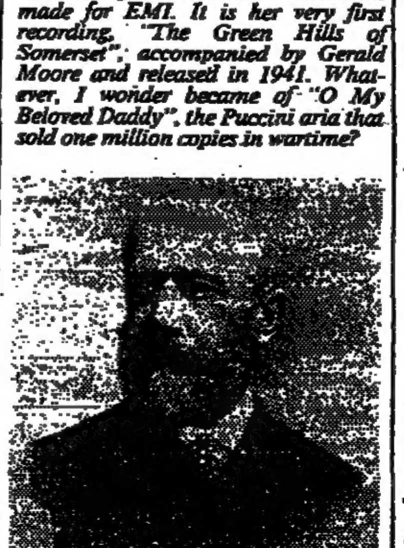
Explosive co-production

That inveterate Alkan excavator Ronald Smith, now working on the second volume of his resurrectionist biography of the French piano composer, has discovered a new cadenza for Mozart's D minor concerto, K466. "Like most of Alkan," says Smith, "it is explosive, and has probably not been played for a century."

It would make a strong concert programme beside Beethoven's C minor concerto in the Alkan version, which unpredictably transforms the concerto's opening theme into the finale of the Fifth Symphony. When it was last heard in public in 1906, in Wilhelminian Berlin, played by Ferruccio Busoni – this Franco-German co-production provoked a major scandal.

Diva in distress

A discography of the art of Dame Joan Hammond is being prepared by Gramophone *magazine as part of the British effort to relieve the diva in distress, having lost all her possessions in the Australian bush fires. Remarkably, it demonstrates that a single folksong is the only item still available from the 86 records she made for EMI. It is her very first recording, "The Green Hills of Somerset", accompanied by Gerald Moore and released in 1941. Whatever, I wonder became of "O My Beloved Daddy", the Puccini aria that sold one million copies in wartime?*



Tchaikovsky

Variations varied

"Look what he's done to my piece – he has altered everything", bewailed Tchaikovsky when the manuscript of his *Variations on a Rococo Theme* was returned to him by its first performer, one Wilhelm Fitzenhagen. "The devil take it", exclaimed the composer, "let it stand as it is!"

And so it has for 106 years, becoming nonetheless one of the most popular concert works for cello and orchestra. However, a British virtuoso, Raphael Wallfisch, has just made a premiere recording of Tchaikovsky's original score, revealing an unsuspected eighth variation and unfolding a schematic structure utterly demolished by Fitzenhagen.

The disc is the fourth in a series by a small record company, Chandos, and a Dallas-based Australian conductor, Geoffrey Simon, aimed at examining Tchaikovsky's first thoughts and exploring his forgotten works. It has succeeded already in establishing the original versions of the second symphony and Romeo and Juliet overture as credible alternatives to the familiar editions.

"The left has all the best artists," declares a socialist acquaintance. Perhaps in other arts, we reply, but not in music. Admittedly, Mahler once spoke of voting for a Social Democrat and eastern bloc composers have been inspired under varying degrees of official ess to produce communist cantatas. But, apart from hard-left modernists such as Hans Werner Henze and Luigi Nono, few twentieth century musicians of note have been tempted by Marxism.

"What about Kurt Weill?" shouts a heckler. Well, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the composer of The Threepenny Opera *was generally out of sympathy with his leftist collaborator, Bertolt Brecht. The latest recording of* The Seven Deadly Sins, *the work that ended their uneasy six-year partnership, departs radically from the off-key agit-prop delivery espoused by Lotte Lenya for heavy social messages. "People have been amazed to hear us playing his piece with a proper orchestra which plays in tune," says Simon Rattle.*

Lenya herself heaped scorn on Brecht's show-off socialism. She recalled that when Brecht came to stay with the Weills, he transformed their comfortable guest room into a monastic cell, taking down the curtains, rolling up the rug and replacing the picture on the wall with a red star. "Kurt said: 'I'm not interested in composing Karl Marx; I like to write music'," said Lenya.

Norman Lebrecht

moreover... Miles Kington

A mower for all seasons

What kind of lawn mower should one get? A lawn mower represents a considerable investment, second only to the house, car, family TV or a theatre night out in the West End, so it is very important to choose the right one.

Here is a consumer's guide to the most popular types on the market.

Petrol-driven Heavy Duty. The traditional king of the lawn, now available in many colours and stylings. The ordinary family would be quite happy with the saloon model, while younger buyers might prefer a yellow or red sports model, which can only deal with light grass but which is guaranteed to overtake anything else on the lawn. If you do a lot of driving between London and the country, it probably makes more sense to think of an estate model lawn mover; there is ample space in the back for half a ton of grass cuttings to take down to your Wiltshire cottage.

Hovermower. The new, very successful type which rides on a cushion of air. Advantages: quick, fun, goes equally well over grass, sand, sea and main roads, aerates the grass. Disadvantages: is dangerous in stormy or foggy conditions, even with a fog-horn; is very noisy, especially with a fog-horn; has little luggage space and deafens any insect it passes over. Ideal for smooth conditions; not so good on choppy grass or lawn with a heavy groundswell.

Alliance Mower. The makers of the new Alliance mower consider that the world of lawn mowers has for far too long been polarized between the petrol people and the hover people. "They have turned the lawns of our country into a battlefield on which to fight out their ideological wars, and the consumer is the loser," says their manifesto, *A New Deal For Grass*. Their new, moderate and compromise machine aims to combine the best features of both, and to use petrol to form a cushion of air. Or to use air to provide a cushion of petrol – it isn't quite clear yet. Either way, they hope to break the mould of mower-making, or at least be featured on *Nationwide*.

Allegro Maestro. The bright new hope from British Leyland's garden division, creator of the Grass Rover and the Sierra Nevada. Unfortunately the factory which produces this potential Eurowinner has been closed by a strike since launch day and noone has seen one.

Endowment With Profits Life Mower. A new 25-year model with combined life insurance and anti-inflation hedge; an extra attachment provides anti-hedge inflation. It crosses a basket of unit trusts with an exciting lawn insurance scheme and free strawberry teas at age 60. "We think this is a real winner," says top salesman Reg Winter. "Perhaps I could call on you at your home and explain it to you, then get you to sign lots of forms?"

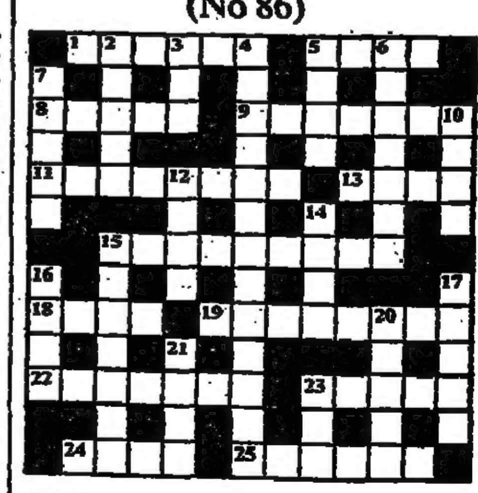
Starfighter Mower. An American-based long-range mower which, if the promotion literature is to be believed, uses a derivative of napalm. It is very effective against insects, dogs, cats, neighbours and nearby houses. Against grass unfortunately, it does not seem so effective. The German Graswaffe, who have adopted it as their main mower, report that it tends to crash as soon as it is switched on; otherwise they are very pleased with it.

Mitsubushi Digimower. A new Japanese concept which computerizes the profile of your lawn and then mows by itself. It finishes by curling the grass into exquisite patterns, a concept of gardening for which the West is perhaps not quite ready. It guarantees not to cut down trees, an important consideration when you remember that the average Japanese tree is two and a half feet high.

Brideshead Revisited Lawncutter. This comes in two parts: a long-handled scythe and an elderly family retainer. The results are the best of any mower, but the expense of housing the retainer in a separate dwelling on the estate may deter some more suburban users. Channel 4 are broadcasting an instruction series to go with it.

California Grass Harvester. This ingenious device claims to cut the plant when it is ready for smoking and to roll into hand-sized joints, a claim made, as far as I know, by none of the other machines under review.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 86)



ACROSS
1 Gunman (6)
5 Gape (4)
8 Coldly (5)
9 Pale (7)
11 Foliage (8)
13 Nameless (4)
15 Hereditary title (9)
18 Stout stick (4)
19 Endurable (8)
22 Entourage (7)
23 Perch (5)
24 Desert dweller (4)
25 Fashionable (6)

DOWN
2 Sound (5)
3 Remunerate (3)
4 Redistribution (13)
5 Series of cogwheels (4)
6 Feminine (7)
7 Child's toe (5)
10 Ice cream (4)
12 Informer (4)
14 Celestial object (4)
15 Boast (7)
16 Disfigurement (4)
17 Heavy (5)
20 Kinship (5)
21 Insult (4)
23 Grass (3)

SOLUTION TO No 85
ACROSS: 1 Dilapidated 9 Outcome 10 Aside 11 MPs 13 Oven 16 Tour 17 Onrush 18 Egad 20 Geum 21 Bolero 22 Suet 23 Than 25 Pus 28 Exile 29 Paprika 30 Crematorium
DOWN: 2 Istle 3 Amok 4 Idem 5 Alas 6 Episode 7 Cotoneaster 8 Detrimental 12 Pusher 14 Nod 15 Ormolu 19 Atelier 20 Got 24 Haiku 25 Perm 26 Spot 27 Spar

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Invitation to the Dance

Ballet is the stuff that Midsummer Night's dreams are made on. There is a romantic streak in the English character that blossoms out in rosebuds and tulle so that an invitation to the dance becomes a reason to recreate a Degas painting.

This summer, dance is a "hot" subject, with the Royal Ballet's Leslie Collier, Bryony Brind and Wayne Sleep starring on television in the *Hot Shoe Show* and Channel 4 exploring modern dance. The dance centres are the mushroom growth of the decade with the Dance Centre in Covent Garden processing 1,000 students a day and the two London Pineapple studios now boasting a total membership of 25,000.

The last bout of balletomania was in the 1940s, when new British ballets were presented by the Ballet Rambert and Sadlers Wells was at its zenith. Fashion took up the ballet theme as a design motif that lasted into the next decade. The current craze for the Fifties has helped to bring back the prints of twirling tutus, ballerina brooches and patterns of graceful Degas dancers round hemline borders.

The post-war appetite for ballet was a search for escapism, according to Bevis Hillier in his study of the decorative arts of the forties and fifties (*Austerity Binge*, Studio Vista). But the romantic style of dressing seems to be a perennial fashion escape route.

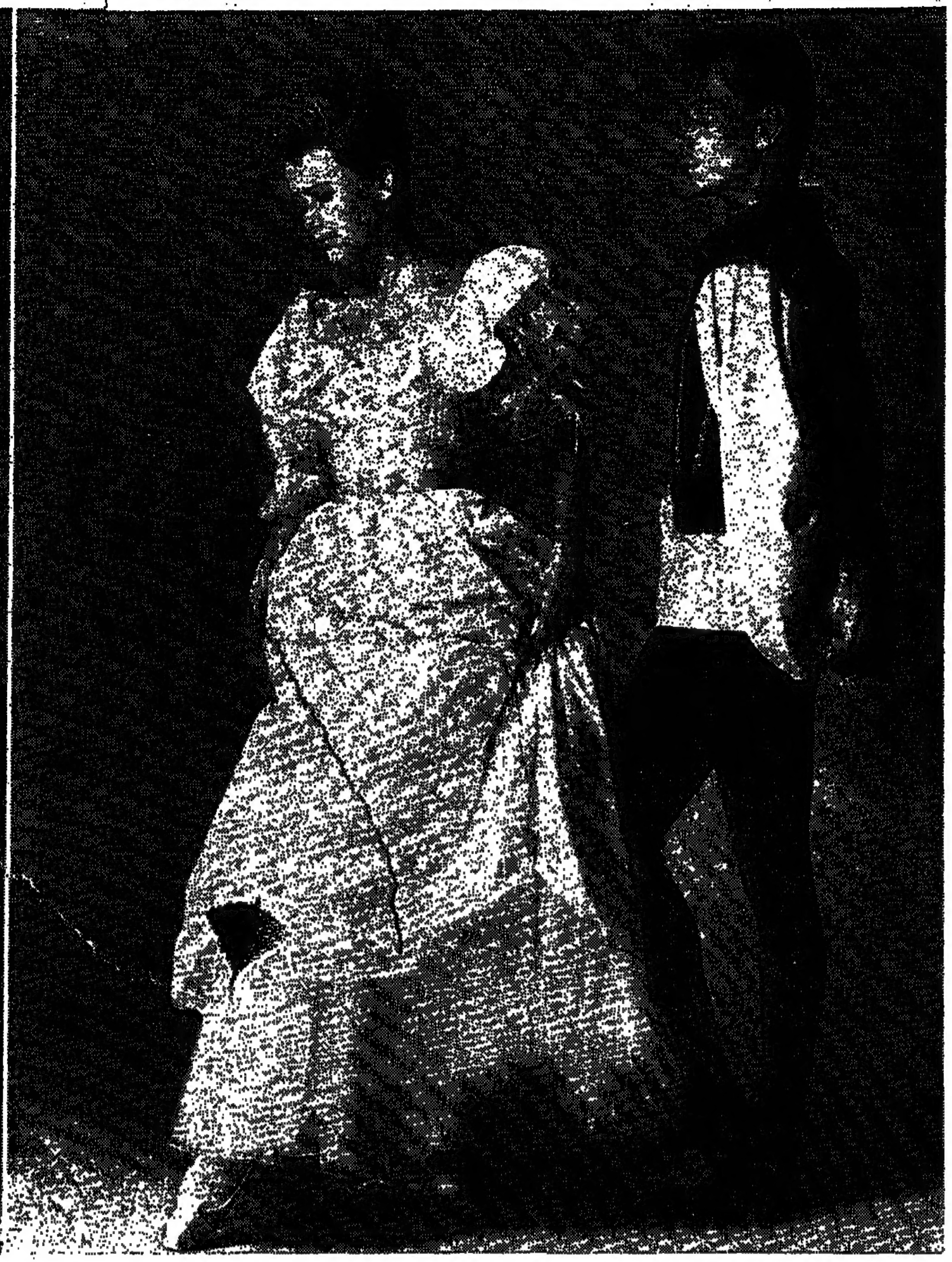
David Fielden, whose small King's Road shop is a froth of snow-white net and lace, drew his inspiration directly from the ballet. He is a Yorkshire farmer's son who first studied theatre design in Birmingham and then joined the Ballet Rambert at the creaky age of 21, when he claims that he didn't know a *plié* from a *pas de deux*. He rose rapidly after a competition win for choreography in Paris and a season with the Ballet Contemporain in Verona. But his ballet career ended with the realization that finding constant work as a dancer or choreographer was difficult. He first collected and sold antique lace then from 1977 made his business as a dress designer.

"I was a very emotional dancer," he explains. "My movements came from feeling, as opposed to a technical vocabulary. And because I am a visual person, I used my eye to pick out clothes. With my background, I know that my designs have a certain theatrical sense."

A grand entrance down the aisle is the most likely role for David Fielden's romantic creations. The shop is really a studio where brides come for a design service which includes headresses and trimmings. Fielden's favourite feeling is for the flower, with the skirt of an organza dress cut in overlapping petals or rose beds gathering up the folds of paper taffeta. He still uses a lot of lace which he understands because of his time in antiques. Although the general impression is that you can have any colour as long as it is white, he uses fondant-coloured underskirts for ball gowns and the ballet length skirts and lace trimmed blouses are sold as evening outfits. (Prices from £300 to £650).

Ballet inspiration appears elsewhere this summer, with Catherine Walker of Chelsea Design Company making a series of ballerina slip dresses in satin and Degas dresses made in tulle.

Street fashion makes its own homage to the dance with net petticoats worn over leotards as a statement of style and the ballerina pump as favourite footwear.



Above right: Spectre de la Rose in silk tulle and taffeta dress with ... sleeves and rosebud trimming. To order from David Fielden, 137 King's Road, SW3. Colour catalogue £2. Satin block-toe ballet shoes from £7.70 from Anello and Davide, 94 Charing Cross Road, WC2; Drury Lane, WC2. Man's velvet doublet and shirt to hire from theatrical outfitters Berman & Nathan. Footless tights £6.25 and ballet pumps £13.45 from Anello and Davide.

Above left: Nutcracker Sweet in fondant pink Degas dress with ruched satin bodice and tulle skirt, £195 from Chelsea Design Company, 65 Sydney Street, SW3. Floral circlet £41 from David Fielden. Rosebud embroidered satin ribbon ties on shoes by Offray from Liberty, Dickins & Jones. Satin ballet shoes from Anello and Davide. Man's brocade tunic from Berman & Nathan. Tights and ballet pumps from Anello and Davide.

Photographs by NICK BRIGGS. Hair by PETER at Daniel Galvin. Make-up by LESLEY CHILKES for Clinique.

SPRING IN THE STEP

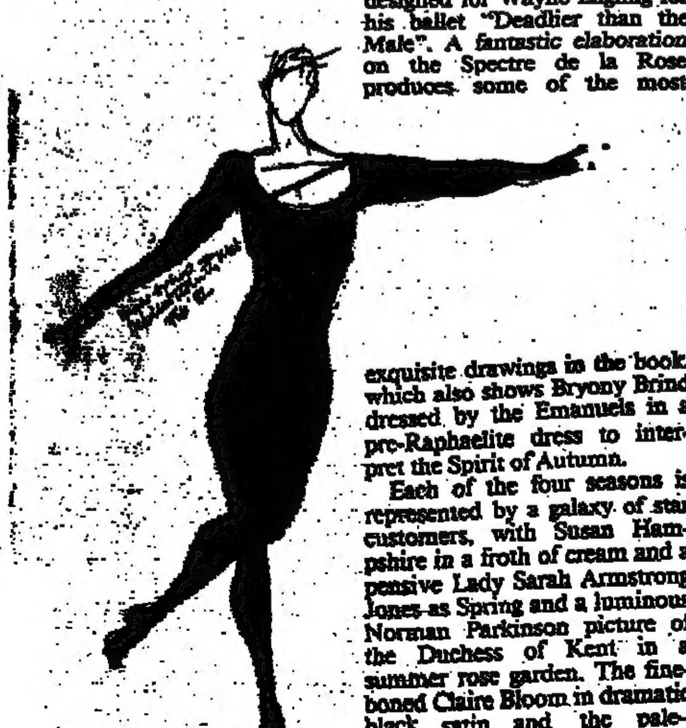
One of the unsung roles of Elizabeth and David Emanuel is as stage designers – from the romantic pantomine clothes for *Cinderella* last Christmas, to the striking ballet costumes for Wayne Eagling's experimental workshops.

Eagling and the delicious Bryony Brind are personal friends of the Emanuels, who are both ballet enthusiasts and whose earliest fashion collections were inspired by Bakst and the Ballet Russe.

Elizabeth describes their design work for the Royal Ballet's choreographic group as "a marvellous opportunity and a way for us to learn." Because dance design demands comfort and ease of movement, they moved completely away from the puff-ball skirts and flounced sleeves that were the Emanuel handwriting – especially for the royal wedding dress.

"Ballet dsign is really most successful when it reflects and magnifies movement," says Elizabeth in the glossy new book * that is an exposition of their work.

The bold, brown costume (left) decorated with fringing to look like animal bristles, was designed for Wayne Eagling for his ballet "Deadlier than the Male". A *fantastic elaboration* on the Spectre de la Rose produces some of the most



exquisite drawings in the book, which also shows Bryony Brind dressed by the Emanuels in a pre-Raphaelite dress to interpret the Spirit of Autumn.

Each of the four seasons is represented by a galaxy of star customers, with Susan Hampshire in a froth of cream and a pensive Lady Sarah Armstrong Jones as Spring and a luminous Norman Parkinson picture of the Duchess of Kent in a summer rose garden. The fine-boned Claire Bloom in dramatic black satin and the pale-haired Fayne Dunaway appear as Winter.

Would the Emanuels like to develop as theatrical designers? "We're really just huge ballet fans and we got involved with designing because we know members of the Royal Ballet," explains Elizabeth. "We go to rehearsals, watch the London Contemporary Dance and try to enter into the spirit of the ballet when we design."

* *Style for all Seasons*, by Elizabeth and David Emanuel; Pavilion Books, £15.

A WINDOW ON THE BODY

Down by the Riverside, Molissa Fenley is working out in preparation for her hour-long marathon of modern dance movement.

The 28-year-old American has choreographed her own ballet, *Eureka* and developed for it her extraordinary body – tiny, taut and exuding muscle power.

"I am comfortable with my body," she says of the strength she has built by weight-lifting and athletics training. "I do contemporary dance with both 'masculine' and 'feminine' movements. I do not accept the romantic view of ballet when the choreography is designed to let the men do the *big* movements and the bravura – and then lift up the woman on to a pedestal."

For her contemporary choreography, Molissa Fenley has had to create her own costume – a square-cut top and trousers with a stripe that echoes the primitive beat in the music. "The design of the armpit is deliberately cut square so that you see some of the ribcage and the breast," she says. "It is architected as a window on the body."

Molissa has talked to Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garcons about dress for her dance. The costume for *Eureka* is designed by another oriental spirit, the Korean Yonson, who works in New York and whose design career as Yonson Pak has run parallel to Molissa Fenley's development as a choreographer.

For the first half of *Eureka*, which had its London debut at the Riverside Studios last week, Molissa wore a leotard. The Yonson Pak outfit suits the demands of the programme as it builds up with aerobic energy into perpetual motion.

Ironically, Molissa Fenley was born in the show business mecca of Las Vegas, but she rejects totally that tinsel-town vision: "I don't go for costume designers because they look for the gaudy, the fey and the camp, with sequins and all that dazzle frazzle," she says. "Fashion people are more sensitive to what the body looks like in movement."

Molissa Fenley on stage in her dance costume: "The trousers and the shape remind me of the Ballet Russe."

● GIANNI VERSACE designed the costumes for Mahler's Lieb und Leid at La Scala in Milan in January. Strong blues and greens, used in geometric blocks of colour expressed movement in the men's costumes, with the women's Grecian-looking styles asymmetrically draped.

● OSSIE CLARK's Royal Ballet costumes for Sir Frederick Ashton's Varii Caprici will be seen in London next month after their spring debut in New York. David Hockney has designed the sets and collaborated with his long-time friend Clark on the ballet.

THE SPECTRUM

Today 'Honest Ed' Mirvish [...] Kiev, unveils his plans [...] interviews him

'Don't just [...]

[...]st biography of Vladimir Horowitz, **Glenn Plaskin** [...]st's initiation into the Toscanini family

[...]ical marriage

of confusion about his feelings toward Wanda and the marriage, he was still hesitant to take the plunge. "Maybe I shouldn't get married," he would say to friends. "But then again, Wanda knows I'm a little perverse, and she wants to try anyway. She has been in love with me for the past four years." About his own affections, he would respond: "I? I am not in love. I can't love anyone. I love the piano."

On November 2, Horowitz and Wanda arrived in London for his "celebrity tour" of England and Scotland. Young unmarried women then did not travel alone with a man, so Wanda's sister, Wally, agreed to chaperone the couple.

The tour was not only a professional success but, despite fears and misgivings, Horowitz and Wanda enjoyed their time together and decided to go ahead with the marriage.

Many of Horowitz's friends believed he would cancel the marriage at the last moment. Others, familiar with the situation, predicted, according to Wanda, "that the marriage wouldn't last three weeks," but she was determined to prove them wrong.

A sympathetic friend pointed out the practical advantages of the match, noting that "from the start, Wanda and her father understood that Horowitz was an exceptional creative genius, and all three respected one another. They knew an enormous amount about how the music business worked and each recognized the other as an asset in what was to become [...]

moreover... Miles Kington

A mower for all seasons

What kind of lawn mower should one get? A lawn mower represents a considerable investment, second only to the house, car, family TV or a theatre night out in the West End, so it is very important to choose the right one.

Here is a consumer's guide to the most popular types on the market.

Petrol-driven Heavy Duty. The traditional king of the lawn, now available in many colours and stylings. The ordinary family would be quite happy with the saloon model, while younger buyers might prefer a yellow or red sports model, which can only deal with light grass but which is guaranteed to overtake anything else on the lawn. If you do a lot of driving between London and the country, it probably makes more sense to think of an estate model lawn mover; there is ample space in the back for half a ton of grass cuttings to take down to your Wiltshire cottage.

Hovermower. The new, very successful type which rides on a cushion of air. Advantages: quick, fun, goes equally well over grass, sand, sea and main roads, aerates the grass. Disadvantages: is dangerous in stormy or foggy conditions, even with a fog-horn; is very noisy, especially with a fog-horn; has little luggage space and deafens any insect it passes over. Ideal for smooth conditions; not so good on choppy grass or lawn with a heavy groundswell.

Alliance Mower. The makers of the new Alliance mower consider that the world of lawn mowers has for far too long been polarized between the petrol people and the [m]ower people. "They have turned the lawns [of this co]untry into a battlefield on which [...] ideological wars, and the [...]," says their [...] *[...] for Grass.* Their [...] machine [...] of both [...]

Television

Filtered humour

[...]

Dance

Living tradition

Suraya Hilal
Commonwealth Institute

Imagine the frustration, just as you are making a name for yourself, of having to change that name for family reasons. The performance by Selwa Rajaa advertised for Saturday was given by Suraya Hilal – who is the same person. But good Arab girls are not supposed to go on the stage – which is ironic, since what she has done is to rehabilitate an often mocked Arab folk art and find new, thrilling possibilities for it.

She calls her style of dancing by its Egyptian name, *Raks Sharki*, to avoid the connotations of belly-dancing. Well, belly-dancing it is, but forget everything you saw, heard or imagined under that description. Suraya Hilal is a choreographer of subtlety and high skill, and a dancer of quality.

The way she turns, rolls, stretches, shakes, twists, thrusts or vibrates her hips, waist and the whole pelvic region is every bit as wonderful to see as the [...] the dances of India on one hand, Spain on the other, yet the best comparison is with her contemporaries in the recent waves of modern dance. Her choreography achieves a variety within accepted restrictions comparable with that of Lucinda Childs or Dana Reitz, and the sustained flow of energy makes even Molissa Fenley look short-breathed.

For the first time, she had persuaded a group of Arab musicians from various London clubs to play together for her. Their mixture of traditional and modern instruments testified to a living tradition, and their playing in these unfamiliar circumstances was jubilant. The rapport between dancer and musicians was an added joy in an exhilarating evening.

John Percival

[...]: *Vision of the Blessed Clare of Rimini* by the Master of the Blessed Clare (c.1380)

[...] dim after the 1900 mark. This year the haul is if anything even richer than usual, and I think the best thing I can do, in order to keep pace, is to offer a quick guide to what is on show – given that in less crowded periods any one of these shows would deserve much more detailed consideration.

The richest and rarest of them all is undoubtedly **Early Italian Paintings and Works of Art 1300-1480** at Matthiesen until July 22. This is a loan exhibition in aid of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and is equipped with a catalogue which in itself constitutes a valuable work of scholarship. Moreover, the recently built Matthiesen galleries in Mason's Yard, St James's, are uniquely designed and equipped to show off this kind of painting to advantage. But ultimately the point of the show is to give Londoners a chance to see for themselves an astonishing series of early Italian paintings gathered from all over the country and collections public and private.

It is hard to be in total sympathy with the catalogue's assertion that most people find this art difficult to approach today because our eyes are spoilt by centuries of naturalism and the procedures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries seem to us merely quaint. It is true, however, that we may well need instruction in the religious iconography for full understanding: otherwise, we [...] instance, a nearly nude lady is [...] at the feet of the Virgin in the *Madonna and Child Enthroned* by the Master of the Straus Madonna (she is, we are informed, Eve, signifying that the Virgin Mary was the second Eve, redeeming us from Original Sin); or who this or that bizarrely equipped saint may be. But, all the same, a lot of visitors will find that the paintings here speak more directly to them, towards the end of the twentieth century, than do many of the big machines of post-Renaissance naturalism.

Another very coherent and concentrated show is **La Douceur de Vivre** at Wildenstein until the end of July. Again, the gallery itself helps: the high, elegant, Frenchified rooms make the perfect background for these lightweight, light-hearted, elegant examples of art, style and decoration in eighteenth-century France. The title comes from Talleyrand's remark that "Those who did not live before the Revolution have not known the sweetness of life", and the pervasive image here *is* of an ivory-tower life given over to the pursuit of happiness with ample supplies of cake. Simply but expensively dressed aristocrats promenade in deliciously (but not dangerously) wild parks, decorative shepherds meltingly court their decorative shepherdesses, happily married couples sport with their chubby infants, men are politely forward and ladies modestly abashed, Dawn is in her Technicolor heaven and all is right with the world.

Little here, in other words, to comfort the modern school of socially orientated commentators on eighteenth-century painting who award marks for accurate depiction of the dark side of landscape: the world of Fragonard, Boucher and Lancret is one of glamorous dreams, with scarcely a hint of the rude awakening to come. But, since we know it came, we can afford to enjoy the sweetness and let the bitter take care of itself. Or, if we want something of an antidote, we can go down the road to Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, where their show of **Nineteenth Century French Drawings (until July 15)** takes up the story of French life in French art just after the Revolution. Some of the earliest images, such as the enchanting anonymous drawing of two children gazing solemnly at the spectator, suggest that very little had changed, but later on, as in some splendid drawings by Doré and Millet, a more uncensored reality, urban and rural, does intrude. And the show is finely unsnobbish: many of the most memorable images are by the least-known artists.

While on the theme of turn-of-the-century French art, I would recommend a detour to Davies Street, where Lumley Cazelet have, until July 22, a dashingly elegant show of drawings and etchings by **Paul Helleu**, the essence of Belle Epoque style, while downstairs J. P. L. Fine Arts [...] centred on his major painting of Misia Sert and her niece, *Les Tasses noires*, and including many related studies and subjects to summon up a picture of a whole rich leisured world which somehow lingered on even after the next "revolution" of the First World War.

Colnaghi have two separate but physically intertwined shows on at the moment, both ranging more widely in time than those I have just been considering. **Old Master Drawings** (until July 16) takes us from the end of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, while **The Adjectives of History** (until July 30) runs from 1550 to 1870. There are some very important drawings around, but they tend to be outsmarted by the oddly entitled "adjectives". The point that this show makes, with a nod to Roland Barthes and his *Système de la Mode*, is that apparently frivolous details in the decorative arts can tell us as much, and perhaps be as artistically significant, as the loftiest of fine arts. Though it is perhaps pushing the argument a bit to claim agonies and ecstasies for the little inlaid scenes of Oriental barbarity (about to be moderated, of course, by the arrival of the Jesuits) in the richly ornamented eighteenth-century writing desk from Augsburg or Antwerp, there is no denying the powerful if not overpowering effect of many of these [...]

Rock

[...] recording base in Barbados, Eddy Grant has achieved the measure of success that his diligence and immaculate pop instincts have always deserved. For the previous decade Grant had laboured against the odds, trying to develop the British equivalent of a self-contained Motown Records unit in the face of combined indifference and obstructionism; his present triumph, which has made him a star not only in his former home country but also in America and Africa, must be all the sweeter.

We learnt from the note in [...] contains more than one – and that is all that is needed by the likes of "Living on the Front Line", "War Party" and "I Don't Want to Dance", when they already enjoy such a sturdy stylistic base and are expressed by such a likably uncomplicated character.

The rock world has never known quite how to take the Guyana-born Grant, perhaps because of his early background in the Equals, a pure-pop group with no intellectual pretentions (although their integrated membership made "Black-skin Blue-eyed Boys", their 1969 hit, [...] that the answer had something to do with both polarities. Grant's music retains its pop impact, but its setting has a great deal to do with the forms devised by Marley – particularly the crunching, heavy-metal reggae of "Exodus", which resonates throughout Grant's repertoire. "Front Line", "Curfew" and "Do You Feel My Love?" were particularly fine examples of such an influence, riding on Tony Scantlebury's hard drumming, Hughes Edmunds's skipping organ and Valentine Pascal's chicka-chicka rhythm guitar patterns.

[...] harmonies of "Another Revolutionary", the highlife of "California Style", the two-beat island rhythm of "Say I Love You" and the uptown disco of "I Love to Truck", in which Grant himself delivered a guitar solo simultaneously so scalding and melodic that it seemed the perfect mating of Ernie Isley and Mark Knopfler.

The final hour of the concert fulfilled Grant's intention: the aisles filled with dancers as celebration unravelled the conundrum.

Richard Williams

Philharmonia / Sinopoli
Festival Hall

On Sunday [...] principal conductor [...] over at short notice [...] an almost entirely changed programme, from its conductor laureate. Exit Mr Muti: enter Mr Sinopoli. And heavy is the change.

Starting with Schumann's *Manfred* Overture, Giuseppe Sinopoli seemed bent primarily on pushing his orchestra to prove its capabilities, a lesson which, up till now, it has hardly been necessary to have spelled out. So Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony set off at a cracking pace, each chattering note driven into place, blasting rather than surprising us with joy.

The over-pushed mid-bar crescendi, and forced accents which were later to mar the [...] to do more [...] music's [...]

The Haydn [...] merely confirming [...]ly, the evening's [...] insensitivity to idiom. [...] is that, as yet, whatever Mr S eats (and he has a voracious appetite) turns into Mr S: and that is not an encouraging thought for the future of one of our finest orchestras.

Hilary Finch

Perfect poise

Vladimir Ashkenazy
Festival Hall

If there is a Chopin piece as elusive as Beethoven's late sonatas it is the Polonaise Fantasy, Op 61. Vladimir Ashkenazy played it on Sunday afternoon as an inspired extemporization, full of new harmonic vistas and pianistic [...] unified by the [...] on 9, delivered with perfect elegant poise. Another was the glancing, oblique account of Impromptu No 3, his highly characteristic detail lovingly dwelt upon yet simultaneously integrated with the music's onward flow.

A parallel kind of spontaneity shaped the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata, Op 109, where there was a marvellously fluid interplay of different tempi. The initial Allegretto of Op 101 also was exquisitely nuanced, but firmly sculpted; the following Vivace was properly explosive, with Mr Ashkenazy relishing the Trio's [...] and angularities. [...] variations, which made it seem as if each note was lit from within.

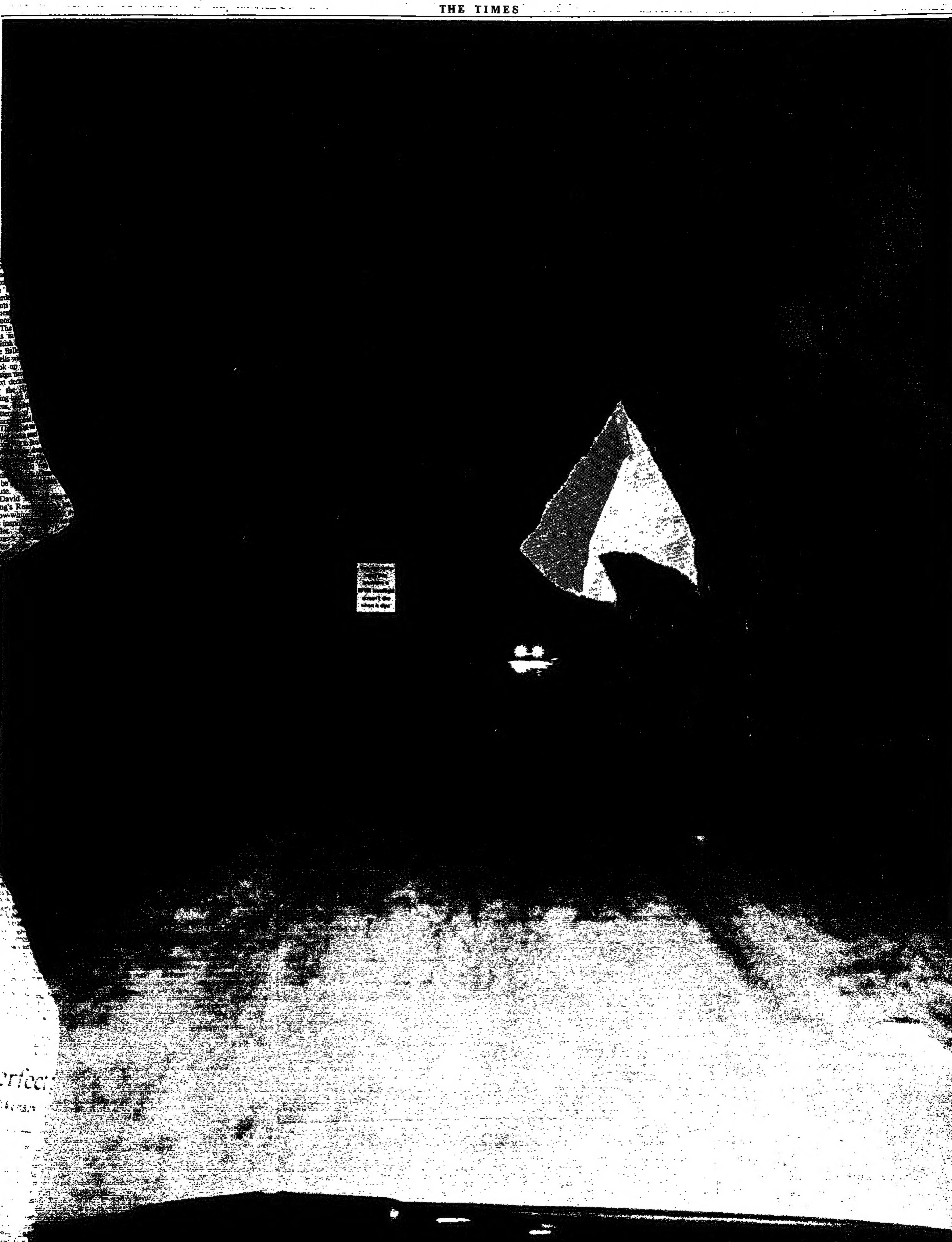
Max Harrison

● Jane Glover, musical director of Glyndebourne Touring Opera and chorus director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera, is to succeed Harry Blech, founder and conductor of the London Mozart Players, when he retires as musical director of the LMP in July next year.

● The National Film Theatre is to present, from August 13 to 16, the first British screening of the full-length version of Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate*, which runs for 205 minutes. When the film was shown in the West End it was cut to 148 minutes.

● The American choreographer Jane Dudley is to present an original programme of work specially created for the young dancers of the London Contemporary Dance School's Saturday School at The Place from July 20 to July 23.

هكذا من الاصل



THE TIMES DIARY

Prospects poor

The best paid, and least secure job in local government will soon be up for grabs: director-general of the Greater London Council, from which the present incumbent, Sir James Swaffield, who is 60 next year, will announce his retirement soon. This will leave his successor as Ken Livingstone's top official all of two years to enjoy the £35,000-plus salary before the GLC is wound up: the Government has promised to slay the South Bank monster by April 1986. The GLC is having no truck with government deadlines, and intends to make a full-scale appointment, with full redundancy entitlement. A favoured candidate is the GLC's own comptroller of finance, Maurice Stonefrost: he was made a CBE in the recent honours list and has treated the left-wingers rather as a schoolmaster treats errant pupils. They seem to have loved it, and would be happy for more.

In the picture

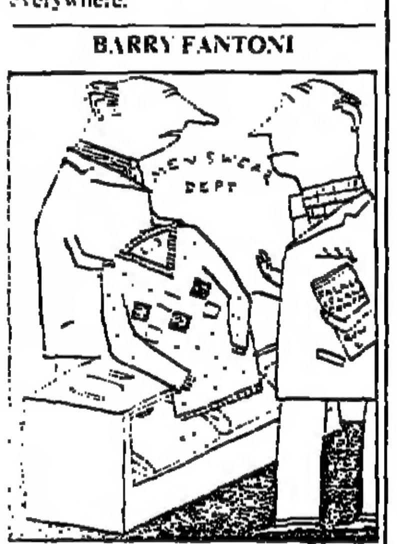
Agitation in arts and heritage circles over the Government's failure to appoint an arts spokesman in the Commons seems to be the result of difficulty in finding a suitable candidate. One minister is understood to have turned down the post already. Hopes are now being pinned on John Biffen, who, as well as having the necessary clout as a senior Cabinet minister, was until recently a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

¶ *One of my readers rang directory inquiries the other day for the number of Jesus College, Oxford, and was asked: "How are you spelling Jesus?"*

Footloose

Margaret Thatcher was the object of undisguised fascination at the Stuttgart summit, and the people of the town, like the world's press, focused on her more than on any other leader. On Saturday night, while she was walking back from the final and victorious round of her budgetary battle, she was confronted by a woman who had thrust herself forward for an autograph, which was graciously granted. As she approached the Graf Zeppelin Hotel, a knot of sightseers burst into spontaneous applause. A British detective in the party was heard to remark: "If this kind of thing goes on, she's going to want to walk everywhere."

BARRY FANTONI



"It's guaranteed 100 per cent Argentine wool, sir"

Oscargill?

Union baron Arthur Scargill will be making an unexpected debut as an actor if a left-wing theatre group called Badinage has its way. The group, whose work will be shown at this year's Edinburgh Festival, has asked the president of the National Union of Mineworkers to make a brief guest appearance in a five-minute black and white film which introduces the company's revue, [illegible] *Dusty Coalface*. The film shows two men going to a colliery and a factory in search of work, and Badinage envisages Scargill suggesting they go straight to the Edinburgh Festival for employment.

Baker's roles

I thought for a moment that a politician slightly further to the right had already been beguiled by show business, for one of the main parts in the new *Star Wars* episode is called Kenny Baker. I fear this is not the Kenneth Baker who has returned, Jedi fashion, to his Ministry of Information Technology – unless he has deliberately adopted the diminutive of his Christian name for his career in movies.

New leaf

All-change again in the heir-apparent's seat at the publishers Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Out go Stephen du Sautoy and Russell Ash, two of the closest aides of the 63-year-old Lord Weidenfeld. In, as deputy chairman, comes Michael O'Mara, mass-market oriented head of the international packagers, Rainbird.

Not until they posed together for Ariel, the BBC's house magazine, did anyone realize that the team of expert commentators assembled for the World Cup is itself a perfectly balanced cricket eleven. It includes two fast bowlers, Fred Trueman and John Snow; an ideal all-rounder, Trevor Bailey; a tidy off-spinner, Fred Titmus; and a wicket-keeper-bat, Farokh Engineer. The team could open its batting with the interesting combination of Peter Richardson and Colin Milburn and depend on a cast-iron middle order of Peter Parfitt, Mushtaq Mohammed, Mike Denness and Peter Walker, two of whom could assist with the bowling.

PHS

As the World Congress for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War opens in Prague, a Czech 'dissident' offers a warning to western delegates

No peace without freedom

by a citizen of Prague

We should like to welcome you to Prague, but we must do so in advance, since we fear that we may otherwise be prevented. It is this possibility which compels us to reflect upon the conditions for peace.

Your time in Prague will have an exclusively official character. From the moment that you cross the border, our state will not only care for you (and doubtless with the greatest generosity), they will also give you their protection. In fact, you will be protected from the whole population, and above all from us. Who, then, are we?

We are the fragment – whether remainder or germ – of public opinion in our country. About many things we differ, but we are all united in our belief that a state without unofficial public opinion is a danger to its citizens – and therefore a danger to peace. A government without public opinion rules uncontrollably, subject to no checks, or correctives. You must know this, since you are yourselves a concrete example of a system of checks and balances. Perhaps your governments do not pay you sufficient attention: you must judge for yourselves. But at any rate, our government entertains you so generously in the Government Palace only because your own governments, in one way or another, take you seriously.

You are also voters – and, however sceptical you may be, you will surely not maintain that elections are completely meaningless. Your movement makes life more difficult for your rulers, because you submit them to open criticism. But our rulers – who are subject to no criticism whatsoever – merely add your voices to their arsenal. If we were to attempt to express our opinions concerning the preconditions for peace – to take the most pertinent example, the absence of any occupying army from our national territory – our rulers would receive and entertain us also, but in prison.

That is why we consider it absurd to compare the relative range and destructive power of missiles. At worst, such comparisons show not merely absurdity but also hypocrisy – albeit the hypocrisy of the idealist, afraid to look the facts in the face. Peace cannot be calculated like some mathematical equation: that is one of the most dangerous illusions of our technological world, which is unable to think in more human categories.

We have the bitter privilege of being able to reflect upon the preconditions of peace, on the basis of the freshest experience of war. For how else can the invasion of our country overnight, by the tanks of five countries, be described, except as a reckless disregard for the risk of war? It happened 23 years after the end of the Second World War, and could hardly be called a delayed consequence of those previous hostilities. So what was the meaning of this invasion? The question poses itself all the more forcefully, in that quiet and order – officially called "normalization", but perhaps better termed a "graveyard stillness" – has long since been achieved. And yet this "normalization" was said to be the condition for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The troops stationed in Europe as a consequence of the last war will hardly be withdrawn unless those stationed in our country are withdrawn. But as a consequence of what? Pose this question from the podium of the Prague conference.

Until those troops are withdrawn there can be no public opinion, no sphere of public debate and criticism, in our country, to match the public opinion that exists already in your own. It is equally impossible to imagine a peace movement here, except one well financed by the state, organized by state bureaucrats, and supervised by the police – above all, kept apart from the citizens.

Such a movement represents, not the precondition of peace, but only the precondition for the hospitality which is being offered to you. Don't allow yourselves to be fooled by it! Visit us while you are in Prague – or try to visit us, if we have not been taken into custody or forced to leave the city. And speak from the podium on behalf of those many citizens of our country – the signatories of Charter 77 – who, bound together by an inexcusable love of freedom, tried to lay the foundations for a true public opinion here, and who are now serving long prison sentences, as a reward for their public spirit.

We are a segment of that public opinion without which peace can represent only a problematic cease-fire.

Roger Scruton

When a life term is not enough

In discussions of political principle – where there are many questions and few answers, and where no answers are universally satisfying – the major issue is always one of onus. Who bears the burden of proof? Whoever does so will labour under a singular disadvantage, and can seldom unsettle his opponent.

The question of onus, however, is as disputable as every other. In recent years socialism has begged this question in its own favour, high-handedly assuming that inequality and privilege must be justified, and that, unless they are justified, socialism has right and reason on its side. The correct answer to socialism is: prove it. Prove that there is something wrong with inequality and privilege. And, more importantly, prove that you have something better to put in their place.

It is irrational to discard an existing social order until one is fairly certain of a better one. For this reason, the question of onus ought generally to be decided in the conservative's favour. He defends not what might be, but what is, and the proof of his politics lies here and now, in the concrete details of political existence. It is not complacent to rest one's faith in the actual, since the actual constantly jolts one into a sense of its imperfection. Far more complacent, indeed, to rest satisfied with the ill-sketched utopias of the left, which could be rationally pursued only if we were persuaded that they conceal no evils greater than the goods which make them so attractive.

When the conservative wishes to restore something, however – be it hereditary peerages or capital punishment – he cannot be quite so secure in his conviction that reason is on his side. A search for principle must be undertaken.

The practice of granting hereditary peerages has never been abolished, but merely neglected. To resume it is at least to rouse curiosity, and probably to rouse indignation as well. The tired old arguments will be rehearsed, concerning the "irrationality" of hereditary entitlement, and the likelihood that political power and social privilege will pass unhindered into the hands of a psychopath or a mental defective. Personally, it has always seemed to me far more likely that psychopaths and mental defectives should gain power by democratic election. But to argue at this level is not to argue seriously.

If a citizen were rewarded for services to his country with a gift of property, he would naturally feel aggrieved if told that he could not pass it to his children, and that he must either spend it in his lifetime or return it to his sovereign. What kind of a feudal liberty is this, he would complain, that pretends to reward me with a gift that I cannot freely bestow? When peerages first became hereditary, it was partly because barons had come to regard them as property, and to resent the feudal habit of dictating their inheritance, regardless of the claims of family and kin. Conversely, the hostility to hereditary peerages has coincided with hostility to hereditary property. There has been a general shift in moral perception, which requires all a man's goods and all a man's evils to be the upshot of his own activity, and to be enjoyed within the space of his lifetime alone.

Those who object to inherited property often argue that a society in which some have this advantage is "unfair", and that "unfairness" is an evil. Their arguments, I believe, are spurious. Moreover, the consequences of accepting them would be singularly unattractive. Having no capacity to establish a durable household, every wage earner would turn his attention to immediate consumption, and neglect to provide for the future. The resulting society of profligates would present a moral spectacle of the utmost bleakness, devoid alike of prudence and filial trust. The dangerous absorption of our energies in this "getting and spending" can be halted only if there is saving which traverses generations, and which binds the future to the past without thought for any particular person's profit.

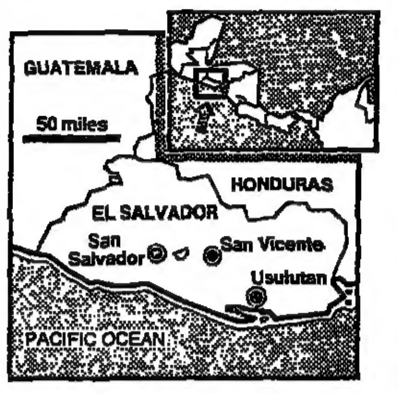
Such genuine saving is possible only if there are ambitions which reach across generations – ambitions not for oneself, but for one's children and one's children's children. In short there must be objects of pursuit which are also hereditary entitlements. Wealth can be one of these – but why not honour?

After all, this too can be subject to profligate waste; this too can be made cheap and purposeless by someone who sees it as no more durable than himself.

Hereditary honour has indeed been one of the ways in which societies have encouraged saving. By acquiring such honour, a man acquires the motive to lay up store for the future, and to pass on to his successors an honourable estate. Hence it was socially beneficial that hereditary honour and hereditary wealth should be united.

In societies where wealth is privately owned – and where it will therefore accumulate in the hands of those most skilled and most interested in acquiring it – the hereditary principle has acted as a major safeguard of the national wealth; a guarantee that present resources remain unsquandered. Where the major wealth of a society is vested in the state, and is therefore at the disposition of bureaucrats with no permanent interest in its preservation, the nation is at the mercy of profligates. Thus arise the debt-ridden economies of the socialist world – economies which barely survive from day to day, and which would collapse overnight were it not for the loans extended by deluded capitalists.

To reject hereditary honours is therefore to reject one of the principal motives for economic stability. It is to take a step in the direction of the spendthrift society, in which wealth is created for instant use, and in which the purpose of durable things cannot easily be perceived.



Claude Urraca, Sygma

Men of the Atlacatl Battalion, one of the Salvadoran army's most successful units, take a break during an anti-guerrilla sweep. Can they keep up the pressure demanded by the new strategy?

Why Washington needs a win in San Vicente

The elite, US-trained battalions of the Salvadoran army like to be known as *cazadores*, hunters, a title they sometimes accentuate by brandishing dead vultures on parade. But a dove might be a more appropriate symbol of the role they are expected to play in a newly launched offensive which a worried Reagan Administration sees as the last chance for the Salvadoran government's forces to achieve victory on their own. As some 5,000 of the army's best troops – perhaps half of its effective fighting strength – begin moving into the eastern province of San Vicente, leaflets dropped from helicopter gunships call upon the people of the area to welcome them as *fuerzas de paz*, the forces of peace.

The ambitious objective of the San Vicente operation, planned and carefully monitored by American military advisers and diplomats, is to sweep the well-entrenched guerrillas out of this rich agricultural province for good, permitting US-financed teams to move in with development projects calculated to win over the peasants.

American officials in El Salvador are understandably averse to comparisons between this war and Vietnam, but their attempt to drive an economic wedge between the civilian population and the guerrillas clearly resembles the "hearts and minds" programmes developed in the Vietnamese countryside. Bulletins announcing the San Vicente offensive even echo some of the rhetoric of America's last war: "defend, pacify, develop" is the motto of what is known officially as the National Plan.

There is another analogy with Vietnam, too. For a great many of this little country's impoverished peasants, the Salvadoran army has become synonymous with death and destruction. As one of the half dozen American advisers training troops in San Vicente concedes: "There is absolutely no reason why ordinary people should ever trust government soldiers." The advisers are working hard to teach raw teenage recruits the elements of a code of discipline, and the Salvadoran commander of the present operation, Lt-Col Rinaldo Golcher, is rated by them as an outstanding and honourable officer. The real job, they say, will be to convince rank-and-file troops now fighting in San Vicente that hearts and minds matter as much as body counts.

Even that may not do the trick for a Reagan administration in dire need of some good news from the battlefield in El Salvador. Early communiqués from San Vicente suggest that the guerrillas – 2,000 strong according to the government, about 600 by American estimates – are, as usual, withdrawing before superior forces, sniping and ambushing as they go.

In the past, the preference of most Salvadoran commanders for large, cumbersome sweeps has prevented them from maintaining severe pressure on retreating opponents. In rebel strongholds like this and the neighbouring province of Usulutan, which is the National Plan's next target, the guerrillas have almost always been able to slip back in strength as soon as such operations are called off.

This time, the emphasis will be on preventing the insurgents from bringing renewed pressure on the local population while the economic revival gets under way. How that can be achieved is quite another matter. The army already has far too many men guarding fixed positions, and despite intensive training of new battalions it still has nowhere near the numerical superiority needed to keep an increasingly skilful enemy on the defensive. To provide troops to protect the aid teams who will be rebuilding schools, improving roads and restoring sabotaged coffee, sugar and cotton plantations would stretch the high command's resources to breaking point.

The National Plan calls for a big expansion of existing civil defence forces to defend towns and villages, freeing regular soldiers for combat duty. In my experience, however, local militia are no more effective in El Salvador than they proved to be in Vietnam. The last time I was in San Vicente, most self-defence units seemed to be composed of a handful of nervous, middle-aged men carrying outdated weapons.

It will be several weeks before it is known whether the San Vicente operation is achieving its objectives. American advisers there are delighted to see government troops carrying the fight to the enemy at long last, but they know that this involves a calculated risk. The guerrillas may be falling back at present, but they are beginning to develop considerable sophistication in their operations.

A lot more radio and signalling equipment is turning up on captured bases, and the insurgents' new-found ability to assemble large formations for sudden attacks gave one of the army's best battalions a bad fright earlier this month. It was saved from a severe mauling only by the heaviest air and artillery strikes seen so far in the war.

Another battlefield setback would drastically narrow the options left for the Reagan Administration. The stakes are far higher than the much-needed foreign exchange El Salvador earns in the fields of San Vicente and Usulutan. If Washington's most ambitious – and expensive – combination of military, economic and political strategy fails to turn the tide for the Salvadoran government, the pressure for more direct American intervention must increase.

It is no secret in the fortress-like US embassy in San Salvador that the line from Washington is getting tougher every day under the cabinet "hawks" who seem to have taken over Central American policy. There is already a contingency plan to rush in a greatly enlarged team of American advisers who would be free to operate in the front-line (the 50 or so in the country at present are specifically forbidden from accompanying Salvadoran troops into combat).

In such circumstances, there would inevitably be American casualties. Reagan is well aware that this would outrage US public opinion, already sternly opposed to deepening the government's military involvement anywhere in Central America. Nor will the President have welcomed the views of the army's chief of staff, General Edward C. Meyer, a Vietnam veteran who is not afraid to speak his mind. General Meyer says he would recommend sending in US troops if he felt that would prove decisive, but Vietnam had taught him that "unless you have the commitment of the indigenous people, you're not going to solve a guerrilla war." He also considers it would be unforgivable to put American soldiers "at the end of the string, without having the support of the American people."

Philip Jacobson

Geoffrey Smith

Reagan and the Thatcher factor

Washington

There is one question that a British visitor to Washington is now asked time and again: does Mrs Thatcher's victory this month point to President Reagan's reelection next year? It is true that no exact comparison can be drawn. There has been no American equivalent to the Falklands war; the Democrats do not seem likely to get themselves into the kind of mess that Labour did in Britain; and there is no prospect of a third party taking a quarter of the votes in the United States.

Yet the same political winds do often blow on both sides of the Atlantic, and Mrs Thatcher's triumph came only three months after Chancellor Kohl's victory in West Germany. This might seem to suggest that quite a strong international breeze is now blowing from the right. But it would be more accurate, I believe, to interpret the trend as a desire for strong leadership, whether from the right or the left. Not only the result of the British and German elections, but also the victory of the Swedish Social Democrats last autumn, was entirely consistent with this interpretation.

Such a trend should be just as encouraging in its way to President Reagan as a purely right-wing tide. There is no comparison between the way in which he and Mrs Thatcher run their governments. But there is a similarity in their electoral appeal: both rely more upon their personality than their policies. It was her reputation for determination that proved to be Mrs Thatcher's principal electoral asset – a point not lost upon Mr Reagan's advisers. It is mentioned in the White House as a happy symbol that the President's desk comes from HMS Resolute, which was presented as a gift to the United States by Queen Victoria in 1880. The resolute approach and Victorian values fit his image pretty well.

Like Mrs Thatcher, he conveys an impression of assured leadership to any of those who have their doubts about the direction in which he is leading. Indeed, it is because support for him personally often has so little to do with his policies that Mr Reagan presents so elusive a target to his opponents. Americans prefer a president who is at least comfortable in the exercise of power, and Mr Reagan is undeniably comfortable in the presidency – too comfortable, some would say.

The Reagan presidency seems rather more assured now than when I was last in the United States in November. Then the Republicans felt bruised after the mid-term elections, and the air was rife with speculation as to how the President would be able to cope with the new Congress. He would have to demonstrate his readiness to compromise, it was said, or he would swiftly become a lame duck. But that has not happened.

Congress has agreed to changes in the social security system on the basis of the bi-partisan Greenstan Report. The President has won critical votes on the MX missile, and his authority on Capitol Hill does not yet seem to have been diminished. Whether it will survive the battles that are looming over the Budget is more uncertain. The White House is pursuing the unusual and high-risk strategy of not engaging in serious dialogue with Congress, but threatening to use the President's veto against any proposals that emerge from Capitol Hill which Mr Reagan dislikes.

Last November the discord within the Administration had reached such a pitch that even friendly voices on Capitol Hill were saying that it could not be allowed to continue. Now there are signs of a new coordination between the different factions in the White House. It would be an exaggeration to describe this as cohesion, more an uneasy accommodation. The turning point appears to have come earlier this year when the President did not change his advisers at the beginning of the second half of his term. So the present team realized that they would be going through to the election together and that they had better come to terms with one another.

The pressures on them to do so are all the greater because of the widespread acceptance in Washington that Mr Reagan will run again. Everything he has done so far is consistent with two interpretations: that he is resolved to do so or that he wishes to avoid becoming a lame duck by preserving for as long as possible the belief that he will run again. This belief is all the more readily accepted now that inflation and interest rates have come down and there are signs of economic revival. If he does stand for reelection – and there will be consternation around him if he does not – then he is likely to win unless the Democratic candidate seems to offer stronger personal leadership. In that respect the Thatcher factor has crossed the Atlantic.

Ulster: can the ballot beat the bullet?

Belfast

Mr Gerry Adams' general election triumph in West Belfast was the outcome of a chain of circumstances, some fortuitous, others resulting from the Government's lack of finesse in handling the hunger strikes, which in two years have brought Provisional Sinn Fein to a position where they are sending shivers down the political establishments in both Belfast and the Republic.

For the future most people in the province, as well as interested parties in the south, will be watching and waiting on the men dedicated to "ballot box and Armalite" politics. Militant Irish republicanism is in danger of forcing Britain into a cul-de-sac, eating into the tired body of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which represents constitutional nationalism, and calling the shots both politically and militarily.

The SDLP is having to protect its flank and, for sheer survival, is being forced to take a more hard-line attitude on a number of issues to prevent PSF grabbing the electoral advantage. Outmanoeuvred by abstaining in the city council on a move to take London out of Londonderry, SDLP members found it being used as a weapon against them in the election. Not surprisingly, they quickly backed moves to stop the flying of all national flags from council property and have now decided to drop a 10-year practice of rotating the mayor's office between parties. It all fits uneasily with party leader John Hume's efforts in Dublin to build a new Ireland for all traditions. And it is unlikely that the SDLP can ever compeletely outflank the PSF by attempting to prove which is greener.

In Belfast, Mr James Prior says he will never meet Mr Adams until he renounces violence, but in the next breath admits that the MP will meet junior ministers in delegations about constituency business. The irony isn't lost on PSF, which remembers that Mr Adams was released from internment in the early 1970s and flown to London for talks with Mr William Whitelaw.

And despite Mr Prior's hopes, he probably knows in his heart that it will be tantamount to political suicide for the SDLP now to enter the Northern Ireland Assembly. Imagine the howls of "collaborationists" that would be hurled by the men now breathing down their necks and aiming to replace them as the major voice of nationalism in the province.

Even the idea of appointing local politicians, including nationalists, to head departments at Stormont is dismissed by the SDLP, whose attention until the end of the year is focused on Dublin's lifeline to them – the new Ireland forum.

The idea of some form of Anglo-Irish council may be resurrected, although this would enrage Unionists who are more confident than ever, having taken 15 of the province's 17 seats in the general election. Some were even heard to suggest that in those seats where they were defeated they would prefer PSF to win rather than the SDLP, as it would mean the nationalist case would not be put at Westminster.

"It's us or the Provos", Mr Hume declared at every opportunity during the campaign, insisting that the Irish question would dominate the next Parliament. Unthinkable though it is, if the forum fails to reach agreement, or much more likely Mrs Thatcher continues to display an apparent lack of sensitivity to Irish nationalism, what then for the SDLP? It would be left with nothing to show for its efforts and the Provos vindicated in their belief that the only thing Britain takes note of is force. With elections due every year in Northern Ireland until 1986, the consequences could be fatal for the SDLP facing an organization campaigning on the simplistic "Brits Out" theme, coupled with a record of active constituency work.

Of course it could all go wrong for PSF. The divisions in the organization over going political may surface. There are fears that they will inevitably be drawn into the world of "wheeling and dealing" if they take local council seats after the 1985 local government elections and that military operations will be given less emphasis. That might lead to a haemorrhage of support, with disaffected military men leaving for the rival Irish National Liberation Army. But so far the delicate balance between the Armalite and ballot box is working and, after all, Mr Adams and his colleagues have so far been associated with success in the North.

Both Mr Prior and Mr Hume continually point to the 1950s when Sinn Fein got 150,000 votes plus seats at Westminster and Dublin, with the Secretary of State openly hoping that as then, so now they will eventually "fade away." Politicians and officials in the Northern Ireland Office believe that PSF will soon tire of broken window and cracked paving stone politics, but they give the impression of whistling in the dark.

PSF is already talking of contesting the European, local government and then the next assembly elections. It is on a rising tide which could pick up much of the Catholic vote if it continues. As Mr Prior sombrely admitted on his return to Stormont after the general election: "A lot of things are dead if this were to continue". And he was not just talking about people being killed.

Richard Ford

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THE MAN FOR THE FED

The world does not usually wait on the appointment of officials. Yet the race for the chairmanship of the United States Federal Reserve Board – in effect America's central bank – has been followed as closely in London, Paris and Tokyo as in Washington and on Wall Street.

Foreigners are interested mainly in United States interest rates, which can make or break the world recovery, sink or sustain the world's debt-ridden industrializing nations. Wall Street remains more concerned with sustaining the battle against inflation. Yet Mr Paul Volcker, the incumbent whose reappointment was announced by President Reagan during a weekend broadcast, contrived to be the favoured candidate both of Wall Street and of the waiting outside world. This paradox, one of several, helps to explain Mr Volcker's strength and why his appointment is seen as significant.

As a conventional by-product of America's separation of powers, the chairman of the "Fed" is in operational control of interest rates, the sharp end of United States monetary policy. That was important enough when Mr Volcker, already banker, central banker and former Treasury under-secretary for monetary affairs, was first appointed by President Carter.

The dollar then was weak, interest rates rising and inflation a growing problem. Mr Volcker stamped down hard. In America's huge, home-dominated economy – much more in tune with monetary textbooks than our own – he was on the way to beating inflation before Mr Reagan swept to office on that policy ticket.

Yet the advent of Mr Reagan, with his tax-cutting supply-side approach, placed an even greater burden on monetary policy. Mr Volcker remained firm, sending both interest rates and unemployment to levels together unprecedented in modern times in the cause of lower inflation and a strong dollar. To critics in Congress, the administration and America's industrial cities, the result was called Volcker's recession. Those critics came both from the left, which condemned unemployment and from the right, which distrusted Mr Volcker's criticism of the high budget deficit and his determination, blinkered in their eyes, to resist what, to his eyes, were its inflationary effects. That determination earned him his support from Wall Street.

That interaction of policies had a profound effect on the rest of the world. It aborted Britain's portended recovery in the autumn of 1981, transformed third world debt problems to a crisis by exacerbating both recession and money costs, sent world currency markets into a spiral of instability, and thereby unleashed a new tide of protectionism to the particular chagrin of Japan.

Since then, Mr Volcker has disarmed much of the criticism this produced in the rest of the world. Most have grown to appreciate his role, the role of the United States, in bringing inflation under control worldwide. The world now also trusts Mr Volcker because the authority he has built up has allowed him to be much more pragmatic and sympathetic in the past year.

At the crucial moment when the American economy showed signs of recovery, Mr Volcker ignored the US money supply figures, which were way above target but statistically ambiguous. He let interest rates fall and has since resisted the temptation to raise them again. Americans give this pragmatism a domestic slant. The rest of the world attributes it to the impending default of Mexico and a string of other countries that would have tested the world banking system – and most notably America's multinational banks – beyond breaking point.

Either way, he earned unaccustomed popularity. That was supplemented, in Europe and Japan, when he publicly endorsed the case for limited intervention in foreign exchange markets as a counterpart to more fundamental moves – principally cuts in the US budget deficit – needed to stabilize currencies. His attitude contrasted with the unsympathetic and astonishingly insular utterances of other administration officials such as Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary or Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the council of economic advisers.

In the tangled world of American government this made Mr Volcker, he of the recession, almost a "wet" to the hard-liners and supply-siders in Washington, who wanted him replaced when his term expires in August. But it made him the foreigners' candidate, to the extent that the chairman of Japan's central bank publicly hoped that he would be reappointed.

The policy differences may seem mere nuances. But Mr Volcker became a test case of the attempts by the European nations and Japan to use the Williamsburg summit to make the United States more aware of the problems of the rest of the world and the intimate part played by American monetary policy in their future.

Now Mr Volcker has another four years. But the big problems remain. It is vital that American interest rates should not go into reverse, because that would destroy the hard-built confidence in a sound, sustainable recovery in the world economy. Sharper falls in interest rates needed for a faster and more complete recovery require some end to the projected line of huge American budget deficits. They are nothing to do with Mr Volcker. The President wants cuts in social spending. The Congress look for cuts in defence spending or a reversal of Mr Reagan's intended tax cuts. We are all interested spectators of Washington's continuing impasse.

DO-IT-YOURSELF OPPOSITION

Within minutes of the first general election results being declared the absence of strong opposition in the new parliament had become a lament verging on cliché. That must have baffled foreign observers long accustomed to complaints about the damaging effect of adversarial politics and discontinuity in Britain. Yet the apprehension is genuine. Parliamentary opposition is vital, a long-term guarantee of choice and, therefore, liberty. In the short term it is an essential instrument of efficiency and accountability.

It would be unjust to dismiss in advance the new Tory intake as quiescent lobby fodder. The 1979 Conservative influx proved to be a spirited lot. Some took part in sporadic backbench revolts. Others took on their party's great men when ministers appeared before the fourteen new select committees established under the guidance of Mr Norman St John-Stevas when Leader of the House.

In fact, the select committees could be the key to sensible and successful opposition in a Commons brimming with Tories. In a letter to Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the liaison committee of select committee chairmen, that was released a few hours before the old parliament was dissolved, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, acknowledged "that the departmental committees have now established themselves as an important part of the general structure of parliamentary scrutiny". The Conservative manifesto took pride in the "modernized" committees and promised "to pursue sensible, carefully considered reforms where they are of practical value".

The fuel that drives select committees is evidence, written and oral, often taken at great length. The propellant of more traditional forms of opposition across the floor of the chamber is all too frequently a volatile blend of venom and prejudice. Whitehall is already aware of the potential of select committee scrutiny when formulating policy across nearly the whole range of government. In this fashion, backbenchers can exert influence, since policy-makers are constrained to think things through and have their justifications ready, before a single witness is called or memorandum requested.

One regrettable consequence of the Conservative landslide and the earlier reselection process required by boundary changes is the number of formidable exponents of the select committee art whose names are on the casualty list. In a non-partisan sense the Commons is a poorer place without Mr Joel Barnett, Mr Christopher Price, Mr John Garrett and Mr Michael English. A number of stalwart select committee men are still there – Mr Edward du Cann, Mr Terence Higgins, Mr Robert Sheldon, Dr Jeremy Bray, Dr John Gilbert and Mr Bruce George among them. What remains to be seen is how keen the new Tories will be to sign on for select committee membership. If they have any sense they will form a queue. It is a high calling and an important public service. What is more, skewering mighty ministers and grilling grand officials is a stimulating break from passing with your party through the division lobby.

MR DENG CONSOLIDATES

The endorsement by the National People's Congress of Mr Li Xiannian as China's new President is no surprise: three-quarters of the delegates to this sixth congress were newcomers and thus likely to be supporters of Mr Deng's pragmatic, progressive wing of the party, ready to appoint a candidate who would best serve Mr Deng's ends. With Mr Li as president, and the new vice-premiers announced yesterday, Mr Deng has won the same control over the government establishment as he did over the party at last autumn's twelfth party congress.

Mr Li is a compromise candidate, marked out by no intricate or obscurely Chinese political characteristics that would be unfamiliar to those who have observed the jockeying for the Labour Party leadership in Britain, past or present – except that in China these things are not at all public. To begin with, Mr Li's revolutionary record is unimpeachable. He has been a party member from his earliest days, is a veteran of the Long March and wears medals from the varied campaigns that led to the communist victory in 1949. As far back as 1954 he was installed as Finance Minister and ever since has held posts concerned with the economy. He is thus almost a unique survivor of three turbulent decades. He has not lost his badge as a faithful servant of Mao but was sufficiently roughed up during the cultural revolution not to be identified with the worst aspects of that disastrous explosion.

After Mao's death in 1976 Li retained his place in the leadership under Hua Guofeng, but was not so determined a supporter of Mr Hua as to be unacceptable to Mr Deng when he gradually turned the tables on Mr Hua's team. Li is truly the man in the middle, without serious enemies, able to earn respect from most quarters of China's top political leadership. But to what extent, it might be asked, if such a compromise candidate has to serve lest divisions become wider, are such divisions still a threat to China's stability?

One part of the answer can be read from the current National People's Congress meeting. If the army has been the only possible source to promote a political reversion, it can be seen that Mr Deng now has the power to stop any such attempt. He was confirmed at last year's party congress as head of the party military commission: he is now being made the newly established government body to command the army. It may also be noted that where three-quarters of the delegates to the congress were newcomers no less than seven-eighths of those in the large military delegation were new and undoubtedly of the Deng persuasion.

Certainly there are still pockets of resistance, not so much from ideological devotion as from the wish to hold on to jobs acquired during the cultural revolution; hanging together rather than hanging separately being the cohesive force. One such pocket lately attacked concerned the upper ranks of the party in Guangxi province, adjoining the Vietnam border. Such operations take time and are, indeed, obscurely Chinese in their working. Another case has been Hunan University – in Mr Hua's old constituency – where an obdurate attachment to Maoism has kept supporters of the order on the sidelines.

Too much can be made of such cases. In general Mr Deng's mass support has steadily grown. The power and independence of government is once again growing away from bureaucratic party control – as it had begun to do in the fifties when China was first setting out on the road of modernization to which Mr Deng has sought to return it during these last five years. There is little reason to doubt that the road ahead looks fairly secure. The stability and continuity that China so badly needs are now in prospect.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Threat to arts on South Bank

From Mr Ian Horsbrugh

Sir, Your feature (June 10) on the restructuring of the organisation of the South Bank concert halls from the present management to direct control from the GLC highlighted several issues, but failed to emphasise what must be of fundamental concern to both audiences and promoters – what factors will govern the *artistic* policy of the halls?

A major venue such as this plainly has the responsibility to encourage a wide range of events and the remarkable variety of the musical life in London relies absolutely upon the freedom of the promoters, who take the risks, to present what they will. For instance, the activities of those organisations such as ours, which are largely concerned with the presentation of new music do not attract vast audiences, but provide a perspective essential to a vigorous cultural life.

What now must concern us is the threat that our activities on the South Bank are going to be proscribed simply because they are not, apparently, pulling in the hordes.

Events over the past two years have seen a welcome broadening of attitude and commitment to the arts by the GLC, although not always comprehensible. These proposed changes at the South Bank halls may indeed be in the long-term interest, but the absence of any discussion with those most affected is a matter of the utmost concern.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HORSBRUGH, Chairman,
The New Macnaghten Concerts,
5 Claremont Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
June 14.

Waterloo wasteland

From Mr D. R. Whitaker

Sir, Whilst I am completely in agreement with any improvements which can be made to the South Bank site (letters, June 7, 11) surely it would be better value to make more use of the north bank of the Thames opposite, between Waterloo and Westminster bridges.

On this side there are a number of long but narrow gardens, none of which are connected and none of which overlook the river.

The Embankment itself is now virtually a no-go area for anyone not in a fast motor car instead of being, as it should, one of the most attractive walks in central London.

Could we not turf over the road surface of the Embankment and thus make a most delightful large riverside park to take the weight off St. James's Park and Trafalgar Square?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WHITAKER,
The Dower House,
Chawton,
Alton,
Hampshire.
June 8.

Monumental misery

From the Reverend Julian Barker

Sir, Your correspondent's article on June 10 (early editions) about kitsch ornaments in churchyards contains one extraordinary remark. Diocesan authorities do indeed discourage white marble and other materials and designs which do not blend well with the atmosphere of country churchyards, but I have never heard of any who were opposed to the use of wooden crosses.

These seem an ideal form of memorial. A stout oak cross, properly treated, might expect to last for 70 years and if concerned relatives are still about it should not be too expensive to replace. It poses few problems for mowers and is in keeping in any churchyard.

I imagine that the low fee of £3 for wooden crosses in the table of fees authorized by the General Synod is deliberately intended to *encourage* their use.

Yours, etc,
JULIAN BARKER,
Repton Vicarage,
Derby.
June 11.

Beating the blackout

From Mr F. G. Gough

Sir, When, as a boy, I haunted the dear old Finsbury Library, I frequently observed readers of the newspapers doing so with the aid of a magnifying glass.

My social conscience was disturbed by the sight of fellow citizens, *hungry for news and enlightenment* yet too poor to afford spectacles.

What they were doing, of course, was penetrating the blackout which smothered the racing intelligence.

Yours faithfully,
F. G. GOUGH,
76 Dalkeith Grove,
Stanmore,
Middlesex.
June 11.

Electoral reform in Britain and Europe

From Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP for Stroud (Conservative)

Sir, I have been active in the House of Commons on the Conservative *side in arguing the case for a more* proportional system of elections in this country.

However, the Liberal Party have given repeated indications that they would in the future always ally themselves with Labour, as they have in the past, rather than with the Tories.

The Labour Party has shown beyond doubt that it contains a strong element of Marxism, within its ranks. Unless and until the Labour Party purges itself of Marxism, it would be deeply harmful to the interests as well as to the recent emphatically expressed wished of the country to allow Mr David (Kerensky) Steel the chance *to put Labour in.*

Yours, etc,
ANTHONY KERSHAW,
House of Commons,
June 15.

From Mr Michael J. Taylor.

Sir, It is of course tempting, in the wake of the general election, for those displeased with the result, whether for partisan or more altruistic motives, to point to electoral systems operating in other countries as being more equitable, and to speculate on the effect that these would have had, if applied retrospectively, on the results of our recent contest.

This is an interesting if largely academic exercise, as it is surely true that the system used to some extent influences voting patterns, and it is unlikely that the figures of June 9 would have been exactly the same had our method of election been a different one.

Leaving this aside for the moment, however, if we are to speculate in this way with a view to *changing our system, we should* at least be sure that our view of these other systems is an accurate one. In this respect, it is necessary to modify the picture presented of the French system by your correspondent, Mr Tarassenko (June 15). He states that "if no one polls more than the required 50 per cent the top two candidates return to fight it out in the second round."

This is the case in a presidential election, but not necessarily so in a parliamentary contest, where the only candidates automatically eliminated after the first round are those failing to obtain 12.5 per cent of the votes cast. The fact that so many third, fourth and, on occasions, *second-placed candidates who could* have contested the second round do withdraw to reduce the contest to a *duel* depends on electoral agreements concluded at national level in advance of the election, between, on the one hand, the parties of the left and, on the other, between those of the right, whereby the better placed candidate from each of these camps is given a clear run in the second ballot.

To make this system relevant to the British context, there would need to be an agreement (or electoral alliance) between either Labour and the SDP/Liberal forces or between the Conservatives and the SDP/Liberals for mutual *désistement* in cases where the contest went to the second round. This seems, to say the least, unlikely, and the existence of such a pact would, in any case, no doubt produce a different pattern of voting in the first round.

It is, I think fair to say, in conclusion, that the present French system has resulted in a higher degree of polarization between the two main blocks to the detriment of the centre, and, moreover, that this is a consummation devoutly wished by many Frenchmen who have, for decades, cast an envious eye on our political set-up and the possibilities of stable and consistent government – of whichever colour – which it offers.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J. TAYLOR,
Willow Rise,
Priston,
Near Bath,
Avon.
June 16.

From Dr Mark Villiger

Sir, As a visitor to your beautiful country I have followed with interest the current debate in your columns on proportional representation. My home country, Switzerland, has had a permanent coalition government since the 1950s. It consists of four parties which cover the whole political spectrum from left to right (SPS, FDP, CVP, SVP). The seven members of government (Federal Councillors, *Bundesräte*) represent the various regions and languages and act as a collegiate body where the president, who changes annually, has mainly representative functions.

Naturally, this system raises its own typical problems, but government by consensus has certainly given the country stability.

Yours faithfully,
MARK VILLIGER,
42 Hurst Park Avenue,
Cambridge.
June 15.

A shared role overseas

From Mr Max Nicholson

Sir, In his timely article ("Who will invent our foreign policy?", June 17), David Watt opens up an important area of debate, but he offers disappointingly little towards the modern strategy for which he indicates the need. Coincidentally the launch last week of the Conservation and Development Programme for the UK included a highly relevant if partial contribution, witten by Richard Sandbrook, of the International Institute for Environment and Development, for a group under the chairmanship of James Porter, Director of the Commonwealth Institute.

Focusing on the UK's embryonic overseas environmental policy, this report showed what a large and diverse range of official, academic, consultancy and other resources are available in Britain to assist conservation and development worldwide, if only simple positive measures were taken by HM Government to enable them to make their full potential contribution in fields presently largely abandoned to our competitors.

One urgent step is to put into a coherent whole the bits and pieces of reactive policy currently elicited in response to the successive agendas of international agencies and meetings in which our Government takes part. Another would be to respond to the willingness of the Commonwealth Secretariat to assist in developing a unit to multiply the sharing of expertise and aid among Commonwealth countries.

In looking forward to some constructive practical follow-up of the challenge you have posed, may we hope that it will embrace not only such contentious areas as David Watt has specified, but also the wealth of uncontentious opportunities at our disposal, even in these hard-up times, to enable Britain at last to respond to Dean Acheson's friendly taunt about having lost an Empire and not yet found a role?

A lead in this area from the new Government would be widely welcomed and would cost very little.

MAX NICHOLSON,
Earth's Survival,
c/o Nature Conservancy Council,
19-20 Belgrave Square, SW1.
June 17.

Products of design

From Mr Michael French

Sir, Your correspondent, Torin Douglas ("Why British management is being told to put emphasis on design," June 14) writes as if the less important part of design, design for appearance, was the whole, and ignores the rest. In some of the products he mentions the most important part of the design has been done by engineers – the British Leyland Range Rover, the Sinclair ZX81, and the Westland 30 Helicopter.

Most consumers want a product which functions well and is reliable and good value for money, aspects which are normally the concern of the engineering designer, although *industrial designers also work on* them for the simpler products.

Design for appearance is only the conspicuous tip of a very substantial iceberg, the whole of which is important to our economic survival.

Yours faithfully
MICHAEL FRENCH,
University of Lancaster,
Department of Engineering.
Bailrigg, Lancaster.

Protecting plants

From Mr Kenneth S Solly

Sir, I share Sue Maye's concern (June 14) over the need to protect what little remains of our native wild plant life with special reference to orchids, many of which have become extinct over recent years. Outside botanical circles, however, very few people in this country would be able to recognise a legally protected plant if they saw one.

I am convinced, therefore, that our native flora would stand a better chance of survival if we were to follow the example of the Swiss Nature Conservancy Board, which displays large colour posters of protected alpine plants in public places at every resort as well as in schools. These posters furthermore define clearly in four languages whether the plant concerned enjoys complete or semi-protection.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH S. SOLLY,
Yarra,
Ravens Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
West Sussex.
June 16.

Imprisoned in Thailand

From Mr John Richard Du Cane

Sir, The many British prisoners serving sentences in Thailand for narcotic-related offences, are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the UK Government's deliberations over whether or not to take the necessary steps to ensure that a prisoner transfer treaty will be negotiated between Britain and Thailand.

This year such treaties are being ratified for *Thailand* by the governments of the USA, Canada, France, Italy and Spain, and many other nations are following suit. The demoralization of the British prisoners here will be acute if they find themselves to be the only foreign nationals remaining within the Thai penal system.

Most of us have been handed down enormous sentences that often appear to be grossly more than the original crime merited. I myself am serving over 35 years for the possession at Don Muang airport of a very small quantity of heroin, an amount that would have lasted me a few days, at the most.

Like many of my fellow western prisoners, I was a heroin addict, in need of hospitalization and rehabilitation. Now instead, I face an indeterminate period.

Besides the loneliness and cultural isolation of an alien environment are the daily problems of survival, of which health is the central one. The Thai prison diet is inadequate for a western *person to maintain basic* health.

Prisoners who fall victim to the highly prevalent and debilitating diseases, like TB and typhoid, must somehow finance their own treatment. We live in constant fear of catching an illness. It is not surprising that a disproportionate number of foreign prisoners have died in the last few years.

Lack of facilities, the absence of meaningful work or educational programmes, the ever-present availability of heroin, and an overcrowding problem so extreme that inmates live shoulder-to-shoulder on the floor, in poorly ventilated cells (the prison, built to house 2,000, now *houses some 7,000 inmates) reduce* life to a level that incalculably damages the individual's chances of finally leaving the system rehabilitated and capable of returning to a productive position in society.

Small wonder, then, that so many of the western governments have rushed to negotiate transfer treaties with Thailand. On behalf of all the British prisoners here, I make an urgent plea that the British government do all in its power to speed the signing of a similar treaty to those now agreed upon by the many other concerned foreign governments.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN R. Du CANE,
Bangkwang Prison,
Nonthaburi 11000,
Thailand.
May 9.

Neglect of the Western Isles

From Mrs Kenneth Stewart of Coll

Sir, Last year Mrs Thatcher's Government quite rightly defended the Falklands against the Argentine invasion and are subsequently spending vast sums garrisoning the islands, but I hope they will not lose sight of the fact that there are many small islands around the coast of Britain fighting for survival against enormous economic pressures.

In the last year food prices have not risen so rapidly, but I would like to quote the prices we pay for various commodities in the Isle of Coll compared with a mainland (Oban) supermarket:

	Coll	Mainland
Petrol (gal)	£2.19	£1.79
Nescafe (100 gms)	£1.24	99p
Tea, Tetleys (250 gms)	80p	75p
Cheese, Dutch Cheddar (1 lb)	£1.40	£1.08
Biscuits, rich tea (300 gms)	38p	27½p
Milk (1 pint)	29p	21p
Margarine, Stork (500 gms)	41p	35p
Low's orange juice (1 litre)	58p	38p
Heinz baked beans (15 oz)	28p	19½p
Andrex twinpack	60p	45p
Ariel powder (800 gms)	98p	81p
Large Whiskers cat food	51p	34p

We get no subsidies from the Government to help pay for our astronomical cost of living, which is particularly hard for pensioners and those on fixed incomes, and in the last four years, due to the recession and high interest rates, two of our four main industries started on the island have gone to the wall, and the only one thriving is run as a charitable trust.

Agriculture and tourism are both adversely affected by our high costs and people are not prepared to take the risk of coming to settle on the island to make a living.

Our neighbouring island of Mull (pop 2,000) with whom we have close contacts is fighting to save the closure of the pier in the main township of Tobermory; this pier has fallen into an appalling state of dilapidation and the Strathclyde Region is not prepared to take it over until it has been brought up to standard by the shipping company, Caledonian-MacBrayne.

The amount of money needed to repair this pier must be infinitesimal compared with the amount needed to rebuild Stanley airport, yet the Western Isles are clearly rated to be of third-rate importance.

Yours faithfully,
JANET STEWART,
Estate Office,
Isle of Coll,
Argyll.
June 16.

Wayward water

From Dr D. J. C. Laming

Sir, Further to Dr Magnus Pyke's letter (June 9) on the anomalous behaviour of water in Port Moresby plug-holes, it should be noted that the Coriolis effect (which imparts the twist to the water) is very weak in low latitudes ad non-existent at the Equator. Being proportional to the sine of the latitude (9½° south at Port Moresby), there it has only one fifth of its strength at the latitude of London. So those who try to test the theory in low latitudes are wasting their time.

One effect of this relationship is that hurricanes, which feed upon the Coriolis effect, rarely occur less than 10° north or south of the Equator. Another is that in Arctic regions those who would shoot polar bears between the eyes should aim for the left eye, for the effect is strongest at the poles and all moving objects are influenced by it, not just water in plug-holes.

Yours etc,
D. J. C. LAMING,
Treehayes, Crabb Lane,
Alphington,
Exeter,
Devon.
June 10.

On a clear day

From Mr A. C. Denny

Sir, Mr Alan Searle (June 17) is mistaken in his method of calculating the distance at which one mountain top is visible from another. The correct method is to add together the distance to the horizon from each mountain.

The horizon from Beinn Sguliaird (3,059 feet) is therefore over 72.1 miles, and from Slieve Snaght (2,019 feet) more than 58.9 miles, since those are the horizons given in Whitaker for 3,000 2,000 feet. The two mountains therefore have a combined horizon of over 1 miles.

Careful checking in my atlas indicates that the mountains are about 125 miles apart, rather than the 150 miles which Mr Barratt estimated (June 7), so that given the conditions he describes, he would not have needed much assistance from either refraction or a few drams of something strong to see the mountains of Donegal from Beinn Sguliaird.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. DENNY,
37 Glebe Road,
Cheam,
Surrey.
June 18.

From Dr Wilfred Taylor

Sir, On the summit of Beinn a' Bhragaidh (1,293 ft) near Golspie stands a huge statue of a Duke of Sutherland. Across the Moray Firth, about 40 miles away, on the crest of Ladyhill in the city of Elgin, rises a Tuscan tower crowned by a statue of a Duke of Gordon. Most of the intervening distance is occupied by water but a low ridge rises between the Duke of Gordon and the firth.

I like to think that their Graces, on clear days, can exchange ducal glances. *Acrophobia* and a certain stiffness of limb prevent me from any attempt at empirical verification. Perhaps some nimble scholar at Elgin Academy, Golspie High School, or Gordonstoun could solve this problem in patrician intervisibility.

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED TAYLOR,
14 Jordan Lane,
Edinburgh.
June 7.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 20: The Hon Anthony Berry, MP had the honour of being received by The Queen and delivered up his Wand of Office on relinquishing his appointment as Treasurer of the Household.

Mr John Cope, MP had the honour of being received by Her Majesty on his appointment as Treasurer of the Household and received from The Queen his Wand of Office.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 20: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning reviewed Units of the Territorial Army at St Patrick's Barracks, Ballymena, on the occasion of their 75th anniversary.

Her Majesty subsequently returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 20: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening opened the Oliver Messel Exhibition in the Theatre Museum at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 20: The Duke of Gloucester, as President, opened the Cancer Research Campaign's new laboratory at the Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 20: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, today attended the opening day of the Wimbledon Championships.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Prince William of Wales is one year old today.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will not attend a Concert to be given by The Yehudi Menuhin School at the Wigmore Hall, London, on July 5.

The Duchess of Kent will not attend a gala concert in aid of the London Mozart Players' Endowment Fund at the Royal Festival Hall, on July 6.

The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant Women's Royal Army Corps, will not attend the Annual Conference at the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, on July 8.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will not attend the Berkeley Square Ball, on July 11.

The Duchess of Kent will not visit the Lord Chancellor's Department, London, on July 12.

The Duchess of Kent will not attend an evening performance of The Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, on July 14. The Duke of Kent will attend.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron of the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Oxford Movement, will not attend the Anniversary Eucharist in Oxford, on July 16.

A memorial service for George Rink, QC, will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, July 12, 1983 at 5.30 p.m.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. J. V. Bell and Miss M. Shippen
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. R. V. Bell, of Ditchling Common, Sussex, and Mary, only daughter of the late Mr J. W. Shippen and Mrs M. Shippen, of Shiremoor, Northumberland.

Mr M. Call and Mlle F. Masiquant
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mrs P. J. Call, of Camberley, Surrey, and Francoise, youngest daughter of M and Mme P. Rombauts, of Versailles, France.

Mr N. P. T. Cowley and Miss P. K. Ayres
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Patrick Thurlow, son of Major and Mrs P. V. Cowley, of Hawley, Hampshire, and Page King, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Ayres, of New York, United States.

Mr A. S. Edgar and Miss S. Konig
The engagement is announced between Anthony Samuel Edgar, of Lower Green Farm, Hawkley, Hampshire, son of the late Mr Robert Edgar and Mrs Robert Edgar, and Sarah Konig (née Goslen), of 138 Leathwaite Road, London S.W.11, daughter of Mrs Nigel Campbell and stepdaughter of Mr Nigel Campbell.

Mr N. D. Harcourt and Miss S. M. Barnes
The engagement is announced between Nic Harcourt, of Birmingham, and Sue Barnes, of Warrnambool, Australia.

Mr R. I. Hodgkinson and Miss J. I. Rack Keane
The engagement is announced between John Robert, son of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hodgkinson and the late Mrs I. M. Hodgkinson, of Shenington House, Stratford-on-Avon, and Julia Isobel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Rack Keane, of Troy, Ewelme, Oxfordshire.

Mr N. M. Jaquet and Miss P. J. Brice
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Mansel, only son of Mr and Mrs M. F. Jaquet, of Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, Penelope Jean, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. F. Brice, of Wellington, Somerset.

Polish veterans of the Special Operations Executive at Audley End, Essex, admiring a memorial to the 108 members who died after parachuting into Poland between 1941 and 1944. Mr Ben Lastowski and Mr Zygmunt Milewicz (front row) were among the 315 men who were dropped into Poland. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was among the guests (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Whitehall brief

Unlucky 13 for 'think-tank'

By Peter Hennessy

There was much sympathy in Whitehall last week for the members of the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS) when the agenda for Thursday's Cabinet meeting trickled into the private offices. The Prime Minister had decided to kill the "think tank", almost thirteen years to the day, since Mr Edward Heath had announced its birth in a White Paper, and Mrs Thatcher wanted Cabinet approval for the slaughter.

Whitehall does not love the press. Condolences for the fifteen "think-tank" members were the more heartfelt because they learnt of their imminent demise by reading *The Times* on election day. A last-minute reprieve was sought.

The Prime Minister and senior ministers were reminded that Cabinet government is built upon the principle of collective responsibility which requires ministers to be briefed in a fashion that raises their sights above day-to-day preoccupations and reminds them there is a central strategy into which individual decisions must fit. Mrs Thatcher was not moved to mercy.

Why did she do it? Recent prime ministers have had three streams of advice: a torrent flowing from the official Whitehall machine; a trickle from the Central Policy Review Staff, and a dribble from private individuals and outside "think tanks", such as the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS), under its influential director Sir Alfred Sherman, which Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph founded in 1974 to pioneer a new brand of Toryism.

Mr John Sparrow: Last director.

Last autumn the impression was given by the newspapers that the CPRS had become more like the CPS by advocating the dismantling of the welfare state, the National Health Service, in particular. That was false.

The "think tank" had been asked to put flesh on the bare bones of Treasury public expenditure statistics, produced on an assumption of scant or nil economic growth for a decade. The "think tank" had to spell out the physical consequences if spending was screwed tightly down. It did not advocate; it explained.

Mrs Thatcher likes value-laden advocacy masquerading as policy analysis of the CPS variety. The CPRS output, analysis that sticks tightly to evidence plus candour about the pitfalls of policy change, does not suit her temperament.

Mr John Sparrow, the fourth and last director of the CPRS, is not a political or policy-hustler. There were those in her entourage who wished he was. One said unkindly last week: "At a time when we needed an eagle, we got a sparrow."

It would be wrong, however, to assume that all the advice the Prime Minister will now receive from non-Whitehall machine sources will have a political or ideological spin on it. The zealots among her entourage have noticed with dismay her penchant for picking serving or former Whitehall insiders for jobs in her growing Prime Minister's Office, such as Sir Anthony Parsons, foreign affairs adviser, and Mr Roger Jackling, defence adviser.

Political correspondents were told last week when Mr Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's chief press secretary, announced the Cabinet decision to kill the CPRS that about five more appointments could be expected to the Prime Minister's Office. There is a strong possibility that more seasoned Whitehall figures will fill some if not all of them.

"The Prime Minister", one insider said, "has come to appreciate the value of having people around her who know where the bodies are buried."

A job well done, says Mr Sparrow

Mr John Sparrow, director of the Central Policy Review Staff, said yesterday that it was important to distinguish between its day-to-day policy analysis for ministers and its longer-term "think-tank" work.

"The think-tank function is not totally necessary within government and may be better done outside. The policy analysis work has been done consistently well up to the present day.

"We have some very good people here doing it. That need will continue and will be supplied under the new arrangements."

Mr Sparrow's remarks were the first public statement he has made since becoming director in April last year. He has not made any appearances before parliamentary select committees.

He added: "There is no doubt that ministers have to decide how they wish to structure their advisory apparatus. I have enjoyed doing the job. I believe the job has been done well throughout the life of the CPRS."

Mr Sparrow, aged 50, will return to his merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, when the "think tank" disappears. Its staff of 15 will be dispersed; some may join an enlarged Prime Minister's Office. Dr Robin Nicholson, its chief scientist, will stay on in the Cabinet Office in the same role with the rank of deputy secretary.

OBITUARY

MR SIMCHA ERLICH
Deputy Prime Minister of Israel

Mr Simcha Erlich, who had been Israeli Deputy Prime Minister since 1979 and, as leader of the Liberal Pary, played an important part in assuring a majority for Mr Begin's government, died in Jerusalem on June 19 at the age of 67.

A longtime friend of Begin's, Erlich joined the government as Minister of Finance after the Likud victory in 1977, but gave up of his ministry two years later after being widely criticized for his policies. He then became Deputy Prime Minister, and in 1981 was given the additional post of Minister of Agriculture; as such he was nominally in charge of the settlement drive in the West Bank and Gaza.

Recently he became known for his sharp criticisms of General Ariel Sharon, the former Minister of Defence, over last year's invasion of Lebanon. In a statement earlier this month, Erlich said that Sharon had repeatedly misled the Cabinet, and taken far-reaching decisions without Begin's knowledge.

Erlich was born in Lublin, in Poland, on December 15, 1915. He emigrated to Palestine at the age of 19, and at first worked as an agricultural labourer. But he was determined to create a career as an industrialist, and studied commerce and economics. In the late 1950s he established the first factory in Israel for the manufacture of applied optical instruments.

He had been active for some time in the Liberal Pary, and in 1969 was elected to the Knesset, at a time of Labour supremacy. In 1977 the Likud victory brought in for the first time in Israeli history a government bent on pursuing more liberal financial policies, and Erlich was given the task of putting them into practice.

He tried to encourage private enterprise, lifted exchange controls and reduced government subsidies on basic foodstuffs and fuel. But inflation rose sharply, public criticism of government policies grew, and Erlich became the focal point of the attacks – unfairly, in the view of some observers, since the government as a whole was responsible for the policies, and the Israeli public was reluctant to reduce its standard of living.

In October, 1979, Erlich was replaced at the Finance Ministry by Mr Yigal Hurwitz and appointed a Deputy Prime Minister. He continued to take an active interest in the economy and to criticize the policies of his successors. But he was generally regarded as a moderating influence in the government, and preferred to work behind the scenes, without taking part in public polemics.

Within the Cabinet he clashed sharply with Sharon over the invasion of Lebanon; and last September it was he who delivered the frosty response of the government to President Reagan's call for a freeze on settlements in the West Bank.

MR GEORGE BENSON

Mr George Benson, who died on June 17 at the age of 72 was a character actor who had served the stage long and well in a varied career. A highly versatile actor he had also appeared in many films, as well as in television and radio drama.

Benson was known as a scrupulous performer, especially good at drawing "little men". Whether in the classics or revue he had the gift of suggesting the fussiness and self consequence proper to this kind of role without exaggeration. Thus his Justice Shallow in the Mermaid Theatre's *Henry IV, Part II* of 1970 was especially memorable for its acute reading of a type of provincial self importance which yet rather appeals to the sympathies of an audience. And this ability to move his hearers was evident in *The Diary of a Nobody* at the Arts in 1954 where he produced the definitive Pooter.

Born at Cardiff in 1911 and educated at Blundell's, he was the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art's silver medallist (1930) and had varied experience before an assured success as Edward, the bouquet-muddler, in the Farjeons' Victorian operetta, *The Two Bouquets* (Ambassadors, 1936); he was a good singer, and the precision of his comedy suited the period. Later he spent a year in Herbert Farjeon's revue, *Nine Sharp*, at the Little, 1938 (he was also in its successor). Apart from some classical work – Tony Lumpkin at the Old Vic, 1939 – he was primarily, then, a man for the intelligent revue; in the trying autumn of 1940 he acted in and directed *Diversion* at Wyndham's.

After six years in the Royal Artillery he returned to the stage, appearing in London and New York. For the Old Vic at the New (1949-50) he was, particularly, a compact and genial Costard (*Love's Labour's Lost*); between 1951 and 1953 there followed the long and testing runs of *The Lyric Revue* and *The Globe Revue*.

In N. F. Simpson's *One Way Pendulum* (Royal Court and Criterion, 1959-60), he enjoyed the agreeable absurdity of a man who put together an Old Bailey courtroom with a "do it yourself" set; and for sixteen months (1968-70), he fortified three characters in *The Canterbury Tales* (Phoenix).

The summer of 1970 brought that unforgettable Mermaid trinity of Shallow, Gonzalo (*The Tempest*), and the Inquisitor (*Saint Joan*)

Benson appeared in countless films over a period of thirty years, again excelling in the nervous "little man" role in a succession of titles including *Keep Fit* (1937); *The Man in the White Suit* (1951); *Doctor in the House* (1954); *Value for Money* (1956) and *A Home of Your Own* (1965).

Benson was twice married, firstly to Jane Ann Sterndale Bennett, then to Pamela White. Much liked in the profession, he took a wise pleasure in the records of his craft as chairman of the Society for Theatre Research, a post he held from 1968 to 1972.

ROBERT A. LEWIS

Robert A. Lewis who was co-pilot of the B-29 bomber Enola Gay, which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6 1945, died in hospital in Newport News, Virginia on June 18. He was 65.

Lewis who had at that time survived two air crashes, was chosen by the aircraft's captain, Colonel (later General) Paul Tibbets because of his reputation for staying calm in moments of stress. Nevertheless, like all of Enola Gay's crew he was, as he recorded in his log of the mission, dumbstruck by the magnitude of the nuclear explosion.

Lewis's log was bought at auction in 1971 for $37,000 and sold in 1978 for $85,000, at that time a record for an American autographed document. Tibbets gave his own log and flight manual, to be auctioned to raise money for a village school in Wicklow, in Ireland, in 1979.

After the war Lewis was an airline pilot for two years, before going into the candy manufacture business.

SIR GERALD CREASY

B. L. B. writes:
Sir Gerald Creasy, whose obituary you published on June 13, was one of the most successful Governors of Malta from 1949 to 1954.

Gentle, quiet, unassuming, he was the most thoughtful of men. In a crowded reception, he would make his way round the room and exchange words with everyone in it. Mindful of the birthdays of his friends, he accompanied his good wishes with a basket of oranges from his beautiful garden, when the Colonial Governors lived in San Anton's palace.

It was his tremendous enthusiasm which enabled the Malta Playing Fields Association to begin work; an association still in vigour and which, by means of its playgrounds over the entire island has enabled so many Maltese youngsters to have a place for recreation in an island almost devoid of public parks.

It was in 1948 that compulsory schooling became the law in Malta. Sir Gerald, by his frequent visits to the island's schools encouraged teachers and pupils alike. He laid the foundation stone for the Teachers' College for Men, a building provided by the British Government and subsequently sold to the Libyans by the present Maltese Government.

He arranged for the Queen, during her Commonwealth tour of 1953-54 to open the Women's Teachers' College in Rabat.

REV DR ERIC ABBOTT

A friend writes:
In many parts of the world individual men and women are coming to terms with the fact that Eric Abbott has died.

It won't be of his distinguished public ministry at Lincoln Theological College, King's College London, Keble College Oxford, Westminster Abbey that they will be chiefly thinking, but of the touch of his life upon their own, their sense of having been uniquely known and understood by this priest whose initiative perceptions were both swift and sure.

Theology in his handling of it became an exciting pursuit. Master of the apt image and memorable phrase he made familiar truths sparkle with fresh meaning. He opened for many the way to faith and prayer in an uncertain world. Those who sought his counsel found him all leisure and attentiveness. By letters and postcards he continued to the end what he called his 'apostolate of the post'.

His unique style of friendship was spiced with merry wit; it was fun to be with him. Above all he was a great encourager. He made us feel that we mattered and that in every situation there was something creative to be done.

Cardinal Mario Casariego y Acevedo, Archbishop of Guatemala since 1964, died in Guatemala City on June 15 at the age of 74.

Luncheon

Overseas Bankers Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Alan T. Traill, was entertained by the President of the Overseas Bankers Club, Mr Ian Fraser, and Mr W. J. A. Dacombe, chairman, at luncheon at the club yesterday. The other guests were:
[illegible]

Dinners

Company of Scientific Instrument Makers
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their Ladies, were present at a dinner held by the Company of Scientific Instrument Makers at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr C. R. Jennings, presided and presented the Lord Mayor with a replica of the head of Minerva which is incorporated in the Company's crest. The other speakers were the Senior Warden, Mr Maurice Gall, and Sir Frank Cooper.

National Sporting Club
Lord Strathcarron presided at a dinner preceding a boxing evening in the Café Royal last night. The guests included:
[illegible]

Indo-British Association
Sir Robert Wade-Gery, UK High Commissioner in India, and Mr K. Natwar Singh, secretary-general, Non-aligned Conference, were the guests of honour at a dinner of the Indo-British Association held in the Viceroy of India Restaurant yesterday. Mr and Mrs Swraj Paul received the guests and Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP presided.

Receptions

Lord Inglewood
The Anglo-German Association held its annual summer reception last night at the House of Lords. Lord Inglewood, Chairman, received the guests who included:
[illegible]

Old Brightonians
Mr Keith Best, MP, entertained members of the Association of Old Brightonians at a reception in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr W. S. Blackshaw, Headmaster of Brighton College, was among those present.

Sir William Walton, OM

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir William Walton, OM, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20, 1983. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Chapter Clerk, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by not later than Wednesday, July 6. Tickets will be posted on Wednesday, July 13.

Sir Frederick Ashton's new ballet, to the music of Sir William Walton's Varii Capricci, will be given its first European performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House on the same evening.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev Canon R. J. Milner, Rector of the Southampton (city centre) team ministry, and an honorary canon of Winchester Cathedral, is to succeed the Venerable Michael Adie, Bishop elect of Guildford, as Archdeacon of Lincoln.

[illegible]

St Alban, Bournemouth, same diocese.

The Rev T R Barker, Assistant Curate, St Mary, Nantwich, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar, St Bertelin and St Christopher, Norton, Runcorn, same diocese.

The Rev H C Bradbury, Vicar, Wroxham w Hoveton St John and Hoveton St Peter, and Rector, Belaugh, diocese of Norwich, to be also Rural Dean of Tunstead, same diocese.

The Rev R D Butt, Vicar, Lynesack, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar, Ebchester, same diocese.

The Rev D K Collard, Rector, Bilton, diocese of Coventry, to be Rector, Swanage and Studland, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev J M G Davies, Vicar, Christ Church and St Michael, Claughton-cum-Grange, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar, St Peter, Waverton, same diocese.

The Rev S E Dyas, Assistant Curate, St John, Weston, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Priest-in-charge, St Philip, Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev R F Gibson, Vicar, St Andrew, Fairlight, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar, St Mark, Hallwood, Runcorn, diocese of Chester.

The Rev Dr A C Jones, Assistant Curate, Wareham Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector-designate, proposed new benefice of Symondsbury and Chideock, same diocese.

The Rev P Harwood Jones, Vicar, Finchingfield w Cornish Hall End, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Rural Dean, Braintree, same diocese.

The Rev Canon W Kelly, Vicar, Dalston and Director of Ordinands, diocese of Carlisle to be also Rural Dean of Carlisle, same diocese.

The Rev J McCloghry, Rector, Ousden

[illegible]

Birmingham, to be Priest-in-charge, Saints Mary and Bartholomew, Hampton-in-Arden, same diocese.

The Rev P Semple, Vicar, St Barnabas, Kensington, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St John Evangelist, Coleford w All Saints, Staunton, diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev G F P Shepherd, Priest-in-charge, Tregony w St Cuby and Cornelly, diocese of Truro, to be Rector, same parish, same diocese.

The Rev Dr H Smythe, recently director of the Anglican Centre in Rome, to be priest librarian, Pusey House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev D W G Stocker, Vicar of St Mark, Grenoside, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar, St Mary, Sandbach, diocese of Chester.

The Rev P Tiernan, Curate, St Mary, Lewisham, diocese of Southwark, to be Parish Priest, St Philip the Apostle, Sydenham, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev J M Allen, Vicar, Kirkoswald w Renwick, diocese of Carlisle, to resign in June 1983.

The Rev E R Broadbent, Priest-in-charge, South Newton, diocese of Salisbury, to resign on August 31, 1983.

The Rev V D Clarke, Priest-in-charge, Kirkland and Great Salkeld, diocese of Carlisle, to resign in June 1983.

The Rev Canon M G Hayter, Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and Rector, Steeple Aston w North Aston and Tackley, diocese of Oxford, to retire on October 3, 1983.

The Rev Canon L J Vick, Vicar, Felsted, and Rural Dean of Braintree, diocese of Chelmsford, to resign as Rural Dean of Braintree on June 30, 1983.

Fishmongers' Company

The Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company until June 18, 1984 will be:

Prime Warden: Mr J. V. G. Mallet; Second Warden: Mr A. M. J. Wemyss; Third Warden: Mr John Norton; Fourth Warden: Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck; Fifth Warden: Viscount Leverhulme; Sixth and Renter Warden: Major-General the Duke of Norfolk.

Yorkshire wins pairs contest

Yorkshire won the English Bridge Union's inter-county pairs championship for the Reg Corwen trophy played at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham at the weekend. Pairs qualify for the event only through success in their own county's pairs championship.

Corwen Trophy: 1, # V Davies, T McNiss (Yorkshire) 4,173; 2, J Barr, T Rees (Berks and Bucks) 4,143; 3, Mrs M Armstrong, G S Moffat (Warwickshire) 4,066; 4, D Scott-Jones, A J McNair (London) 3,997; 5, Mrs V Moore, J Hempstead (Kent) 3,884.

Mr and Mrs D. C. Oram, of Hertfordshire, won the *Oxford Times* Challenge Cup after a split tie at the Oxford Bridge Congress held in the Town Hall on Sunday. Mrs G. S. Francis and Mrs W. W. Brown, of Berks and Bucks, were the runners-up.

Other results:
Championship teams: 1, Dr and Mrs P M S Jones, C J R Wave (Southern Counties), D Porch (Berks and Bucks); 2, Mr and Mrs J R Pethorick, D Badham, G J Nicholas (Oxon); 3, R J Van Noorden, R Parker, F G Constable, E F Bowtell.
Eve Stockwell Rose Bowl: 1, T Sanders, R Every (Berks and Bucks); 2, M W Stickings, D Patterson (Kent).

University news

Oxford
Dr David Smith, university lecturer in pharmacology and student of Christ Church, had been appointed to the chair of pharmacology from October 1984. He will succeed Professor Sir William Paton, FRS.

Elections and awards
John Pearce memorial prize in surgery 1983: M J Burton, St Edmund Hall, E W Fisher, Hertford College, Elizabeth K Krasuinska, Green College, A A Pryor, New College, P J Radford, Worcester College.
Junior Paget Toynbee prize 1983: M J Dewar, scholar of Keble College. Chancellor's prize for Latin verse 1983: C D Tanfield, postmaster of Merton College. Chancellor's prize for Latin prose 1983: the examiners are unable to make an award.

NEW COLLEGE: Todd-Bird fellowship in medicine: Dr A Townsend, MB, BS; Astor fellowship in biological sciences: M Ridley, BA.
CHRIST CHURCH: Lectureship: M Biddle, MA.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Professor Lewis Spitz to be honorary consultant to the Army in paediatric surgery from June 6.

Mr Bernard Denvir, editor of *Art and Artists*, has been elected president of the British section of the International Association of Art Critics.

Lincoln appeal

Lincoln Cathedral's Wren Library has been moved temporarily to Nottingham University Library after the discovery of death-watch beetle and structural weakness in the building's floor and roof. An appeal has been launched to pay for urgent repairs.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Blain, Dora, of Parkgate, Cheshire £273,315
Boggis, Mr Eric George Harry, of Ducklington, Oxford £264,543
Brown, Mr Francis Arnold, of Ealing, London £393,648
Hooper, Miss Doris Clara, of Stancombe, Gloucester £238,254
Impey, Mabel Rose, of Nutley, East Sussex £523,166
Ingram, Mrs Helen Campbell, of Chester £331,815
Le Neve Foster, Mrs Ruth, of Clare, Suffolk £207,698
Midlane, Mr Vernon William, of Bournemouth £257,687
Phillips, Mr John George Crispin, of Putney, London £229,945
Richmond, Mrs Muriel Lilian, of Bournemouth £287,456

Birthdays today

Miss Benazir Bhutto, 30; Brigadier Helen Cattanach, 63; Professor Anna Davies, 46; Mr J.H. Edrich, 46; Mr Wally Fawkes, 59; Major-General R.F.K. Goldsmith, 76; Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, 53; Professor Patricia Lindop, 53; Miss Mary McCarthy, 71; Mr Peter Marshall, 53; Sir Cyril Musgrave, 83; Mr Hugh Rossi, MP, 56; Miss Francoise Sagan, 48; Lord Sinclair, 69.

Launderers' Company

The Following have been elected officers of the Launderers' Company.

Master: Mr Stuart Laurie-Walker; Deputy Master: Mr Richard L. Seamen; Senior Warden: Mr Jack Pennell; Renter Warden: Mr Roy Le Poidevin.

Leverhulme Trust

The trustees have approved the following awards to individuals under schemes administered by their research awards advisory committee:

Fellowships
P J Allott, fellow and lecturer in law, Trinity College, Cambridge: Theory of the state and of international society. A Arnold, author and journalist: Cybernetic general systems analysis applied to learning theory and practice; G H A Bankes, keeper of ethnology, Manchester Museum: Study of the marketing and use of peasant pottery on the north coast of Peru; C Booth, Deputy Director (research) Plymouth Polytechnic: Public expenditure cuts and higher [illegible]

[illegible] printing in the development of solo instrumental music before 1650; R H Leech, director Cumbria & Lancashire archaeological unit Lancaster University: To complete a study of housing in Bristol, c1000-1750; D M T Longley, Freelance archaeologist: Artefacts and structural evidence from excavations at the Dark Age hillfort of the Mote of Mark; A G Macgregor, assistant keeper, department of antiquities Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: Genesis of museum collecting from the sixteenth to nineteenth century in Europe; R L Martin, lecturer in economic geography, Cambridge University: Rise of mass unemployment in urban and regional Britain; Miss E E Mason, senior lecturer in medieval history, Birkbeck College of London: Charters of the abbots and monks of Westminster Abbey, 1066-1214; P G Mauger, retired head of department of education Coventry College of Education: Pedagogical courses in teacher-training institutions and their effect on teaching methods in schools; [illegible]

[illegible] social background of American children's books; R H Beevers, formerly director of studies, Open University: To work towards the completion of a critical biography of Sir Ebenezer Howard, 1850-1928; J Benson, senior lecturer in history, Wolverhampton Polytechnic: Working class capitalism in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Canada; Alan Bold, poet and critic: A MacDiarmid miscellany, including uncollected stories, poems, essays and articles of Hugh MacDiarmid (C M Grieve, 1892-1978); Miss D D Bosomworth, freelance research: Decoration of St Paul's Cathedral, London; J W Brailsford, retired keeper, department of prehistoric and Romano-British antiquities, British Museum: British Early Iron Age strap-unions; M Brogden, principal lecturer in sociology, Liverpool Polytechnic: Study of the accountability relationship between police and the state; K J Button, senior lecturer in economics, Loughborough University: Study of the [illegible]

Strathclyde University: Territorial variations in the politics and administration of industrial and regional policy in the UK; R.F. Horner, retired director, Science Technology Transfer Division, British Technology Group: Provincial pewterers and pewtering in the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries; A.B. Humphries, senior lecturer in agriculture Cumbria College of Agriculture and Forestry: Life of Bernard Barton and his son John and the recreation of his horizontal spinning machine; R.J. Ivens, freelance archaeologist: Medieval pottery of Northern Ireland; H.D. Jocelyn, Hulme professor of Latin Manchester University: Critical edition of an exegetical commentary upon the "Pseudolus" of Plautus; D.F. Jones, Editor, The Banking Magazine: Home banking in the US; D.J.V. Jones, senior lecturer in history, University [illegible]

Shakespeare 1585-1592 with special reference to the Shakespearian attribution of "Edmund Ironside"; E Shoesmith, senior lecturer in statistics, University College at Buckingham: Empirical study of economic index number formulae; F B Singleton, retired reader in Yugoslav studies, Bradford University: Economy of Finland since independence; P P Steel, lecturer in history, University College of Swansea: British response to Hollywood, 1930-1950; Ian Steedman, professor of economics, Manchester University: Interrelations between the economic, social and religious views of P H Wicksteed, 1844-1927; J L M Stonehouse, retired head of biology department, North Cheshire College of Higher Education: History of Whitburn Colliery and the mining community of Marsden. [illegible]

Le Cren: To work towards the completion and publication of various studies on the population ecology of fish; U Limentani: To complete a critical edition of the first version of "La Fiera" by Michelangelo Buonarroti the Younger; B Keith-Lucas: To complete a study of the local government of Kent under George III, 1760-1790.

A. Maccoll: To work towards the completion of research determining the energetics of ionisation and fragmentation; L. E. Mount: To work towards the completion of a study on the thermal impact of weather and climate on sheep and man; Dr Margaret M. Platts: To complete studies on chronic haemodialysis; B. McL. Ranft: To prepare for publication a selection of papers of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty; [illegible]

Emeritus fellowships
[illegible]

Study abroad studentships
[illegible]

GRANTS
Miss Gillian Avery, author: History and [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 727.8 up 13.7
FT Gilts: 82.3 up 0.16
Bargains: 23.005
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 97.94 up 1.49
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8711.73 up 9.05
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 967.79 up 0.9
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1240.58 down 1.61

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5305 up 65pts
Index 84.3 up 0.3
DM 3.9050 up 0.0075
FrF 11.7450 up 0.025
Yen 366.75 up 1.05
Dollar
Index 125.4 up 0.3
DM 2.5490 down 2pts
Gold
$418.50 up $5.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $418.50 up $5.50
Sterling $1.5310

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
3 month interbank 9⅞ - 9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9$^{11}/_{16}$ - 9$^{13}/_{16}$
3 month DM5⅜ - 5¼
3 month 15 - 14¾

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Chloride 26 + 3p
Chloride "A" 175 + 20p
Rotaprint 13.5p + 1.5p
Premier Cons 44.5p + 4.5p
Kleinwort Ben 353 + 35p
Hawkins & T 34p + 3p
Montfort Knit 43 - 7p
St Helena £28.25 - £2.125
600 Group 55.5p - 4p
Marievale 287p - 20p
Rotaflex 58p - 4p
Glossop 63p - 4p

TODAY

Interims: Aidcom Intl, S & W Berisford, J H Fenner Holdings.
Finals: British Dredging, feedback, *London & Associated* Investment Trust, Marshalls (Halifax), Paterson Jenks, Walker & Staff Holdings, West's Group International, *Whitecroft*.
Economic statistics: Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (May).

NOTEBOOK

Mezzanine Capital Corporation, a fund specializing in providing "mezzanine" and "leverage" buyout finance in the US, is offering 3 million participating redeemable preference shares for subscription to the public.
Uncertainty over interest rates overshadow the gilts market. **Page 14**

Trafalgar House bid decision

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is expected to decide today or tomorrow whether the £300m bid by Trafalgar House for P & O should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Trafalgar has said that if the bid was allowed to proceed it would cooperate with a government investigation into the shipping industry.

● **SOTHEBY PURCHASES:** Mr Alfred Taubman, the American property millionaire, admitted owning just over 10 per cent of Sotheby's, for which he hopes to make a full bid. He revealed more small purchases, with 620p per share being the highest price paid. That is only 10p short of the price put forward by rivals, Knoll International Holdings.

● **NORTON'S THROW:** Norton Opax is unlikely to reveal an increased offer today for John Waddington, the Monopoly game makers. It's all-share offer was dwarfed on Friday by a bid from British Printing and Communications Corporation. Norton, obliged to make some statement under takeover rules, is more likely to extend until details of BPCC's bid and Waddington's defence has emerged

● **MEXICO RIGHTS:** Mexico Fund Inc is to issue up to 4.99m new shares with a rights issue. The issue, which will nearly double the share capital, is being made because of investment opportunities in Mexico. The price will be set at the time of the offering.

WALL STREET

Early rise in stocks reversed

New York, (AP Dow Jones) – Stocks turned downward after moving higher in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about three points after its first hour advance of more than five points. Declining issues moved ahead of advances.

Trading was moderately active with relatively few large block transactions.

Two important developments over the weekend were received calmly. Mr Larry Wachtel, first vice-president at Prudential-Bache Securities, said: "There was no surprise in Paul Volcker's reappointment to head the Fed and there was no surprise in the big rise in the money supply. The Volcker news may have provided some encouragement to the uninformed. And next weeks money supply is duty-bound to drop back."

Mr Wachtel said that after six sessions of advance "tired blood" showed on Friday and probably would again. The market's initial blip upward in the morning was cut into by profit-taking.

American Telephone & Telegraph fell ⅛ to 63⅞, **Bethlehem** Steel ½ to 23⅞, and, General Electric ⅛ to 56⅞.

General Motors rose ¼ to 71⅞, **Digital Equipment** ¾ 113¾ and **Southern Pacific** ⅞ to 71¼. **Westinghouse** was down 1 at 51¼. **Honeywell** was up ¾ at 114. **International Business Machines** was up ⅛ at 121⅞, and **Commodore International** was down 1⅛ at 55⅞.

Merrill Lynch was 105¼, up ⅝; **Atlantic Richfield** was 48⅞, up ⅜; **Control Data** was 60½, down ½; **Burlington Northern** was 89⅞, down 1; **Cummins Engine** was 61½, down ¼; **Philip Morris** was 60, up 1⅞; **R J Reynolds** was 51⅞, up 1¼; and **American Brands** was 50½, up ⅞.

Setback for Imasco's planned bid

By Our Financial Staff

Members of the Billes family which controls Canadian Tire, the company for which Imasco, an associate of BAT Industries, is thinking of offering C$1,000m (£533m), said yesterday that they would resist what could be the British conglomerate's biggest deal.

The development is a major obstacle to Imasco's indicated offer, revealed over the weekend, because it has said a formal bid will not be mounted unless the family, management and dealers, who operated Canadian Tire's franchise outlets agree.

Imasco, which is 40.5 per cent owned by BAT, also faces problems with the Foreign Investment Review Board. Mr Paul Pare, chairman of Imasco, will argue that Imasco is a Canadian company, that its business integrates with that of Canadian Tire, and that Imasco took the initiative. But BAT threw its weight behind Imasco yesterday and said that it will put up £100m from group funds if the offer proceeds.

Canadian Tire is a retailing operation which franchises the right to run 165 stores throughout the country. It sells merchandise to the franchise holders from a mail order catalogue. Last year it earned pretax profits of C$114m on sales of C$1,789m.

Imasco controls the Hardee's fast food and Shoppers Drug Mart chains in the United States. It has suggested paying C$47 cash and about three-quarters of an Imasco share, equivalent in total to C$72, for each Canadian Tire share. The Canadian Tire price was suspended in Toronto at C$58m.

But Mr David Billes, who, with Alfred and Martha Billes, holds 30.4 per cent of Canadian Tire, said yesterday that he would try to buy another 30.4 per cent which is to be sold by charitable trustees on a court order. The employees of Canadian Tire own 12 per cent, the dealers 9 per cent, and the public 18 per cent.

Fifth large investment in West German companies

Kuwaitis pay £92m to build up 10pc holding in Volkswagen

By David Young

Kuwait has taken a 10 per cent stake in Volkswagen the West German car company, in a deal worth more than £92m as part of what is being seen as a move of a proportion of its investments from Britain into West Germany.

The purchase of Volkswagen shares has been taking place in the open market since the start of the year and is the fifth big investment by Kuwait in West Germany.

The Kuwaiti investment authorities now have a 14 per cent stake in Mercedes-Benz, 24.9 per cent of Hoechst, the chemical company, 20 per cent of Metallgesellschaft the engineering group and 30 per cent in Korf Stahl, a small steelmaker which is insolvent. A 10 per cent stake in Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary has also been built up.

It is understood that Britain will remain the main centre for Kuwaiti investment in Europe – an estimated £440m worth of holdings have been built up in Britain's industrial and commercial sectors – although the Kuwait Investment Office has never officially commented on its investment policy.

Since the sale in March of its 10 per cent stake in the Scottish mining equipment maker Anderson Strathclyde during the takeover bid from Charter Consolidated the Kuwaitis have been concentrating their new investment activity in West Germany.

The Volkswagen stake has been built up after the company announced a £40m first quarter worldwide loss. The Kuwaiti move was first revealed at the annual meeting of Hoechst when Herr Rolf Sammet the chairman was asked about the 24.9 per cent holding that had been built up by Kuwait in his company.

A Volkswagen spokesman in Frankfurt said last night that the company could not confirm or deny that the stake had been built up, but admitted that the company was aware that a foreign buyer had been in the market in the past few days.

The Lonrho-owned Volkswagen and Audi sales and servicing network in Britain is not involved

Volkswagen's shares are 40 per cent held by the West German Government and the state of Lower Saxony with the remainder held by private investors and institutions.

● The impending arrival in Britain this week of the head of General Motors' worldwide truck and bus operations could be the first step in a £100m modernization of its Dunstable-based Bedford commercial vehicle factory (Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent, writes).

There has been widespread speculation in the industry about the delay in making such an announcement since it was foreshadowed nearly a year ago by Mr Donald Atwood, General Motors' vice-president and group truck and bus chief. At that time he talked of Dunstable "spearheading GM's European plans".

However, he also cautioned that he "would not sign an open cheque", until he was convinced that Bedford was capable of showing a resonable return on such a substantial investment.

● A Frenchman will almost certainly replace Mr George Turnbull chairman of Talbot Motors when his five year contract expires next April. He is M Robert Peugeot 33, a member of the family which founded the parent Peugeot group.

He has been working with Mr Turnbull at Talbot's Coventry headquarters.

It was widely believed within Talbot that the quiet, bespectacled young man would be leaving shortly after completing a further stage in his grooming for high office within Automobile Peugeot where his father M Bertrand Peugeot is a member of the Directoire.

Last night a colleague said: "Robert Peugeot is a very impressive young man who is widely seen in France as a star of the future.

"If he is chosen to follow George it will indicate that Peugeot are giving Talbot a lot of attention."

Hope of Lotus deal lifts shares

By Jeremy Warner

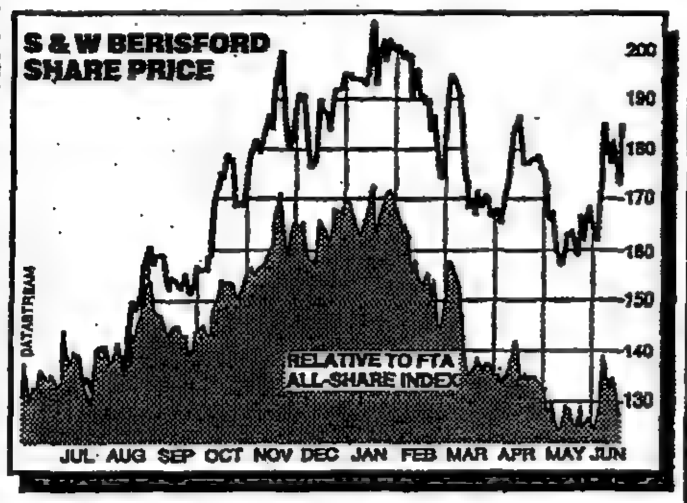
Group Lotus shares rose 6p to a high for the year of 56p yesterday as the competition for providing finance for the troubled Norfolk-based sports car manufacturer gathered pace.

Toyota, the Japanese car manufacturer, Mr David Wickins of British Car Auctions Group, and Sir Clive Sinclair, who hopes to build electric cars in the West Belfast factory formerly owned by the failed De Lorean company, have all expressed interest in providing substantial quantities of new equity finance for Lotus.

Yesterday Mr Wickins was still in talks with the Lotus directors and Guinness Mahon, their financial advisers. He had hoped to agree a deal which would give British Car Auctions a one third stake in Lotus for £1.5m.

Sir Clive Sinclair has had exploratory talks with Guinness Mahon on providing finance for Lotus. But further talks are planned.

Sir Clive has an option to purchase most of the assets of the De Lorean car plant at Dunmurry for the manufacture of electric vehicles. Lotus did most of the engineering development work on the De Lorean sports car.



Berisford jumps to £31m

S & W Berisford, the commodity trader which last year paid £282m for British Sugar Corporation, has raised pretax profits for the six months to the end of March from £24.4m to £31.6m.

Profit before interest soared from £23.7m to £60.4m. But there was no rise in the interim dividend, which stays at 3p net.

Heavy interest charges totalling £28.8m ate into pretax profits.

Investors' Notebook, page 14

Share prices break week-old record

By Our Financial Staff

Shares prices surged on the Stock Exchange yesterday sending the *FT* 30-share index to a record high of 727.8, a gain on the day of 13.7 points.

Buying by American and British institutions added £2bn to the market values of British companies and gave the exchange its best day in over a month. The previous record was reached at 10 am almost a week ago when the index jumped to 726.4.

By late afternoon several blue chips were up as much as 6 to 10p. BTR featured with a jump of 26p in reaction to a favourable earnings forecast. Bowater rose 16p, GEC 10p, Glaxo 10p, ICI 14p and Thorn EMI 13p.

Vigorous advances were posted by electricals, tobaccos, chemicals, office equipment, life and composite insurances and merchant banks. Oils were moderately higher after losing some of their morning strength.

BAT Industries, starting at 146p after its three-to-one stock split climbed to 155p on reaction to news that Reynolds in the United States will increase cigarette prices.

Among top oils, BP advanced 6p, Burmah 5p, Shell 6p and Ultramar 10p. Golds rallied to stand 25-50 cents higher. In clearing banks, Barclays was up 3p, Midland 5p and National Westminster 2p.

The day began sluggishly with the *FT* index opening slightly easier. The sharp about-turn came after lunch when US and UK buyers stepped in and caught the jobbers short of stock which exaggerated the price rises.

Jobbers marked stock higher in the hope of enticing some sellers but instead encountered further buying.

Prices, page 21

Racehorse gamble for all

By Michael Clark

The ordinary racegoer was offered the chance of owning a stake in his own thoroughbred racehorse yesterday.

Several famous names from the turf have set up Thoroughbred Investment, a company specializing in the investment and breeding of top class bloodstock, which until now has been the province of the few.

Under the expert eye of Lord Oaksey, chairman of Thoroughbred and former amateur champion jockey in a career spanning 1955 to 1975, the group has tested the water for this new venture by asking City institutions for an initial £1m.

The move seems to have been well received and should be followed within the next few months by an offer for sale of between 3 million to 5 million of participating redeemable preference shares at 100p a share.

The company will operated along similar lines to a unit trust, but shareholders will have a vote, while making the most of tax incentives.

Investors will not have access to their money for the first 18 months as the group builds up its portfolio of stallions, broodmares an fillies with expert advice from the British Bloodstock Agency, one of the racing world's most prestigous bodies.

Lord Oaksey, now a racing tipster, said: "We are going for animals at the top end of the market, capable of a very reasonable income".

The sport of kings is now a highly profitable business. Twenty five years ago the average yearling at Tattersalls sales cost 1,597 guineas. That figure can be as high as £500,000 these days

Investors will be able to apply to their stockbroker for the shares who will then put in his order before the revaluation of the net asset value each quarter when new shares can be bought or redeemed.

The shares will not be quoted on the Stock Exchange yet – but as Lord Oaksey said, "who knows once we have a few winners under our belt."

Heron may increase stake in UDS

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Gerald Ronson may spend almost £14m to remain a substantial minority shareholder of the UDS stores group despite losing the battle for control.

His private Heron company would need to make an offer for the 4.9 per cent of UDS owned by other members of the Bassishaw consortium through which he launched his takeover.

Control of UDS went to rival bidders Hanson Trust. Mr Ronson said last night: "Heron owns marginally over 10 per cent of UDS. We have no plans to realize that investment."

"If they (Hanson) want to change that situation the ball is in their court."

But he added that he was not negotiating with Hanson to buy the John Collier and Richard Shops chains.

The big institutions which backed Bassishaw to make the unsuccessful bid for UDS do not want to get locked into UDS as minority shareholders. "Heron is a private company and we can take a different view," said Mr Ronson.

Hanson said yesterday it was extending its share offer for UDS for another two weeks – the cash offer closed at the beginning of May.

Hanson controls 85.1 per cent of UDS after further acceptances of its term.

Heron built up its stake at an average price of 55p a share and would make a substantial profit if it sold out. The market price yesterday for UDS was 146p.

Guinness chief leaves after 10 months

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Mr John O'Brien, appointed 10 months ago as finance director of Arthur Guinness and Sons, has left the company.

His employment was regarded as a key element of the new management strategy launched eight months earlier by Mr Ernest Saunders.

Mr O'Brien has departed summarily, stating only that he has left Guinness and ceased to be a main board director.

He was on a 12-month service contract and his salary was thought to be about £60,000. Terms of his departure settlement are being discussed.

The problem appears to have been one of management style rather than board-level difference over specific issues.

Mr O'Brien's sudden departure will inevitably be regarded as a blow for the management approach established by Mr Saunders, who has been widely regarded in the City as bringing Guinness back towards the right track.

Guinness's string of subsidiary companies, some of them overseas, has been reduced by 15 in the past year but Mr Saunders was relying on tighter financial control as a key route to improving the Guinness performance.

Sir Nigel seeks a more balanced range of investments

Fitter portfolio may restore ECI image

By Andrew Cornelius

Equity Capital for Industry is furiously trying to revamp its investment portfolio in an attempt to cast off its tarnished *City image* as an unsuccessful lender of last resort to ailing companies.

Under the guidance of a new management team led by Sir Nigel Foulkes, who took over from Lord Plowden as chairman earlier this year, ECI has begun to reduce its investments in recovery situations.

In the ECI annual report published today Sir Nigel says that to do its job properly ECI needs a portfolio which embraces not only recovery situations, but also well managed smaller listed companies and unlisted companies.

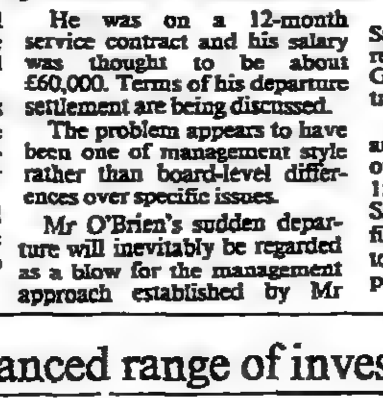
The aim is to organize a portfolio which is split equally between these three areas.

The change in emphasis began two years ago with the collapse of Stone-Platt Industries, the textiles company, and with it ECI's £4m investment. The failure came hard on the heels of losses of a further £4m in Bond Worth, the furniture company, and Brittans, which manufactured paper.

The rethink was prompted by criticism by some of the 360 financial institutions that helped to set it up.

When it was established in 1976 ECI was expected to provide equity finance for companies which would not normally get support through the market. However, Sir Nigel is adamant that ECI was never intended to specialize in "rescues" "Recovery situations, yes," he says, "Rescues, no".

A typical recovery investment would be in a company where the management has already taken some painful decisions, but needs an equity injection before it is capable of returning to full health



Sir Nigel: a change in emphasis

An identikit ECI recovery investment these days is the lead role played by it in organizing a capital reconstruction at Brooke Tool, the Yorkshire engineering company, which ran into trouble when its machine tool business was hit by collapsing demand.

The rest of the company's business was in strong markets where it had good products and ECI decided to commit £419,000 to help assemble a package which has put it on the road to recovery.

During its first five years to March 1981 about 80 per cent of ECI's invested funds went into recovery situations. Since the Stone-Platt collapse the proportion of funds invested in recoveries has fallen to less than 50 per cent and this will fall again to near 30 per cent over the next two years.

City Comment

A puzzle made in Hongkong

The Hongkong stock market faces a major test of nerve this week, as it seeks to digest a report in *Newsweek* the American weekly magazine which claimed that China had set the end of 1984 as the deadline for an agreement on the sovereignty of the colony.

The report caused a flurry in diplomatic circles, although it was obliquely denied by a Hongkong Government spokesman who said the Government there knew of no basis for the views in the report attributed to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. This appeared to be a comment from "reliable sources" in London that the British had now given up hope of retaining sovereignty once the lease runs out in 1997.

It is impossible to tell at this stage how much of the report is true and how much is speculation, but the few 'facts' revealed seem only to repeat what was widely assumed after the Prime Minister visited Peking last autumn.

Such an untimely reminder of the colony's uncertain future could take some of the steam out of a stock market which has already recovered strongly after the near panics of last autumn which followed Mrs Thatcher's visit. It could also further depress the Hongkong dollar which was recently at a new low

The combination of these risks might make some of the fund managers heavily involved in that market believe the time has come to take some off their profits. It may be unfortunate for the investors in the Hongkong markets but there do seem to be much more secure havens for funds in the Far East.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

British Sugar proves its worth to Berisford

S. & W. Berisford
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit £31.6m (£24.4m).
Stated earnings 13.4p (11.7p).
Turnover £2,074m (£1,318m).
Net interim dividend 3p.
Share price 185p. Yield 7%.
Dividend payable 7.10.83.

S & W Berisford's interim figures, out yesterday, are the first to include British Sugar as a wholly-owned subsidiary and they show how important tha hard-won victory was. Profit before interest for the whole group of £60.4m is split more of less equally between British Sugar and Berisford. But British Sugar's contribution to pretax profits of £31.6m was no less than £19.5m.

In fairness to Berisford's traditional business, however, a simple contrast with the previous comparable period's pretax profits of £24.4m is misleading.

The whole of the difference is explained by a £14m loss at Erlanger, the American company which threads pipes, mainly for the oil industry. Half of that loss came from a stock writedown.

Berisford is making no promises, but it is hoped that Erlanger is now under control and there are no intentions to sell.

The mainstream commodity merchanting improved its performance by about £7m. Volumes rose strongly, particularly towards the end of the half, and coffee prices were a big help.

Since the start of Brisford's second six months, sugar has been the star performer.

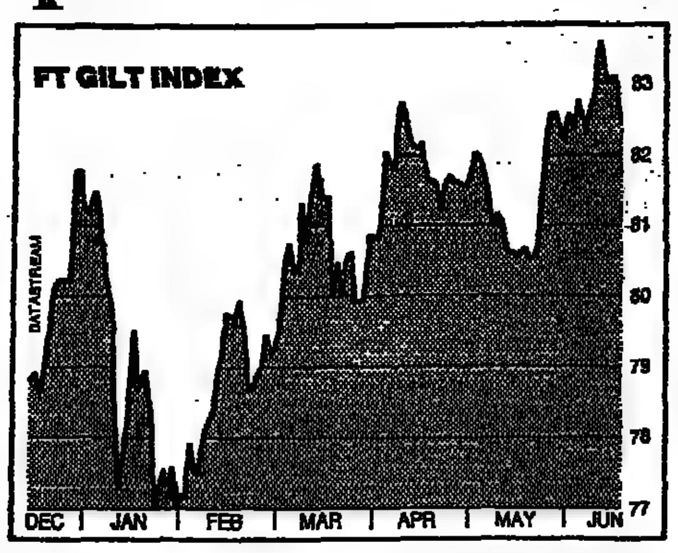
British Sugar does not necessarily gain from movements in the free market price of sugar because its charges are fixed under the Common Agricultural Policy. But that guarantee of profits is precisely the attraction. Regardless of what happens to the rest of the Berisford Group, British Sugar should make at least £70m this year, even though the results are not as seasonally biased as they were.

Profits on such a scale can easily absorb the £11.8m of interest charges attributed to British Sugar for this first half, not to mention the £28.8m for the whole group.

They can also soak up the £35m of capital spending Berisford expects to devote to British Sugar this year. Of few takeovers can as much be said.

But the real appeal is the market intelligence brought to Berisford by knowing all the conditions in the industry from the state of the beet crop to the speculative habits of Hongkong. Integration to this degree will give Berisford unique advantages in the sugar market.

The market seems to agree and marked the shares up 12p to 185p. The yield of 7 per cent gross after the unchanged 3p net interim dividend does not fully allow for the possibility of an increase at the final stage or for the quality of future earnings from British Sugar.



Gilts

The gilts market has been in an uncertain state since the election.

The recent half-point cut in bank rates to 9.5 per cent and subsequent weakening in sterling, have, if anything, added to the uncertainty, coming when there was already concern about the course of monetary policy.

It is significant that the weekend reappointment of Mr Paul Volker to serve another term as chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board has not diverted the markets' attention for long from the problems looming in the United States and the possibility that rates there may have to rise to rein in money growth.

In the United Kingdom there is at least a growing body of opinion that a rise in interest rates is not the way to tackle the apparent problems on the monetary front which seem to be more to do with excessive government borrowing and spending.

The scope, however, still remains limited for British interest rates to fall much further and coupled with the uncertainties in the United States would appear to suggest a dull period ahead in the gilts market.

Nevertheless, opinion remains unreservedly bullish about the longer end of the market on the grounds that medium and long-dated gilts are due for a rerating. Long bonds in Germany, for instance, are yielding less than 8.5 per cent and it is argued that there is scope for long government bonds in the United Kingdom to improve their relative position. Only the brave or the foolish will commit themselves to short-dates however.

Mezzanine

As the name implies, Mezzanine Capital Corporation is no ordinary company. In architectural contexts "mezzanine" means a floor between floors. In United States financial circles it has come to mean providing loans usually unsecured – in return for equity. In effect it provides a middle option between loan and equity finance.

Mezzanine Capital is sponsored by Charterhouse Group and Electra Investment Trust, two British groups with experience in this sophisticated form of financing in the United States.

They have persuaded several other British institutions to put up $98m (£68m). It is a $100m fund which hopes to become fully invested in the mezzanine and leverage technique in the United States within two years.

Some 3 million of its participating redeemable preference shares – about $30m worth – are being offered at $10 each for subscription by the public. The shares will be quoted in London. Assuming the 3 million shares are fully subscribed Charterhouse and Electra will end up with about 8 per cent of the company apiece and Finance for Industry with 5 per cent. These will be the largest single shareholders.

MCC is not looking for venture capital investments. The idea is to buy into mature businesses with a proven product and track record. Both Charterhouse and Electra have so far proved highly successful.

Since being established in 1973, Charterhouse Group International, which will be MMC's investment adviser, has arranged for the investment of $12m of equity in leveraged buy-outs which has produced a total return of about $71m.

More Business News, pages 19-21

Mezzanine itself will be a self-liquidating fund in the sense that all interest, loan redemption and equity capital redemption, will be paid back to shareholders it is received.

But to invest in the company requires both an appreciation of the complexity of this type of financing, of the exchange risks that result from putting your money into dollars, and perhaps most important, that you are investing in pure management ability to spot the right type of deal.

In other words it is for the sophisticated investor – the small to medium sized institution or very wealthy individual. This is not a stock for stags or traders.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1118.00-19.00
Three months	1132.50-1133.00
T/O:	1,1800
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1104.00-06.00
Three months	1116.00-19.00
T/O:	250
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8926-30
Three months	8926-28
T/O:	820
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8925-30
Three months	8925-28
T/O:	NIL
Tone: Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	262.50-63.00
Three months	272.00-73.00
T/O:	2550.
Tone: Steadier.	
ZINC	
Cash	467.00-68.00
Three months	482.00-82.50
T/O:	7,800
Tone: Steadier.	
SILVER	
Cash	778.0-80.0
Three months	797.0-97.5
T/O:	62
Tone: Firmer.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	951.50-52.50
Three months	979.0-79.50
T/O:	4,050
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3147-57
Three months	3230-32
T/O:	630
Tone: Steadier.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jun	418.00-409.00
Jly	420.80-421.50
Aug	422.80-425.30
Sep	427.00-427.60
Oct	430.00-430.50
Nov	433.70-436.00
Dec	437.08-437.50
Vol:	612
Tone: Very steady.	

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric tonne. Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

SUGAR	
Aug	169.90-69.60
Oct	177.25-77.10
Dec	181.25-80.25
Mch	190.00-89.75
May	193.00-92.25
Vol:	3,852.
Tone: Quietly Steady.	
RUBBER Yesterday's close	
July	776-68
Aug	765-60
JlySep	868-56
OctDec	770-68
JanMch	789-88
AplJne	807-06
JlySep	825-15
OctDec	841-40
JanMch	857-56
Vol:	269
Tone: Very steady.	
COCOA	
July	1567-65
Sep	1590-88
Dec	1608-07
Mar	1599-98
May	1603-99
July	1607-03
Sep	1616-03
Vol:	5,712
Tone: Steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1652-1651
Sep	1644-1643
Nov	1628-1626
Jan	1608-1606
Mar	1590-1585
May	1580-1575
July	1585-1560
Vol:	3,147
Tone: Irregular.	
GAS OIL	
Jun	251.75-0.25
July	254.50-0.25
Aug	256.50-0.25
Sept	258.50-0.25
Oct	261.00-0.75
Nov	263.25-0.00
Dec	266.00-0.50
Jan	264.00-264.00
Feb	267.00-262.00
Vol:	2099
Tone: Steady.	

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	73	4202
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept	414	5332
Dec	–	5342
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Better.		
D-MARK		
Sept	120	3956
Dec	–	3985
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Stronger.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	39	4782
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Aidcom International:** Doubled half-year profits from a record turnover have been reported by Aidcom, the design market research and micro-electronic group, who is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Operating profits in the six months to April 30, rose to a record £376,000, against £185,000 a year ago. Turnover reached £3.5m, compared with £1.7m previously. After increased administrative expenses and interest, Group profit before taxation and minority interests increased by 73% to £239,000.

In his half-yearly statement Mr James Pilditch, the chairman, says: "Margins at the operating level were maintained but central costs, which increased in line with turnover, reflect the continuing rapid growth of the company. I am confident that the second-half results will be better still. Our full financial year will include for the first time a contribution from our recently acquired interest in World Medical Markets."

● **Whitecroft:** In reporting a record pretax profit of £5.3m – 49 per cent up – for the year to March 31, Whitecroft, the textiles, building suppliesand engineering group, has exceeded the objective set a year ago by Mr John Tavaré, the chairman, "to achieve the level of performance realized prior to the 1980 downturn." Total dividends are to rise by 20 per cent with the recommended final of 3.75p net (3.1p), making a total of 5.4p net against 4.5p net last year. The profit was achieved on a turnover rise of only 4 per cent to £84.30m and after a greatly reduced interest charge of £689,000 (£1.138m).

West's Group International
Year to 27.3.83.
Pretax profit, £492,000 (1.54m).
Turnover, £57.23m (£57.58m).
Net dividend, 4.2p (8.4p).

British Dredging
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £22,000 (£82,000).
Stated earnings (loss), 0.81p (profit, 0.47p).
Turnover, £8.27m (£9.44m).
Net dividend, 1.0p (0.5p).

Feedback
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.26m (£955,000).
Stated earnings, 9.86p(6.99p).
Turnover, £7.14m (£5.85m).
Net dividend, 2.5p (2.0p).

Paterson Jenks
Year to 26.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.81m (£1.41m).
Stated earnings (Fully diluted) 9.19p (7.00p).
Turnover, £33.42m (£29.24m).
Net dividend, 2.8p(2.33p).

Property Partnerships
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax loss, £850,000 (£711,000).
Stated earnings 11.2p (9.4p).
Net dividend, 6.25p (5.6p).

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

حكذا من الاصل

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Law, 1960, Cap. 22 of the Cayman Islands, as amended)

Offer for Subscription

of

3,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of nominal value US 1 cent each

evidenced by

Bearer Depositary Receipts at US$10.00 per share

payable as to US$5.00 on application and as to US$5.00 by not later than 15th June, 1984

arranged by

Charterhouse Japhet plc

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		*Nominal*
100	Founders' Shares of US$1 each	US$ 100
15,000,000	Participating Shares of US 1 cent each	US$150,000
15,000,000	*Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each	US$150,000
30,000,100		US$300,100

Issued, to be issued and now being offered		*Total (including premium)*
100	Founders' Shares of US$1 each	US$ 100
10,000,000	Participating Shares of nominal value US 1 cent each payable as to US$5.00 per share on application and US$5.00 per share on 15th June, 1984	US$100,000,000
10,000,100		US$100,000,100

* The Directors may not issue Unclassified Shares otherwise than as Nominal Shares for the purpose of facilitating the redemption of Participating Shares except with consent from holders of the Participating Shares. Further details of this procedure are set out in the section headed "Corporate Structure" in the Appendix hereto.

INDEBTEDNESS

MCC has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued and no outstanding mortgages or charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, or guarantees nor any other contingent liabilities.

The application list for the Participating Shares, evidenced by BDRs, now being offered will open at 10.00 a.m. (London time) on 24th June, 1983 and will close at 12.00 noon (London time) on that day.

The procedures for subscription and payment of the final instalment and an Application Form are set out below.

This Offer is made in conjunction with arrangements made by Charterhouse Japhet plc with certain institutions both in the United Kingdom and abroad who, together with The Charterhouse Group plc and Electra Investment Trust P.L.C., have agreed, subject to the level of acceptances received pursuant to this Offer, to take up not less than 9,210,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs. Further details of these arrangements are set out herein.

Sponsors
The Charterhouse Group plc, 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE.
Electra Investment Trust P L C, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP

Directors
Warren A Law (USA) Chairman, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Soldier's Field Road, Boston, Mass 02163, USA
Edward G Cox, 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE.
Merril M Halpern (USA), 477 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.
Jerome L Katz (USA), 477 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.
Keith P H Mackenzie, 31 Hill Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Alfred Schechter (USA), 1200 Paco Way, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701, USA
Michael C Stoddart, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP
Michael E D'A Walton, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP.

Registered Office
Cayman International Trust Building, PO Box 309, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies

Secretary
CJ Administrators (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 189, 17 Don Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Tel No 0534-74689 Telex No 4192258.

Manager
Mezzanine Capital Corporation (Managers) Limited, Cayman International Trust Building, PO Box 309, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies

Investment Adviser
Charterhouse Group International, Inc., 477 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, USA.

Depositary
Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited, Manufacturers Hanover House, Le Truchot, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

US Custodian
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10020, USA

Merchant Banker
Charterhouse Japhet plc, 1 Paternoster Row, St Pauls, London EC4M 7DH.

Receiving Banker
Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU.

Brokers to the Offer
Rowe & Pitman, City-Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA
Grieveson, Grant and Co, Barrington House, 59 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2DS

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Price Waterhouse 26 Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Legal Advisers
In England Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA
In the Cayman Islands Maples & Calder, Attorneys-at-Law, Cayman International Trust Building, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies
In the United States of America Sullivan & Cromwell, 125 Broad Street New York, N Y 10004, USA

Paying Agents
Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited, Manufacturers Hanover House, Le Truchot St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 7 Princes Street, London EC2P 2LR.
Manufacturers Hanover Bank/Belgium S A, Rue de Ligne 13, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Manufacturers Hanover Bank Luxembourg S A, 39 Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53, D 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, W Germany
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Alexandra House, 27th Floor, 16-20 Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Shell Tower, 33/34th Storey, 50 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Stockerstrasse 33, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 14 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France.

SUMMARY

The following information is derived from the full text of this Prospectus and should be read in conjunction therewith:—

Objective: The objective of the Company is to provide investors with a high rate of return in the form of both current income and capital gains through mezzanine investment primarily in the United States.

Size of Issue: Although the Offer has not been underwritten, certain institutions both in the United Kingdom and abroad have agreed to take up 5,060,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs through arrangements made in conjunction with the Offer and referred to in paragraph 5(e) of the Appendix hereto. Up to an additional 550,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs may be taken up by certain other such institutions by not later than 24th June, 1983 pursuant to those arrangements. In addition, CG and EIT have each agreed to subscribe for, or to procure an affiliate to subscribe for, a maximum of 2,075,000 Participating Shares.
If applications are received pursuant to the Offer which would otherwise cause the Issue to exceed 10,000,000 Participating Shares the commitments of CG and EIT will each be reduced by one half of such excess in accordance with the arrangements summarised in paragraphs 5(f) and (g) of the Appendix hereto.
If the Offer is fully subscribed the total number of Participating Shares issued will, therefore, be 10,000,000 and in no event will the total number of Participating Shares issued be less than 9,210,000.

Terms of Issue: The Participating Shares being issued are to be evidenced by BDRs and are payable as to $5.00 each on application and as to $5.00 by not later than 15th June, 1984.

Bearer Depositary Receipts: *BDRs evidencing Participating Shares will be issued by Manufacturers* Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited, as Depositary, pursuant to an agreement between the Company and the Depositary. Successful applicants pursuant to the Offer will become holders of BDRs and not direct shareholders in the Company, although, in substance, their rights against the Company, which must be exercised through the Depositary, remain the same. Further information on the BDRs is set out below.

Minimum Subscription: There is a minimum subscription pursuant to the Offer of $1,000 for one Unit of 100 Participating Shares of which $500 is payable on application. All subscriptions must be for stipulated multiples of Units as shown below.

Status: The Company has been incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Law, 1960, Cap 22 of the Cayman Islands, as amended, as an exempt company.

Duration: The Company will have a life of eight years unless extended by a resolution of shareholders passed by more than fifty per cent. of the votes cast at an extraordinary general meeting to be held seven and a half years from the date of this Offer. Where the life of the Company has been extended, the Directors will not take steps to wind up the Company until a further four years have elapsed

Distribution and Redemption Policy: It is the Company's policy to distribute all current net income. The proceeds of loan redemptions and realisation of investments will generally be applied in full, subject to the costs of carrying on the Company's business, in redeeming Participating Shares. All amounts available for distribution or redemption will be paid out to shareholders at six monthly intervals. For further details see below

Taxation: The Company will be organised in such a way as, so far as practicable, to seek to minimise the incidence of taxation and to provide the most beneficial treatment to the broadest range of investors. It is the intention of the Directors that the Company will not be resident in the United Kingdom and that it would not be deemed to be a close company if it were so resident

Listing: Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for the BDRs evidencing the Participating Shares to be admitted to the Official List.

Definitions
In this document the following terms have the meanings assigned below:—

"Company" or "MCC"	Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited.
"Participating Shares"	Participating Redeemable Preference Shares, having a nominal value of 1 cent per share, of the Company.
"BDRs"	Bearer Depositary Receipts, to be issued by Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited, evidencing Participating Shares.
"CG"	The Charterhouse Group plc.
"CJ"	Charterhouse Japhet plc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CG
"Charterhouse Group"	CG and its subsidiaries.
"EIT"	Electra Investment Trust P.L.C.
"CHUSA"	Charterhouse Group International, Inc., a wholly-owned United States subsidiary of CG.
"Manager"	Mezzanine Capital Corporation (Managers) Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.
"CJA"	*CJ Administrators (Jersey) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CJ incorporated in Jersey.*
"Depositary"	Manufacturers Hanover Bank (Guernsey) Limited, a company registered in Guernsey.
"Paying Agents"	Those paying agents specified herein.
"US Custodian"	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company acting in its capacity as custodian of the US assets of the Company.
"USA" and "US"	The United States of America.
"Offer"	The offer of 3,000,000 Participating Shares to which this Prospectus relates.
"Issue"	The issue of Participating Shares contemplated by this Prospectus.

Timetable

Application list opens 10 00 a m. (London time)	24th June, 1983
Application list closes at 12 00 noon (London time)	24th June, 1983
BDR Certificates despatched by	7th July, 1983
Final instalment of $5 00 per share due not later than	15th June, 1984

Payment

The first instalment is to be paid by means of a cheque or banker's draft drawn in U S dollars on a participating office or branch in the City area of a bank in the London U.S. Dollar Clearing Scheme made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc" and sent or delivered to Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU, so as to arrive not later than 12.00 noon (London time) on 24th June, 1983.

Investment in MCC carries certain risks to investors which should be recognised. The majority of MCC's investments will be made in companies which are highly geared and are not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange. There can, therefore, be no assurance that such investments can be realised at a profit or at all, so that the timing and amount of any redemption of Participating Shares by MCC will be incapable of precise determination. This is more fully described under the heading "Distribution and Redemption Policy and Accounts" below. Even though the investments will be largely in the form of loan capital the nature of the risk is similar to an equity investment as, typically, security will not be provided. Nevertheless, the Directors believe that the rewards of investing in MCC are likely to be sufficient to justify the acceptance of the higher degree of risk involved.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation save as contained in this Prospectus in connection with the issue, subscription or sale of the Participating Shares to be evidenced by BDRs and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by MCC.

No person receiving a copy of this Prospectus and/or Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such Application Form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such Application Form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including any governmental or other consents which may be required or observing any other formalities needing to be observed in such territory and payment of all transfer and other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory

In particular neither the Participating Shares nor the BDRs have been nor will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America, and offers and sales of the Participating Shares or the BDRs have not and will not be made in the United States or to US persons as part of the distribution thereof. The Participating Shares and the BDRs may not subsequently be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States or to a US person except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of such Securities Act of 1933. For this purpose, United States means the United States of America, its territories and possessions and any areas subject to its jurisdiction, and US person includes any national or resident of the United States, any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, and any estate or trust which is subject to United States income taxation regardless of the source of its income.

The consents of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey and the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey have been obtained for the issue of Participating Shares and BDRs respectively as contemplated by this Prospectus. In giving such consents, the respective Committees do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of MCC or for the correctness of any statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them.

Except as otherwise indicated, all references herein to "dollars" or "$" or "cents" are to United States dollars and cents and all references to "pounds" or "sterling" or "£" are to United Kingdom pounds sterling. Financial and other statistical information concerning the Charterhouse Group and EIT is given as at 31st December, 1982; the Directors of MCC have been informed that there has been no material adverse change in such information since such date

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited *continued*

Introduction
MCC was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 19th May, 1983 with limited liability as an exempt company.
MCC has been formed to provide specialist investment in the acquisition, merger and leveraged buy-out market in the USA and, to a limited extent, in Canada. It will principally invest in debt securities, generally on a subordinated basis, in return for interest income and a significant participation in the equity of the borrower. This is generally referred to herein as ***"mezzanine investment"***.
The term ***"leveraged buy-out"***, which is also used on a number of occasions in this Prospectus, refers to a transaction in which a group of investors, usually including the managers of the business in question, buy control of a business mainly with borrowed money. The debt is generally secured on the business's assets. As a result the business itself becomes highly borrowed ("leveraged") and the investors hope to make an above-average return on their equity holding.
MCC is sponsored by CG and EIT, both of which have substantial experience of financially sophisticated transactions in this sector of the market in the USA.
MCC's investment adviser will be CHUSA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CG with its offices in New York. CHUSA has specialised in the field of leveraged buy-outs and its record in this field is referred to below. Since its establishment in 1973, it has arranged the investment of more than $12,000,000 of equity in leveraged buy-outs for the Charterhouse Group which, both in terms of disposal proceeds and current values of unrealised investments, have produced a total return of approximately $71,000,000.
As a result of their experience of investment in the USA, the sponsors have identified a major opportunity for the specialist use of relatively large sums of money in mezzanine investment in which CHUSA will perform a key role in providing day-to-day investment advice to MCC. The purpose will be to provide the investor with a high current return from interest income, and the progressive redemption of Participating Shares at a gain by the application of loan repayments and capital appreciation from the realisation of equity positions. MCC will normally pay out current income and make capital redemptions out of the proceeds of such repayments and realisations at half-yearly intervals, unless, in certain circumstances, loans are repaid or realisations made within 12 months of the original investment. In this event the capital proceeds, exclusive of any profit earned on the transaction, will generally be reinvested by MCC in new investments. None of MCC's profits will be reinvested. Redemption of Participating Shares will not, in any event, commence until the second instalment due on such shares has been received and they are fully paid. Any capital realised during such period will be held on deposit pending such redemption.

Directors of MCC
The Board of Directors of MCC consists of the following:—

Warren A. Law: aged 59. Director of CHUSA since 1980, resigned to become Chairman of MCC in May 1983; Edmund Coggswell Converse Professor of Finance and Banking at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he has been a faculty member since 1958.

Edward G. Cox: aged 50. Director of CG; Chairman of Charterhouse Development Limited; Chairman of CHUSA; Deputy Chairman of CJ; 1971–80 Managing Director, Charterhouse Development Limited; 1966, joined Charterhouse Development Limited; 1963–66, Inbucon Limited; 1961–63, Siebe Gorman & Co. Limited. Chartered Accountant; BSc; Advanced Management Program, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Merril M. Halpern: aged 49. President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of CHUSA; 1970–73 President Merril Halpern & Co.; 1969–70 General Partner, H. Hentz & Co. Inc.; 1962–68 Vice President, McDonnell & Company. Certified Public Accountant. Education: Master of Business Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration 1962; Bachelor of Business Administration, Rutgers University, 1956; Director of the Manager.

Jerome L. Katz: aged 49. Executive Vice President and Director, CHUSA; 1972–73 Vice President, Corporate Finance, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc; 1969–72 Vice President, Corporate Finance, H. Hentz & Co. Inc. Education: Advanced Management Program, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1976; Master of Business Administration, New York University, 1961; Ohio State University, Bachelor of Science in Finance, 1956.

Keith P. H. Mackenzie: aged 40. Managing Director, Charterhouse Japhet (Jersey) Limited; 1977–80 Managing Director, Roy West Trust Corporation (Panama) Inc; 1974–77 Managing Director, Royal Bank Trust Company (Jamaica) Limited; 1970–74 Assistant Manager, Royal Bank Trust Company (Cayman) Limited; Director of the Manager; Director of CJA.

Alfred Schechter: aged 63. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Paco Pharmaceutical Services Inc. since 1975. Member of the Boards of Leisure Enterprises Inc. and Joseph Kirschner Company Inc.

Michael C. Stoddart: aged 51. Executive of the Electra House group of companies and board member of its two principal listed companies, Globe Investment Trust P.L.C. and EIT; Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive of EIT; Director of other public and private companies in the United Kingdom and U.S. engaged in engineering, finance and retailing.

Michael E. D'A. Walton: aged 39. Executive Director of EIT; 1972–81, executive responsible for Unlisted Investments Electra House Group; 1968–72, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited; 1966–68, Chartered Accountant, Barton Mayhew & Co.; Director of the Manager.

Investment Adviser
MCC has appointed CHUSA to be its investment adviser and to seek out specific investment opportunities for MCC. Details of the agreement under which this appointment was made are contained in paragraph 5(b) of the Appendix.
Since its formation in 1973, CHUSA has specialised in identifying and advising on leveraged buy-outs on behalf of companies in the Charterhouse Group. This activity has involved CHUSA in arranging major investments in eleven companies several of which, in turn, have made acquisitions for their own account under the purview of CHUSA.
As at 31st December, 1982, companies in the Charterhouse Group had invested $12,746,000 of their own capital in leveraged buy-outs identified by CHUSA out of a total purchase price of $110,109,000. Of this amount, some $2,556,000 was invested in situations which are considered to have matured and in which the holdings of companies in the Charterhouse Group have either been sold or are being reduced. As at 31st December, 1982, these investments had produced a total return at such date of $61,111,000 in the form of cash, marketable securities and notes. In addition, the most recent investments of the Charterhouse Group totalling $10,190,000, have yet to be realised.
This record has been due to selective investment in relatively low risk businesses, close involvement with management and a financial structure designed to produce high returns for companies in the Charterhouse Group as equity investor. It should be noted, however, that these returns have derived from CHUSA's activities in advising on equity investment in leveraged buy-outs and are not directly comparable to that expected in mezzanine investment. No assurances can therefore be given, or should be made, that investment in MCC will produce a comparable rate of return.
EIT has agreed to provide CHUSA and MCC with certain advice and assistance in connection with the finding and evaluation of potential investments. Further details of this agreement are contained in paragraph 5(g) of the Appendix.
The corporate officers of CHUSA are:—

Edward G. Cox	Chairman	(see above)
Merril M. Halpern	President and Chief Executive Officer	(see above)
Jerome L. Katz	Executive Vice President	(see above)

Joseph P. S. Pampel: aged 50. Vice President Finance; 1974–79, Financial and Data Processing Consultant; 1966–1974, Vice President Corporate Development, Bowne & Company; 1964–66, Executive Vice President and Treasurer, Macmer Publishing Corporation. Education: Master of Business Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1960, Faculty 1960–61. Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, Case Institute of Technology, 1954.

Kipp Gosewehr: aged 44. Vice President Marketing; 1977–1981, Vice President, First National Bank of Maryland; 1974–77, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Educating Systems, Inc.; 1969–1974, Vice President, Security National Bank. Education: Bachelor of Science, International Relations, Columbia University, 1964 Graduate work at New York University Graduate School of Business, 1965–66.

Patricia Riley Merrick: aged 41. Vice President Marketing; 1971–73, Administrative Assistant, The Target Group; 1969–1971, Administrative Assistant, H. Hentz & Co., Inc.; 1966–69, Insurance Broker, Osborne, Post & Kurt, Inc. Education: Bachelor of Arts, Political Science, Hunter College, 1978.

Sponsors
CG is the parent company of an investment and banking group and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London with capital employed exceeding £186,000,000.
CG is based in London and was established 49 years ago. It currently has over 125 investments in the United Kingdom, Europe and North America. These are principally in the manufacturing, service and oil industries and the majority of them are in unlisted companies.
CJ, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CG, is a leading merchant bank based in London and is a member of the Accepting Houses Committee providing a wide range of services to industry and commerce. CJ manages £400,000,000 of clients' funds and has overseas offices in Geneva, Nassau, Philadelphia and Jersey. CJ has shareholders' funds exceeding £65,000,000 and total assets exceeding £884,000,000.

EIT was established over 45 years ago and is an approved investment trust listed on The Stock Exchange and based in London. At 31st December, 1982, subsidiaries of EIT had funds under management in excess of £160,000,000 including unlisted investments valued at over £72,000,000. US unlisted investments, including leveraged buy-outs, real estate and venture capital investments, were valued by the Directors of EIT at over £34,000,000 at that date.

Mezzanine Investment
As mentioned above, mezzanine investment involves investing in debt securities principally on a subordinated basis, in return for both interest income and a significant participation in the equity of the borrower. It therefore almost exclusively involves the creation of debt instruments which rank between senior debt (i.e. debt having priority over the general debt contracted by a company) and equity, but with some of the characteristics of both. It is distinguished from traditional convertible securities in that the interest return will generally be as high as, and often higher than, that on senior bank loans. The equity interest will generally be acquired either at a nominal cost as part of the remuneration for lending or in the form of warrants or options to subscribe for shares.
It is an exceptionally flexible investment medium; each transaction is the subject of private negotiation and provides the best opportunity of utilising the creative and specialised skills developed by CHUSA in arranging financing packages for its existing and past investments.
Mezzanine investment involves investment in situations which are judged to be financially sound but which require outside capital to be properly structured. It is frequently not appropriate, for timing or structural reasons, for companies to seek such capital in the public markets and in such situations MCC will be a competitive source of finance.
The growth of the acquisition market in the USA in terms of the size of transactions has resulted in an increase in the number of equity investors operating in the same manner as CHUSA who are seeking to manage leveraged buy-outs. By contrast, however, there are fewer sources of mezzanine investment comparable to MCC which are capable of providing either the amounts of mezzanine investment or the rapid response required in the acquisition market as a whole.
The Directors of MCC believe that for the reasons stated above and in view of the established reputation in this market of CHUSA, CG and EIT and the substantial funds which MCC will have available, MCC will be able to make attractive investments on advantageous terms.

Investment Policy
The need for mezzanine investment arises in a wide range of cases and is, therefore, unlikely to result in a concentration in any particular industry or region. The intention of MCC is to pursue opportunities where financial ingenuity and support are required rather than promotion of new products, high technology developments or other types of activity which might be classified as venture capital. Venture capital activities will be avoided by MCC.
MCC will therefore continue to employ CHUSA's philosophy in seeking proven businesses with good management and in maintaining its close involvement on the boards of such businesses. However, MCC may be expected to involve itself in a much broader range of transactions, which, for purposes of illustration, may include the following types of transaction:—

Merger and acquisition financing: MCC will invest in operating companies which require additional capital to conclude a pending acquisition or merger. Such transactions may take the form of a joint venture with MCC, the formation of a new company to undertake the acquisition, or the financing of an existing company which is acquiring another company.

Leveraged Buy-Outs: Leveraged buy-outs provide an opportunity for substantial investment in mezzanine investment. For the most part, MCC will invest in buy-outs which are developed and managed by other professional investment groups. However, occasionally the buy-out may be developed and managed by CHUSA.

Corporate refinancing: MCC will invest in companies which are restructuring their finance to provide for growth and increased flexibility at a stage when such companies prefer a privately negotiated transaction to a public flotation or external fund raising. Such refinancings may also apply to companies seeking to enter into joint ventures with other companies which require additional outside capital.

MCC will not in any circumstances take direct legal or management control of any of the portfolio companies in which it invests.
CHUSA will arrange for surplus cash to be placed on deposit with leading financial institutions or in money market investments on a temporary basis at the most advantageous rates they can obtain.

Size and Range of Investment
MCC will generally make investments ranging in size from a minimum of $5,000,000 to a maximum of $15,000,000, although occasionally an investment may fall outside these parameters. However, it is the intention of the Board of MCC that no individual investment will be made which has a value in excess of 20 per cent. of the gross assets of MCC, for which purpose any existing holding in the company concerned will be aggregated with the proposed new investment. For the most part, MCC will invest in medium-sized companies and will endeavour to maintain a broad range of investments.

Management and Administration
The overall responsibility for management of MCC is vested in its Board of Directors which will meet at least quarterly to review and determine investment policy.
MCC has entered into a management agreement with the Manager under which the Manager, subject to the overriding supervision and control of the Directors, will be responsible for the provision of day to day management and administrative services to MCC including the selection and management of investments (further details of this agreement are given in paragraph 5(a) of the Appendix).
The Manager is incorporated in the Cayman Islands; it has delegated certain of its functions to CJA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CJ, to which it will pay a fee out of the amount received by it from MCC. The Manager is beneficially owned as to 45 per cent. by CG, as to 45 per cent. by EIT and as to 10 per cent. by CHUSA on behalf of members of its management. It is intended that the percentage interests of CG and EIT will be reduced by certain other financial institutions involved in raising funds for MCC taking an equity interest in the company.
As well as the main board, MCC will have a Board of Representatives consisting of representatives of certain investors holding substantial interests in MCC and certain persons instrumental in procuring substantial investment in MCC. Members of the Board of Representatives will initially be nominated by the Directors. The Board of Representatives will normally meet twice yearly and will provide a forum for comment and advice with power in extraordinary circumstances to requisition a general meeting of the shareholders of MCC. The Board of Representatives has no power to act for or in the name of MCC or to commit or bind MCC in any way. A sub-committee of the Board of Representatives may be established to meet more frequently as and when its views on a transaction are required. It will be composed of members of the Board of Representatives serving on a rotation basis.

Management Fees and Other Charges
MCC will pay the following fees and charges:—

1. (a) CHUSA will be reimbursed on an annual basis for the expenses incurred in performing its duties under the Investment Advisory Agreement. MCC and CHUSA have agreed that an amount of $750,000 will be payable to CHUSA in the first year in reimbursement of that portion of its costs which are attributable to its activities on behalf of MCC. This is exclusive of certain advertising and travelling costs incurred by CHUSA which will be separately re-imbursed by MCC.
   (b) An annual fee to the Manager initially fixed at $100,000 for performing its duties under the Management Agreement.
   (c) An annual fee to EIT initially fixed at $135,000 in consideration of certain advice and assistance that EIT has agreed to render to CHUSA and MCC in connection with the finding and evaluation of potential investments.

Each of the amounts set out above will be increased by 10 per cent. compound for each of the two subsequent years. Thereafter the amounts will be reviewed in the light of current projections of expenditure and new amounts will be fixed for the ensuing period, subject to approval by the Board of MCC at a meeting at which Directors associated with the interested parties will not be entitled to vote.

2. A fee to the Manager of an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the capital gains realised by MCC, provided that:—
   (a) an amount equal to 20 per cent. of any capital losses previously realised by MCC will be notionally carried forward and set against any such entitlement so that only the balance thereof will be payable, any such unrelieved losses being notionally carried forward to set against further capital gains (if any): and
   (b) no such amount will be paid to the Manager unless and to the extent that following such payment the net asset value per Participating Share of MCC would be equal to or greater than 100 per cent. of the original subscription price of those Participating Shares which then remain outstanding. Before a payment may be made to the Manager the Directors of MCC will call for a report from the Auditors on the net asset value of MCC. This will be based upon MCC's portfolio of investments, as revalued by the Directors having regard to the opinions of independent professional advisers considered by the Directors as qualified to express a view on such investments. It will also take into account the amount of any provision maintained by the Directors as described under "Distribution and Redemption Policy and Accounts" below.

This fee will only be payable to the Manager as from the date that the proceeds of sale of the investment producing the relevant gain are paid out to shareholders and will take into account all transactions occurring during the preceding financial period
MCC will also pay the preliminary expenses referred to in paragraph 2 of the Appendix and the other fees referred to in paragraph 6 of the Appendix.

Avoidance of Conflict
CG and EIT have each entered into agreements with MCC and the Manager under which they have agreed that if either of them becomes aware of a proposal for investment which involves an element of mezzanine investment and falls within MCC's investment policy, it will refer such proposal to CHUSA which will, if it considers it a suitable investment, make a recommendation for acquisition by MCC. Investment opportunities where the mezzanine investment involved in the transaction does not exceed $5,000,000 need not be referred to CHUSA and may be acquired by CG and EIT for their own account. Further details of these agreements are contained in paragraphs 5(f) and (g) of the Appendix.
The agreement appointing CHUSA provides that CHUSA need not generally present any investment opportunity to MCC where the portion of mezzanine investment involved in such transaction does not exceed $5,000,000.
If CHUSA becomes aware of a transaction which involves a leveraged buy-out where the total value is in excess of $75,000,000, CHUSA must offer the organisation of such investment to MCC, or offer to organise such investment on behalf of MCC. If MCC decides to invest therein the brokerage fees or other benefits will accrue to MCC and not to CHUSA. In such circumstances, MCC may invest in both the equity and mezzanine portion of the transaction. If MCC decides not to invest therein, CHUSA shall be able to offer such investment to any other party.
If CHUSA becomes aware of a leveraged buy-out which involves a portion of mezzanine investment and the total value of the transaction is $75,000,000 or less, provided that at least 50 per cent. of the mezzanine portion is offered to MCC, CHUSA will be entitled to refer the transaction to other companies (including companies in the Charterhouse Group) for equity investment for their own account. Such companies will be entitled to retain any brokerage fees or other benefits without liability to MCC. In such circumstances, investment by MCC will require the approval of the Board of MCC at which meeting the Directors associated with CHUSA and CG will not be entitled to vote. In addition, before MCC invests in the mezzanine portion of the transaction, CHUSA must have arranged for an unrelated third party or parties to invest in the mezzanine portion an aggregate amount at least equal to 15 per cent. of MCC's investment and on substantially the same terms, unless the Board of MCC otherwise agrees.
Subject as expressly stated herein, if EIT or any of its subsidiaries or any member of the Charterhouse Group is involved in or would in any way benefit from any transaction which is proposed to MCC for investment, such transaction will be subject to the approval of the Board of MCC at which meeting the Directors associated with the company interested in such transaction will not be entitled to vote.

US Custodian
MCC has appointed the US Custodian to be responsible for holding MCC's assets in the USA. Further details of this Agreement are contained in paragraph 5(c) of the Appendix.

Borrowing Policy
The Directors do not envisage making use of the borrowing powers available to MCC, detailed in paragraph 1(d) of the Appendix, save in exceptional circumstances. These may include the following:—

(a) if the first instalment on the Participating Shares has been invested, and a further investment opportunity arises before the second instalment is due, MCC may finance the acquisition of such investment by borrowing up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the uncalled capital, such borrowing to be repaid out of the subscription moneys;
(b) loans may be arranged to enable MCC to finance payment of sums due on exercise of subscription warrants, share options or other similar rights in cases where the securities received by MCC following exercise of such rights are to be sold in the market, possibly over a period of time, in order to realise a profit which will subsequently be distributed to shareholders following repayment of any such loan;
(c) MCC may issue guarantees or letters of credit in connection with an investment where actual provision of finance is not required but only, in aggregate, up to 15 per cent. of the current net asset value of MCC.

Distribution and Redemption Policy and Accounts
It is intended that substantially the whole of the distributable net income of MCC will be paid out at half-yearly intervals subject to the retention of sufficient reserves to meet MCC's working capital requirements, which are not expected to be of a significant amount. Such dividends will only be paid to the extent that they are covered by dividends and interest received from underlying investments. The first dividend will be payable in respect of the period from incorporation to 30th November, 1983.
It is also intended to pay out on a half-yearly basis by way of redemption of Participating Shares amounts attributable to the realisation of investments during the relevant period subject, however, to the retention of an amount equal to the management fee payable in respect of any capital profit arising therefrom and the establishment of a provision to meet other liabilities.
The Directors are unable to state in advance when realisations are likely to be made of MCC's investments as these will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time including the availability of a suitable market for such investments and the further potential for growth in value. However, as mezzanine investment involves the provision of loan capital to portfolio companies, this may be on terms providing for its progressive repayment. Accordingly, it is expected that there will be an early and regular flow of capital to be returned to shareholders. The Directors reserve the right to make returns of capital to shareholders notwithstanding that MCC may not yet be fully invested. They are, however, not likely to recommend returning to shareholders any part of their capital which has been advanced to a portfolio company on terms requiring its repayment within 12 months, other than any profit element deriving therefrom, and such capital will generally be re-invested by MCC. In any event, no Participating Shares may be redeemed until the final instalment due on the Participating Shares has been received and they are fully paid.
CHUSA will provide to the Manager and the Board of Directors of MCC a statement for each financial quarter which will include a report on each of the investments held by MCC. On a half-yearly basis, to coincide with the consideration of the amount, if any, available for the redemption of Participating Shares, such report will contain recommended valuations for such investments which will be reviewed by independent professional advisers considered by the Directors as qualified to express a view on such investments. The Directors will revalue such investments having regard to these opinions, and such revaluations shall form the basis of the half-yearly and end-year accounts. The accounting year of the Company will end on 31st May in each year.

Duration of MCC
The Articles of Association of MCC provide that the Directors of MCC shall take steps to wind-up MCC in June, 1991 and, to the extent that distributions have not already taken place, its net assets shall be returned to shareholders, unless on or before the end of 7½ years from the date of its incorporation at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened at the time it is resolved by a majority of the votes cast at such meeting that the duration of the Company should be extended until June, 1995, at which time the Directors will take steps to wind-up MCC.

Bearer Depositary Receipts
The BDRs evidencing the Participating Shares will be issued by the Depositary pursuant to an agreement ("the Deposit Agreement") dated 24th May, 1983 and made between MCC, the Manager and the Depositary. The BDRs will evidence the interest of the holders thereof in Participating Shares, the certificates for which will have been deposited by MCC with or to the order of the Depositary. Application has been made for the BDRs to be listed on The Stock Exchange, London.

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited *continued*

The BDRs will be in bearer form, transferable by delivery and will be denominated in *units of 100 Participating Shares ("Units"). The number of Participating Shares* comprising a Unit shall be subject to variation from time to time as described below.

The BDRs will initially be issued in partly-paid form evidencing partly-paid Participating Shares. On payment of the final instalment of $500 per Unit, due on the partly-paid BDRs by not later than 15th June, 1984, holders will be required to surrender their partly-paid BDRs to any of the Paying Agents or the Depositary and will receive in exchange therefor BDRs in fully-paid form. Failure to pay the final instalment on or before 15th June, 1984 will render the amount paid on acceptance of a partly-paid BDR liable to forfeiture and the relevant shares liable to cancellation. In such an event the partly-paid BDR shall cease to be of any value. In any event no distribution will be made in respect of any partly-paid BDR after 15th June, 1984, other than in relation to the coupon issued therewith if it has matured by that date. Any person dealing with a partly-paid BDR after that date will have to satisfy himself by enquiry of the Depositary whether or not the shares to which it relates have been forfeited.

Each BDR will have attached to it a number of coupons, one for each income distribution and one for each capital payment made on redemption of Participating Shares evidenced by the BDR. No redemptions will be made, however, of partly-paid Participating Shares, evidenced by partly-paid BDRs. Payments will be made in dollars and will be obtainable by presentation of the relevant coupon at the specified office for the time being of a Paying Agent or the Depositary. Payment will be made after deduction of all fees, taxes, charges, duties and expenses which the Company, the Depositary or any Paying Agent is entitled or required to deduct in respect thereof. Further details of the fees payable to the Depositary are set out in paragraphs 5(h) and 6(iii) of the Appendix.

In the case of a distribution of, or a dividend in, Participating Shares no new BDRs will be issued but the number of Participating Shares represented by a Unit will be varied in accordance with the provisions relating to variations of capital outlined below.

The Depositary will give notice to holders of BDRs of their entitlement to receive an income or capital payment and of the date from which payment thereof may be claimed. Capital payments will reflect the redemption procedures relating to the Participating Shares set out in paragraph 1(a) (viii) of the Appendix.

Notices to holders of BDRs will be given by publication in the Financial Times in London and in the International Herald Tribune published in Singapore or, if this is not for any reason practicable, in such other newspaper or newspapers or in such other manner as the Depositary, with the consent of the Manager, may determine.

If there shall occur any split, consolidation, reduction, redemption or repayment of any of the Participating Shares (any such event being hereinafter referred to as a "Variation of Capital") then each Unit shall be deemed to be varied so as to comprise such different number of Participating Shares as equals the number of Participating Shares which were comprised in a Unit immediately prior to the Variation of Capital multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of Participating Shares in issue immediately after the Variation of Capital has taken place, and the denominator of which is the total number of Participating Shares in issue immediately prior to the Variation of Capital. If the Variation of Capital only involves a variation in *the nominal value of the Participating Shares then each Unit shall be deemed to* represent the same number of Participating Shares as prior to the Variation of Capital but of such different nominal value.

The holder of a BDR will be entitled to attend and speak at meetings of MCC shareholders and may exercise his vote by depositing the BDR at the specified office of the Depositary or of any Paying Agent, and instructing the Depositary as to the exercise of the voting rights attached to the Participating Shares evidenced by such BDR. In the absence of such instructions, the Depositary will not exercise such voting rights

The Depositary shall be obliged, upon the requisition of holders of BDRs representing not less than one-tenth of the Participating Shares then in issue, to exercise its rights in relation to such Shares to requisition a meeting of MCC.

The Deposit Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of BDR-Holders to consider any matter affecting their interests. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution will be two or more persons holding or representing BDRs evidencing a clear majority in number of the Participating Shares for the time being in issue, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons being or representing BDR-Holders whatever the number of Participating Shares evidenced by the BDRs so held or represented. An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of BDR-Holders will be binding on all BDR-Holders, whether or not they are present at the meeting.

If the coupons attached to a BDR become exhausted the Depositary will, against surrender of the talon attached to the BDR, issue further coupons. BDRs or coupons which have been worn out, defaced, lost or destroyed will be replaced by the Depositary upon payment of its remuneration and expenses, and provision of such evidence and indemnity as the Depositary may require.

BDRs shall always evidence an integral number of Units. Transactions may only take place in such integral numbers of Units.

Taxation

(a) The Company

MCC is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and has applied for, and can be expected to obtain, an undertaking from the Cayman Islands authorities that, for a period of twenty years, no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations shall apply to MCC nor shall any such tax or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax be payable on the Participating Shares.

Incorporation and stamp duty fees in the Cayman Islands on the incorporation of the Company amounted to the equivalent of $1,080. The annual filing fee payable each year by the Company in the Cayman Islands is currently the equivalent of $580.

It is the intention of the Directors that the control and management of MCC will be exercised in such a way that, so far as practicable, it will not be resident in the United Kingdom. In any event it is expected that MCC would not be deemed to be a close company if it were so resident

The Directors have been advised, on the basis of their proposals for the administration and management of MCC and, assuming certain operating principles are followed, that the Company ought not to be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the USA On this basis any gains arising on the disposal of investments in the USA other than gains from direct and certain indirect investments in real estate, will not be subject to taxation in the USA. Net gains from the disposal of direct and certain indirect interests in real estate will be subject to United States tax, generally at a rate of 28 per cent. if the interest has been held for more than one year

Were MCC to be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the USA its income, including gains from the disposal of investments, would be subject to US federal tax at rates of up to 46 per cent.

Interest and dividends paid by US corporations to foreign corporations are in general subject to a 30 per cent withholding tax except to the extent provided by tax treaty While it is the Directors' intention to invest in investments yielding material levels of income through a Netherlands subsidiary, and thus to take advantage of the US-Netherlands treaty for the relief of double taxation, this treaty is currently being renegotiated and there can be no assurance that its benefits will be available to MCC throughout its lifetime Some tax will be payable in the Netherlands on such income but it is not expected to be substantial in the context of this Issue and should be significantly less than would be applicable if investment were made directly into the USA by MCC

Regulations issued by the US Treasury Department may in certain circumstances require disclosure of the identity of shareholders of a foreign corporation that has significant direct or indirect investments in US real property. In the event that such regulations apply to MCC it is anticipated that MCC will seek to enter into security agreements with the Internal Revenue Service so that it will not be required to make any such disclosure

(b) The Investor

Neither the Cayman Islands nor Guernsey require the deduction of any tax at source upon payment of dividends neither do they levy taxes upon income, capital or wealth, capital gains, inheritances and gifts in respect of persons to whom this Offer is made. No stamp duty is levied in the Cayman Islands on the issue or redemption of Participating Shares or in Guernsey on the issue or redemption of BDRs. No transfer duty will be payable in the Cayman Islands or Guernsey by reference to transfers of BDRs

Were MCC to be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States, distributions to its shareholders out of earnings and profits may (except as provided by tax treaty) be subject to a 30 per cent. withholding tax.

Section 460 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 of the United Kingdom ("the Act") empowers the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom ("the Revenue") in certain circumstances to counteract advantages obtained from transactions in securities and to charge to tax as income gains arising from such transactions Clearance has been obtained from the Revenue that the provisions of Section 460 of the Act will not apply to the issue or subsequent transfer of BDRs evidencing Participating Shares in MCC or to their subsequent redemption. The Revenue are unable to indicate at present whether the proposals for winding up the Company contained herein will receive clearance since that must depend upon the circumstances at the time when the transactions are carried out. The Directors propose to make further application to the Revenue for the relevant clearance prior to taking steps to wind up the Company. The Directors of MCC have been advised that, on the basis of current Revenue practice, there is no reason why the provisions of Section 460 of the Act would be applied to the proposals for dissolution provided the circumstances of MCC at that time are similar to those pertaining at the date of issue

Residents of the United Kingdom will normally be liable to United Kingdom tax on dividends received from MCC. For United Kingdom tax purposes, the proceeds from repayments consequent upon the redemption of Participating Shares by or the winding up of MCC will not, under existing legislation and subject as mentioned below, constitute income unless the recipient is regarded as trading in securities, but any profits realised by a person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may be subject to tax on chargeable gains.

In exceptional circumstances, if a holding of BDRs is connected with a branch or agency in the United Kingdom of persons resident outside the United Kingdom there may be a liability to taxation in respect either of the income or other proceeds from such holdings.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to Section 478 of the Act and to Section 45 of the Finance Act 1981 which may, in certain circumstances, render them liable to taxation in respect of the undistributed income and profits of the Company. It is anticipated that the provisions of Section 15 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 (under which gains of non-resident companies can be apportioned to certain United Kingdom resident shareholders) will not apply to the Company.

The United Kingdom Finance Bill, as originally ordered to be printed on 21st March, 1983, contained clauses which have now been deleted from the Finance Act 1983 in view of the United Kingdom General Election, but which were to have come into force in 1984. If reintroduced in a similar form in a further Finance Bill the provisions may in certain circumstances subject companies resident in the United Kingdom to tax on the profits of companies resident outside the United Kingdom in which they have an interest. The draft legislation was such that it was unlikely to be of concern to holders of BDRs, as it affected companies which were controlled for the purposes of the legislation by persons resident in the United Kingdom and which did not implement full distribution policies, and it is not anticipated that such circumstances will arise in relation to MCC. The draft legislation was not directed towards taxation of capital gains.

The foregoing information is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Cayman Islands, Guernsey, the United Kingdom and the United States and is subject to changes therein.

Prospective investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible consequences of acquisition, holding, disposal, redemption or repayment on liquidation of BDRs under the laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject.

Accountants' Report

The following is the text of a report received by the Directors of MCC from Price Waterhouse, the Auditors of MCC:—

The Directors,
Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited,
Cayman International Trust Building,
PO Box 309,
George Town,
Grand Cayman,
British West Indies.

Price Waterhouse,
26 Queen Street,
St Helier, Jersey,
Channel Islands.

10th June, 1983

Dear Sirs,

We report that Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited was incorporated on 19th May, 1983 and since that date has not commenced business and has not made up accounts or declared or paid any dividends.

Yours faithfully,
Price Waterhouse
Chartered Accountants

Appendix: General Information

1. Corporate Structure

(a) Constitution, Share Capital and Share Rights

The Company was registered with limited liability on 19th May, 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Law 1960, Cap. 22 of the Cayman Islands, as amended. The constitution of the Company is defined in its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Articles of Association may be altered by Special Resolution, that is a resolution duly proposed and carried as a Special Resolution by not less than two-thirds of the votes recorded at a General Meeting of the Company

The authorised share capital of the Company is $300,100 being made up of 100 Founders' Shares of $1 each, 15,000,000 Participating Shares of 1 cent each and 15,000,000 Unclassified Shares of 1 cent each. Unclassified Shares may be issued as either Participating Shares or Nominal Shares but it is only intended to issue them as Nominal Shares in order to facilitate the redemption of Participating Shares. No Unclassified Shares have been issued at the date of this Prospectus. The Founders' Shares have been issued at par for cash to the Manager or its nominees. The following is a summary of the rights attaching to each class of shares —

(i) Founders' Shares

These exist solely to comply with the laws of the Cayman Islands, which require that the Participating Shares have preference over some other class of share capital. The Founders' Shares carry no right to any dividend and carry one vote each on a poll at a General Meeting

(ii) Participating Shares

The Participating Shares rank first in a winding-up for repayment of the nominal amount paid up thereon and, in addition, have the right to all surplus assets available for distribution to shareholders after repayment of the nominal amount paid up on the Founders' Shares and Nominal Shares. Participating Shareholders will receive notices of General Meetings and are entitled to attend and vote thereat

On a poll a holder is entitled to one vote for every Participating Share held. The Articles of Association of the Company provide that the shareholders of the Company in General Meeting may declare dividends on the Participating Shares (but that no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors) and that the Directors may from time to time if they think fit pay such interim dividends on Participating Shares as appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company The Participating Shares can be redeemed out of profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of the redemption

(iii) Nominal Shares

Nominal Shares exist for the purpose of providing funds for the repayment of the nominal amount of Participating Shares on redemption. In practice the only holder of Nominal Shares will be the Manager They may only be issued at par and have no right to dividends Every holder of Nominal Shares is entitled to one vote on a poll at General Meetings irrespective of the number of Nominal Shares held by him.

(iv) Dividends

No dividend shall be payable except out of such funds as may be lawfully distributed as dividends provided that in no event shall any dividend be payable out of any funds representing a surplus over book value derived from the sale or realisation of any capital asset or out of funds representing accretions to capital assets.

(v) Variation of Class Rights

All or any of the special rights for the time being issued may (unless otherwise provided by the terms of the issue of the shares of that class) from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be altered or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast at a separate General Meeting of the holders of such shares

(vi) Calls and Instalments on shares and forfeiture

(a) If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any accrued interest and any costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

(b) The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than fourteen days from the date of service thereof) on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(c) If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, instalments, interests, costs, charges and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect and such forfeiture shall include all dividends which shall have been declared on the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

(d) A forfeited share shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was before forfeiture the holder thereof or entitled thereto, or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall think fit, and whether with or without all or any part of the amount previously paid up on the share or credited as so paid up and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit. The Directors may, if necessary, authorise some person to transfer a forfeited share to any other person as aforesaid.

(e) A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares.

(f) A record in the Minute Book of the Company that a share has been duly forfeited in pursuance of the Articles and stating the time when it was forfeited shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share adversely to the forfeiture thereof and such record and the receipt of the Company for the consideration (if any) given for the share on the sale, re-allotment or disposal thereof, together with the certificate for the share delivered to a purchaser or allottee thereof, shall (subject to the execution of a transfer if the same be so required) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

(g) The provisions of the Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the amount of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

(vii) Further Issue of Shares

Following the initial issue of Founders' Shares and Participating Shares, no further shares in the capital of the Company shall be issued (other than Nominal Shares) except with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the Participating Shares or with the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the holders of the Participating Shares and by a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast at such a meeting. The Unclassified Shares which form part of the authorised capital at the date hereof will, except for such consent as is referred to above in relation to further issues of shares, only be issued as Nominal Shares.

(viii) Procedure for Redemption

The Participating Shares may be redeemed upon and subject to the provisions of the Law and the following terms and conditions:—

(a) The Company may, at any time, give to each holder of Participating Shares not less than two weeks notice of its intention to redeem any part (but not all) of the Participating Shares then in issue (a "Redemption Notice").

(b) Any Redemption Notice shall be in writing and shall specify the date fixed for redemption ("the Redemption Date") which shall be a date not earlier than the date on which the interim or annual accounts of the Company (as the case may be) are sent to shareholders in any year and not later than the date two months thereafter, the number of Participating Shares of each holder to be redeemed on the Redemption Date and the amount payable on redemption of each Participating Share to be redeemed.

(c) The amount payable on redemption shall be determined by the Directors by reference to the net asset value of the Company after taking into account any reserve that the Directors consider should be established to provide for the future liabilities of the Company, such reserve (less any claims made thereon) to be distributed by the Company on such basis as the Directors may from time to time determine.

(d) On each Redemption Date the holders of the Participating Shares to be redeemed shall be bound to deliver to the Company the certificates for such Participating Shares for cancellation, and thereupon the Company shall pay to (or to the order of) such holders the amounts payable in respect thereof and such payment shall be made through a bank if the Company shall think fit. If any certificate delivered to the Company shall include any Participating Shares not redeemed on the occasion for which it is so delivered, the Company shall forthwith issue without charge a fresh certificate for such Participating Shares.

(e) Redemptions of Participating Shares shall be made *pro rata* to the holdings of the holders of Participating Shares and the nominal value of each Participating Share redeemed shall be provided out of the profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividend or the proceeds of an issue of Nominal Shares. Such profits shall not include unrealised capital profits. Participating Shares redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this Article may not be re-issued, and shall be cancelled.

(f) Participating Shares shall not be redeemable at the option of the holders of such Shares.

(b) Directors

(i) There are no existing or proposed service contracts between the Company and any of its Directors. A Director is not required to hold any shares by way of qualification. There are no provisions requiring Directors to retire at any specified age.

(ii) Under the Company's Articles of Association, Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall from time to time resolve, subject to and until otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting. The current aggregate remuneration of the Directors has been fixed at $54,000 per annum, deemed to accrue from day to day. Directors may also be paid travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or other meetings or in connection with the business of the Company. The Directors may grant special remuneration to any Director required to perform any special or extra duties for the Company. A Director appointed as *an executive or salaried officer may (subject to the foregoing) receive such remuneration* as the Directors may determine.

(iii) All Directors, the Secretary and other officers or servants of the Company are indemnified by the Company against any costs, losses and expenses which are incurred as a result of their duties in relation to the Company's assets in respect thereof in priority to shareholders' claims.

(iv) The Articles of Association of the Company provide that no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, but the nature of his interest must be declared by him at a meeting of the Directors. A Director's voting rights in respect of matters in which he is materially interested are, however, restricted in certain cases as detailed in the Articles of Association. The Company has power by ordinary resolution to suspend or relax the foregoing restrictions or to ratify any transactions not duly authorised by reason of a contravention thereof. A Director may also be interested in or connected with other companies in which the Company is interested.

(v) A Director may hold any other office of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditor), in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure of office and otherwise as the Directors may determine.

(c) Board of Representatives

(i) The Articles of Association of the Company provide for the creation of a Board of Representatives (the "Representative Board") consisting of members nominated by such persons as shall be invited by the Directors to make nominations to the Representative Board. Once a member has been nominated, he may only be removed from the Representative Board by notice in writing from the person nominating such member or the Directors. If the removal is by the person nominating such member he may appoint and remove a successor to the said member.

(ii) The Representative Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings, as the members thereof think fit. The members shall appoint one of their number to act as Chairman of the Representative Board.

Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members of the Representative Board. The Chairman shall not have a casting vote. The Manager shall be invited to all meetings of the Representative Board and shall be entitled to speak thereat but not exercise any vote.

(iii) Other than the power to requisition a General Meeting of the Company the Representative Board shall have no power to act for or in the name of the Company or commit or bind the Company in any way but shall merely provide a forum for comment and advice to the Company and the Manager (which the Company and the Manager shall be free to accept or reject in their absolute discretion). Members of the Representative Board shall not be, and shall not hold themselves out as being, Directors of the Company having any of the powers, duties or responsibilities of Directors.

(iv) Members of the Representative Board shall not be remunerated but their reasonable travelling costs and expenses incurred in attending and returning from meetings shall be reimbursed by the Company

(d) Borrowings

Under the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow and charge its assets. The Articles provide that the Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise voting rights in relation to its subsidiaries (if any) so as to procure that the aggregate amount for the time being remaining undischarged of all moneys borrowed by the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the time being exclusive of intra-group borrowings shall not at any time without the previous sanction of a resolution of the Company in General Meeting exceed an amount equal to the Share Capital and Consolidated Reserves of the Company as defined in the Articles. For the purposes of the said limit, the issue of loan capital and debentures shall be deemed to constitute borrowing notwithstanding that the same may be issued in whole or in part for a consideration other than cash and the issue of a guarantee or the provision of security by a member of the Group in respect of a borrowing by a third party shall be deemed to constitute borrowing by the Group

(e) Management

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions to the following effect —

(i) The Directors may appoint managers of the Company's administrative affairs and the investment and reinvestment of the Company's assets and may appoint investment advisers to advise in respect of such investments and may entrust to and confer upon such managers or investment advisers any of the functions, duties, powers and discretions exercisable by them as Directors in relation thereto upon such terms and conditions including the right to remuneration payable by the Company and with such powers of delegation and such restrictions as they think fit and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers.

(ii) The terms of any agreement entered into by the Company appointing any managers or investment advisers (other than the original agreements entered into prior to the initial issue of Participating Shares appointing the first managers and the first investment advisers) and any variations made after the initial issue of Participating Shares to any such agreement then in force (including such original agreements), shall be subject to approval by a resolution of a general meeting of holders of Participating Shares who are on the register at the date on which notice of such meeting is given and passed by an absolute majority of the votes given PROVIDED THAT no such approval shall be required:—

(A) in the case of a variation to an existing Management Agreement or Investment Advisory Agreement if-

(i) the Manager or Investment Adviser (as appropriate) consider that any such variation is necessary or expedient having regard to the provisions of any fiscal legislation, actual or proposed;

(ii) the Company, the Manager and the Investment Adviser (as appropriate) each certify that any such variation does not materially prejudice the interests of the holders for the time being of the Participating Shares or any of them and does not operate to release the Manager to any material extent from any responsibility to the Company; or

(iii) the variation relates to the amount or rate of remuneration, disbursements or out of pocket expenses payable to the Manager or the Investment Adviser (as appropriate) and such variation has been approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company at which

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited *continued*

Directors who are Connected Persons (as defined in the Articles) of the Manager or the Investment Adviser (as appropriate) may be counted in the quorum but shall not be entitled to exercise a vote, and

(B) in the case of a new agreement if the terms thereof do not differ materially from those in force prior to the termination of the previous agreement.

(f) Rights of Shareholders on a Winding up

(i) (a) If the Company shall be wound up the surplus assets shall be applied in repayment *pari passu* to the members of the nominal amount paid up by them on shares in the Company in the following priority:
(aa) the first on Participating Shares (if any),
(bb) secondly on Nominal Shares (if any)
(cc) thirdly on Founders' Shares.

(b) Any surplus assets of the Company then remaining shall be distributed *pari passu* among the holders of the Participating Shares or if there are no Participating Shares in issue among the holders of the Nominal Shares or if there are no Participating Shares or Nominal Shares in issue among the holders of Founders' Shares.

(ii) If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of an Extraordinary Resolution, divide among the members in *specie*, the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares in respect of which there is a liability.

(iii) (a) Where the Company is proposed to be, or is in the course of being, wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or part of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another company, whether a company within the meaning of the companies law of the Cayman Islands or not ("the transferee"), the liquidator of the Company may, with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution, conferring either a general authority on the liquidator or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive, in compensation or part compensation for the transfer or sale, shares, policies or other like interests in the transferee for distribution among the members of the Company, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the transferee.

(b) Any sale or arrangement in pursuance of this Article shall be binding on the members of the Company.

(c) An Extraordinary Resolution shall not be invalid by reason that it is passed before or concurrently with a resolution for voluntary winding up or for appointing liquidators.

2. Preliminary Expenses of the Company

The Company has agreed to pay the following fees in connection with the formation of the Company and the subscription of the Participating Shares (as more particularly described in paragraphs 5(e), (f) and (g) below):—

(a) A fee of 2½ per cent. flat on the subscription price will be payable to certain financial institutions in connection with the placement of the Participating Shares.

(b) CG and EIT will receive a discount of 2½ per cent. flat on any Participating Shares subscribed by them respectively pursuant to the arrangements described herein.

(c) A fee of 2½ per cent. flat on the subscription price of the Participating Shares issued pursuant to the Offer, other than those subscribed by CG and EIT, will be payable to CJ, out of which CJ will pay, on behalf of MCC, an allotment commission of ½ of one per cent. to stockbrokers, banks and other institutions whose stamps appear on any Application Forms.

(d) A fee of ½ of one per cent. flat on the subscription price of the Participating Shares issued pursuant to the Issue will be payable to CJ in connection with the formation of the Company, the preparation of this Prospectus and advice generally on the proposed activities of the Company.

These fees are exclusive of the cost of printing, accountancy, legal, advertising and other expenses of or incidental to this offering including the fees for obtaining a listing on The Stock Exchange which will be borne by the Company, and are estimated to amount to $800,000.

The total amount payable by the Company, assuming that the proposed issue of Participating Shares amounts to 10,000,000, is estimated to amount to $3,800,000.

3. Custodian

The Articles provide that the Directors may appoint a Custodian to be responsible for the safe custody of any of the assets of the Company and to perform such other duties upon such terms as the Directors may determine. The remuneration of any such Custodian shall be payable by the Company. The terms of appointment of any such Custodian may authorise such Custodian to appoint (with powers of sub-delegation) sub-custodians, nominees, agents or delegates at the expense of the Company or otherwise.

4. Directors, Promoters and other Interests

Mr. E. G. Cox is a director of CG, CHUSA and of CJ which will receive the fees referred to in paragraph 2(c) and (d) above in connection with the Issue. Mr. M. M. Halpern and Mr. J. L. Katz are directors of CHUSA and Mr. M. M. Halpern is also a director of the Manager. Mr. K. P. H. Mackenzie is a director of CJA and of the Manager. Mr. M. C. Stoddart and Mr. M. E. D'A. Walton are directors of EIT and Mr. M. E. D'A. Walton is a director of the Manager.

The following Directors of MCC will receive a director's fee currently fixed at the following rates: Mr. W. A. Law, $24,000 per annum; Mr. M. C. Stoddart, $15,000 per annum; and Mr. A. Schechter, $15,000 per annum.

Mr. M. M. Halpern and Mr. J. L. Katz as members of the management of CHUSA will be entitled to receive shares in the Manager under the arrangements referred to above, under the heading "Management and Administration".

Save as aforesaid, no Director has had any interest in the promotion of the Company or in any assets acquired, disposed of by or leased to or proposed to be acquired, disposed of by or leased to the Company and no Director has a material interest in any contract or arrangement entered into by the Company which is significant in relation to the business of the Company.

As further described in paragraphs 5(f) and (g) below CG and EIT have each agreed to subscribe for up to 2,075,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs, at a discount of 2½ per cent., subject to a reduction in their respective commitments depending on the result of the Offer.

As part of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 5(e) below FFI (UK Finance) plc ("FFI") has agreed to subscribe for 1,200,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs, at a discount of 2½ per cent.

CG and EIT have also agreed that if their respective commitments are reduced, they will each acquire from FFI such number of Participating Shares as will result in the holdings of CG, EIT and FFI each being reduced on a *pro rata* basis.

The respective holdings of CG, EIT and FFI will, therefore, following the Offer each represent more than 5 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company and save as aforesaid the Directors are not aware of any holding which immediately following the Offer will represent more than 5 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company.

5. Material Contracts

The following contracts have been entered into since the incorporation of the Company and are or may be material:—

(a) A Management Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company and (2) the Manager whereby the Company appointed the Manager subject to the overall supervision of the Directors, with powers of delegation to manage the Company's administrative affairs, to act as its registrar and to manage the Company's investments. The Agreement contains provisions indemnifying the Manager against any liability not due to its wilful default, bad faith or gross negligence. For the purpose of carrying out its duties under the Agreement certain of the functions, duties, powers and discretions of the Directors are exercisable by the Manager. In the event of the termination of the Management Agreement, these functions, duties, powers and discretions would revert to the Directors. The Agreement is terminable *inter alia* by the Manager or by the Company giving at any time after 1 year not less than 90 days' written notice.

(b) An Investment Advisory Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Manager and (3) CHUSA, whereby the Company appointed CHUSA to advise the Company or the Manager on behalf of the Company as to the investment and reinvestment of the Company's investments and to co-ordinate investment advice and information on behalf of the Company. The Agreement contains provisions indemnifying CHUSA against any liability not due to its wilful default, bad faith or gross negligence. The Agreement is terminable *inter alia* by CHUSA or by the Company giving at any time after 1 year not less than 90 days' written notice.

(c) A Custodian Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company and (2) the US Custodian whereby the US Custodian agreed to hold the US assets of the Company in safekeeping and on its behalf. The Agreement contains provisions exempting the US Custodian from liability except in cases of its own wilful default or resulting from the negligence of its employees. The Agreement may be revoked by either party giving 30 days' written notice.

(d) A Fund's Secretary's Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company and (2) CJA whereby the Company appointed CJA to act as its Secretary. The Agreement exempts the Secretary from liability not due to wilful default, bad faith or gross negligence. The Agreement is terminable *inter alia* (i) by CJA or the Company giving at any time after 1 year not less than 90 days' written notice; and (ii) in the event of the termination of the Management Agreement referred to in paragraph (a) above.

(e) A Placing and Offer for Subscription Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 and made between (1) the Company (2) CJ and (3) Grieveson, Grant and Co. and Rowe & Pitman (together "the Brokers"), as varied by an agreement dated 20th June, 1983 between the same parties, whereunder CJ and the Brokers agreed to use their reasonable endeavours to place 10 million of the Participating Shares the subject of the Issue. For such services CJ and the Brokers will receive a fee of 2½ per cent. of the price of the BDRs evidencing Participating Shares placed by them respectively out of which they may pay on behalf of MCC (i) to each agent appointed by CJ to place Participating Shares on behalf of the Company a fee of 2½ per cent. of the subscription price of the BDRs evidencing Participating Shares placed by such agent and (ii) to each placee within Great Britain an allowance of 11/16ths of 1 per cent. of the subscription price of the BDRs evidencing Participating Shares taken up by such placee. The agreement also provides for the payment of the fees and expenses referred to in paragraphs 2(a), (c) and (d) of this Appendix.

(f) An Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Manager and (3) CG, as varied by an agreement dated 20th June, 1983 between the same parties, whereby CG agreed to subscribe or procure that a member of the Charterhouse Group subscribes for 2,075,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs on the same terms as the Offer but subject to a discount of 2½ per cent. flat. The Agreement further provides that if the number of Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs agreed to be issued by the Company pursuant to the Offer would otherwise cause the Issue to exceed 10,000,000 Participating Shares, the obligation upon CG to subscribe or procure subscriptions will be reduced by one half of such excess.

(g) An Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Manager and (3) EIT, as varied by an agreement dated 20th June, 1983 between the same parties, whereby, *inter alia*, EIT (i) agreed to use reasonable endeavours to seek and appraise suitable investment opportunities consistent with the investment policy of the Company and to develop the same both alone and in conjunction with CHUSA, and (ii) agreed to subscribe or procure that one of its associated companies subscribe for 2,075,000 Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs on the same terms as the Offer but subject to a discount of 2½ per cent. flat. The Agreement further provides that if the number of Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs agreed to be issued by the Company pursuant to the Offer would otherwise cause the Issue to exceed 10,000,000 Participating Shares, the obligation upon EIT to subscribe or procure subscriptions will be reduced by one half of such excess.

(h) A Deposit Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Depositary and (3) the Manager, containing the terms and conditions on which the Depositary will issue BDRs evidencing Participating Shares. The Deposit Agreement provides for the payment to the Depositary, assuming the Issue amounts to $100,000,000, of an initial fee for the issue of the BDRs of $32,500, as well as for the payment of certain other fees for the performance of its duties from time to time thereunder, and also provides for the payment by the BDR-Holders of certain fees to the Depositary for issuing new BDRs in exchange for or in replacement of existing BDRs other than on an exchange of a partly-paid BDR for a fully-paid BDR.

The Deposit Agreement contains provisions excluding the liability of the Depositary in certain circumstances. The Agreement is terminable by the Company or the Depositary giving at least 60 days' written notice, provided that no such termination of appointment or resignation shall take effect until the appointment by the Company of a successor depositary.

(i) A Paying and Exchange Agency Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Depositary and (3) the Paying Agents whereby the Paying Agents agreed to act as paying and exchange agents for the purposes of the BDRs. The Agreement provides for the Paying Agents to be paid by the Depositary, out of its fees payable under the Deposit Agreement, such fees as may be agreed between them from time to time. The Agreement also provides for the Paying Agents to be indemnified against liabilities arising otherwise than as a result of their own wilful default, negligence or bad faith. The Agreement provides for the removal of Paying Agents by the Depositary, with the consent of the Manager, on 30 days notice.

(j) A Custodian Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) the Depositary (3) the Manager and (4) Manufacturers Hanover Nominees (Guernsey) Limited ("the Custodian") under which the Custodian agreed to hold the Participating Shares to be issued by the Company and to be evidenced by BDRs, on behalf of the Depositary. The Agreement provides for the Custodian to be paid by the Depositary such fee as they may agree. The Agreement also contains certain indemnities from the Company in favour of the Custodian and the Depositary in respect of claims resulting from any forfeiture of Participating Shares held by the Custodian.

6. Other Fees

In addition to the management fees and other charges set out under "Management Fees and Other Charges", above the preliminary expenses referred to in paragraph 2, above, and the Directors' fees currently at the rate of $54,000 per annum, the Company bears the following fees:—

(i) The Agreement appointing the US Custodian provides, *inter alia*, for the payment by the Company to the US Custodian of a fee at its standard rates with a minimum fee of $350 per annum.

(ii) The Agreement appointing the Secretary of the Company provides, *inter alia*, for the payment by the Company to the Secretary of a fee currently at the rate of $500 per annum.

(iii) The Agreement appointing the Depositary provides, *inter alia*, for the payment by the Company to the Depositary of an annual fee, assuming the Issue amounts to $100,000,000, of $7,500 together with certain other fees relating to the performance of the Depositary's function thereunder either itself or through the Paying Agents.

(iv) The above Agreements and the Agreements appointing the Manager, CHUSA and CJA also provide, *inter alia*, for the reimbursement by the Company of certain out-of-pocket expenses and the retention by the relevant parties of certain commissions and benefits arising in the normal course of business.

7. General

(a) The Company is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration and the Directors are not aware of any litigation, arbitration or claims pending or threatened against the Company.

(b) The Company has not established, and does not intend to establish, a place of business in Great Britain, nor has it carried on any business prior to the date of this Prospectus.

(c) The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of the Participating Shares evidenced by BDRs in order to provide for the matters referred to in paragraph 4 of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 of Great Britain is $3,800,000 made up as follows:—

(i) purchase price of property: nil;

(ii) preliminary expenses (including VAT) and commissions payable by the Company $3,800,000;

(iii) repayment of moneys borrowed for preliminary expenses: nil; and

(iv) working capital: nil.

(d) Price Waterhouse has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this Prospectus with its report included in the form and context in which it is included.

(e) The provisions of Sections 50 and 51 of the Companies Act 1948 of Great Britain (other than the penal provisions) so far as applicable (having regard to Section 419 of that Act) shall apply to this Offer.

(f) Save in relation to the Issue no share or loan capital of the Company has been issued or agreed to be issued fully or partly paid up for cash or otherwise than for cash, nor is any such capital under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

(g) No material issue of Participating Shares (other than to shareholders *pro rata* to existing holdings) will be made within one year of the publication hereof without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting. No issue will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company or the nature of its business without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

(h) Save as disclosed in paragraphs 2 and 5 above no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted or are payable by the Company in connection with the issue or sale of any capital of the Company.

(i) There is no property purchased or acquired by the Company or proposed to be purchased or acquired which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of this issue or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of this Prospectus.

(j) None of the Directors of the Company has an interest in the share capital of the Company which would be required to be shown in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 of Great Britain (as amended) if the Company were subject to the provisions of that Act.

(k) The Company does not have any subsidiaries at the date hereof.

(l) The documents attached to the copy of this Prospectus delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies in England were the letter of consent of Price Waterhouse, and copies of the material contracts described in paragraph 5 above.

(m) The partly-paid BDRs have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear (reference No. 9989) and Cedel (reference No. 601543) and the fully-paid BDRs have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear (reference No. 9990) and Cedel (reference No. 601551).

(n) Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) for 14 days from the date of this document:—

(i) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(ii) the above mentioned report and consent of Price Waterhouse;

(iii) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 5 above;

(iv) the Companies Law, 1960, Cap. 22 of the Cayman Islands, as amended, under which the Company was incorporated.

20th June, 1983

Procedure for Subscription and payment of final instalment

All applications to subscribe for the BDRs, evidencing Units of 100 Participating Shares each, now being offered must be made on the Application Form provided and sent or delivered to Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU to arrive not later than 12.00 noon (London time) on 24th June, 1983. Photostat copies of the Application Forms will not be accepted.

Applications must be for a minimum of one Unit of 100 Participating Shares or for the following multiples of Units:—

Applications for not more than 10 Units: in multiples of 1 Unit.

Applications for over 10 and not more than 1,000 Units: in multiples of 10 Units.

Applications for over 1,000 Units: in multiples of 100 Units.

A separate cheque or bankers draft for the full amount payable on application must accompany each Application Form.

Payment of the amount due on application must be made by means of a cheque or banker's draft drawn in US dollars on a participating office or branch in the City area of a bank in the London US Dollar Clearing Scheme. Cheques and drafts must be made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc".

Applications, which will be irrevocable until 29th June, 1983 and may only be revoked thereafter in so far as they have not been accepted prior to receipt of revocation, will not be acknowledged but BDRs evidencing Participating Shares will be sent to successful applicants by not later than 7th July, 1983.

The right is reserved to present all cheques and drafts for payment on receipt and to reject any application in whole or in part.

Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting all of the BDRs evidencing Participating Shares which are the subject of the Issue to the Official List not later than 29th June, 1983. Monies collected in respect of applications will be returned without interest if such condition is not satisfied by that date and in the meantime will be retained by Lloyds Bank Plc in a separate account. If any application is not accepted or is accepted for fewer Units than the number applied for, the application monies or the applicant's cheque or draft or the balance of such monies, as the case may be, will be returned without interest. It is expected that dealings in the BDRs will commence not later than 8th July, 1983.

Cheques, drafts, BDRs and any other documents will be despatched by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto except, in the case of BDRs, where the applicant has indicated that he wishes them to be dealt with otherwise. The Depositary provides a facility for holding BDRs on behalf of the owners details of which and the schedule of charges will be provided on request to the Depositary or to the receiving bank. BDRs can also be held on your behalf by Euroclear or Cedel.

If an applicant has indicated on the Application Form that he wishes his BDRs to be held in custody to his order by the Depositary then he will receive notification of the number of BDRs for which his application has been successful and a form of Safe-keeping Agreement to be entered into with the Depositary who will retain the relevant BDRs.

Payment of the final instalment in respect of the BDRs evidencing Participating Shares must be made by lodging intact your partly-paid BDR with, and making payment in accordance with the instructions printed thereon to, the Depositary or any Paying Agent not later than 15th June, 1984. The amount of the final instalment due will be US$500 for each Unit of 100 Participating Shares evidenced by the relevant BDR. New fully-paid BDRs will be issued against due payment and surrender of the partly-paid BDR.

FAILURE TO PAY THE FINAL INSTALMENT BY 15th JUNE, 1984 WILL RENDER THE AMOUNT PAID ON ACCEPTANCE LIABLE TO FORFEITURE AND THE RELEVANT PARTICIPATING SHARES LIABLE TO CANCELLATION. IN SUCH AN EVENT THE BDR EVIDENCING SUCH PARTICIPATING SHARES WOULD CEASE TO BE OF ANY VALUE.

Interest at a rate determined by the Directors of MCC and any other costs incurred by MCC may be charged on any payments in respect of the final instalment accepted after the due date.

A commission of ½ per cent. will be paid by CJ, on behalf of MCC, to stockbrokers, banks and other institutions on acceptance in respect of application forms bearing their stamp.

Copies of this Prospectus with Application Forms can be obtained from:—

Charterhouse Japhet plc,	**Rowe & Pitman,**	**Grieveson, Grant and Co.,**
1 Paternoster Row,	City-Gate House,	Windsor House,
St. Pauls,	39-45 Finsbury Square,	39 King Street,
London EC4M 7DH.	London EC2A 1JA.	London EC2V 8BA.

OFFER

by

MEZZANINE CAPITAL CORPORATION LIMITED

OF 3,000,000 PARTICIPATING REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES ("SHARES") OF NOMINAL VALUE US$0.01 EACH IN UNITS OF 100 SHARES ("UNITS") EVIDENCED BY BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS PAYABLE AS TO US$500 PER UNIT ON APPLICATION.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10 a.m. (LONDON TIME) ON FRIDAY 24th JUNE, 1983 AND WILL CLOSE AT 12.00 noon (LONDON TIME) ON THE SAME DAY.

Applicants are strongly advised to use first class letter post and to allow 2 days for delivery.

FORM OF APPLICATION

To: MEZZANINE CAPITAL CORPORATION LIMITED ("the Company") and MANUFACTURERS HANOVER BANK (GUERNSEY) LIMITED ("the Depositary")

*Number of Units for which application is made	Amount of cheque/draft enclosed
	US$

No.
Stamp of agent claiming commission

*Applications must be for a minimum of 1 Unit of 100 shares. Applications for up to 10 Units must be in multiples of 1 Unit, over 10 and not more than 1,000 Units in multiples of 10 Units and over 1,000 Units in multiples of 100 Units.

Number of units applied for	Equivalent number of shares	Amount payable on application
1	100	$ 500
10	1,000	$ 5,000
100	10,000	$ 50,000
250	25,000	$125,000
500	50,000	$250,000

I/We enclose a cheque/banker's draft payable to Lloyds Bank Plc for the above-mentioned sum, being the amount payable on application for the above-stated number of Units at $500 per Unit, and I/we offer to purchase that number of Units in respect of which this application may be accepted upon the terms of your Offer dated 20th June, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We understand that the Shares are to be evidenced by BDRs issued subject to the terms of a Deposit Agreement dated 24th May, 1983 entered into between the Depositary, the Company and Mezzanine Capital Corporation (Managers) Limited. I/We hereby authorise you to send BDRs in respect of the said Units, and/or a cheque for any monies returnable, by post at my/our risk to the address given below, subject to any instructions to the contrary contained herein.

In consideration of your agreeing to accept applications upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 29th June, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and yourselves, which shall become binding upon despatch by post or delivery of the Form of Application to Lloyds Bank Plc. I/We agree that, in respect of those Units for which my/our application is not rejected in accordance with the terms of the said Offer, notification to The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation shall constitute acceptance of my/our application on such basis.

I/We agree that this application and any acceptance will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law.

I/We warrant and represent that I/we have observed and complied with all requirements and obtained all consents required for this application to be made by any jurisdiction to which I/we may be subject, and I/we hereby declare that the Units are not being acquired directly or indirectly by a US person* or by a resident of Guernsey, Alderney or Herm, or by a member of the public of the Cayman Islands, nor in violation of any applicable law.

I/We understand that due completion and delivery of this Form of Application accompanied by a cheque or draft will constitute a warranty that the cheque or draft will be honoured on first presentation.

I/We acknowledge that BDRs and cheques for excess application monies are liable to be held pending clearance of applicants' cheques or drafts.

*The term "U.S. person" includes any national or resident of the United States of America, its territories and possessions or any areas subject to its jurisdiction, any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised therein or under the laws thereof or of any political subdivision thereof, and any estate or trust which is subject to United States income taxation regardless of the source of its income.

DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS:—

Please pin draft/cheque here

I/We hereby request you to arrange for any BDRs allocated to me/us pursuant to this application to be dealt with as follows:—

†(i) I/We wish to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Depositary for custody of any BDRs which may be allocated to me/us pursuant to this application and hereby request that such BDRs be retained by the Depositary on my/our behalf, subject to the terms of its standard Safe-keeping Agreement, a copy of which should be sent to me/us for signature.

†(ii) the BDRs should be sent by registered post at my/our risk to ....

....

for the account of ....

under reference ....

†(iii) the BDRs should be credited free of delivery charges by the Depositary to my/our †Euroclear/†CEDEL Account No. ....

†Delete as appropriate. If this section is not completed the BDRs will be despatched by post to the address below.

NO DELIVERIES OF BDRs WILL BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OF ITS TERRITORIES OR POSSESSIONS.

If you wish the Depositary to arrange insurance to cover the loss of BDRs during delivery please place a cross in this box. ☐ You will be invoiced for the sum due in respect thereof and payment must be made therefor prior to delivery of your BDRs.

Signature .... Dated ...., 1983.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Forename(s) ....

Surname ....

Address (in full) ....

....

....

For Office Use Only
1. Acceptance Number
2. Number of Units accepted
3. Amount received $
4. Amount payable $
5. Amount returned $
6. Cheque Number

A corporation should complete this Form of Application under hand by a duly authorised officer who should state his representative capacity. If this Form is signed by an attorney, the power of attorney must accompany this Form.

This Form of Application, when completed, together with a cheque or banker's draft drawn in U.S. dollars on a participating office or branch in the City area of a bank in the London US Dollar Clearing Scheme, for the full amount payable on application should be sent or delivered to Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrars Department, Issue Section, 111 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AU.

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Marketing and advertising : Torin Douglas

How Kentucky Fried Chicken plan to fly back up the pecking order

Colonel Sanders, whose "finger-licking good" Kentucky Fried Chicken is one of the senior citizens of the fast food business in Britain, is about to undergo a course of rejuvenation.

Faced with increasing competition from hamburger operations, pizza parlours and ethnic takeaways, with volume falling and turnover growth slowing, the group is about to undergo a radical "repositioning programme" to restore its fortunes.

The programme, aimed at building the all-important family custom, has just been test-marketed in three regions of Britain, bringing sales increases of more than 50 per cent. Next week, it is to be extended nationally, spearheaded by a £4m television advertising campaign, and customers will find new menus, new prices and new equipment in the shops.

Kentucky arrived in Britain 20 years ago, long before McDonald's, Burger King, Wendy, Huckleberry and most of the American imports in the increasingly congested fast food business.

It has 350 British outlets, which makes it by far the largest takeaway operation (Wimpy, which has 500 outlets, has fewer than 50 offering takeaway service) and a turnover of £75m a year. Of the 350 outlets, 300 are owned by 150 franchisees, the rest being owned by the company, mainly in London.

Its dominance in terms of outlets, however, is not reflected in turnover. McDonald's, the most successful takeaway company, both here and in the United States, already has a higher turnover than Kentucky with only a third of the number of outlets. Last year, Kentucky turnover grew by only 6 per cent, compared with 33 per cent in 1980, and volume was down by 7 per cent.

Kentucky's management spotted the trouble coming before its franchisees and set about sorting it out. At the end of 1981, a British managing director was appointed.

Mr John Barnes arrived with a classic marketing record. Trained at Procter & Gamble in Newcastle, he became brand manager on Flash floor cleaner, and successfully launched a new soap in the United States.

He then moved to PepsiCo (Europe), where he was responsible for introducing the successful Pepsi Challenge advertising, before being appointed general manager of Pepsi in Canada.

Mr Barnes began research to discover how Kentucky Fried Chicken was seen in relation to its competitors and where its business was coming from.

The findings were not encouraging, on the face of it. The group's image was poor, particularly in terms of value for money, and sales were overdependent on young men with low income, often unemployed, who usually took home a Kentucky fried chicken portion when the pubs closed. Mr Barnes saw an immediate correlation between the fact that both beer sales and Kentucky were down 7 per cent.

"In March last year, 54 per cent of our business was done between 7 o'clock and midnight and 58 per cent of our business was accounted for by the standard portion of two or three pieces of chicken and chips", says Mr Barnes. "During the daytime, we were serving no more than seven or eight people an hour".

On the other hand, there were encouraging factors. In blind taste tests, 86 per cent approved of the Kentucky chicken, though there were complaints that the portions were too small. And while any number of companies were competing with McDonald's for the hamburger market, Kentucky had the chicken slot sewn up.

Poultry is getting cheaper when the price of beef and fish is on the increase. Added to which, the fact that Kentucky had so many outlets – even if the turnover per shop was so much lower than that of McDonald's – and that meant there was potential for growth. For companies moving into the fast food area, finding sites is a big problem.

Armed with these findings, Mr Barnes put together a programme designed to increase the average turnover of each shop, by improving sales during the day, moving the trading pattern from individual purchases to family purchases, and, equally important, by improving the image.

To combat the poor value-for-money image, Kentucky would offer larger chicken portions, but would also offer new items designed to attract families and lunchtime custom.

The cost per head had to be brought below £1, about the price of a portion of fish and chips, which still accounts for almost half of all takeaway business and which Mr Barnes saw as the main competitor.

Family "bargain buckets" offering meals for four at about £1 a head, and party packs would be introduced, together with a lunchtime snack at 70p and a 95p chicken sandwich.

New shop livery and uniforms for the staff would be needed, with menu cards in the window; new equipment to reduce serving time to one minute per order; better packaging to make the food easier to carry and store convenient to eat; and a big advertising campaign to tell the public how things had changed.

Those were Mr Barnes' proposals. But they had to be approved by head office and required the agreement of the Kentucky franchisees. Without their approval, the scheme could not be introduced – and approval meant finding the money for the changes.

What is more, with such a big relaunch, the scheme had to be approved by everyone as a few old-style, low image Kentucky outlets would ruin the strategy.

"We needed to win their hearts, their minds and their wallets and to do that we had to create a model to show how successful the changes could be," says Mr Barnes.

Approval was won from franchises in the South-west and East Anglia, television areas and a test marketing operation began last September. The new equipment and packaging were brought in, staff were trained, and new television commercials were made by the advertising agency Young & Rubicam.

The commercials were designed to appeal to families, but without alienating the bed-rock of the young men back from the pub, which was one of Mr Barnes' big fears. They therefore used one of Kentucky's traditional customers, a 17-year-old called Gary, as the focus, introducing other members of his family to Kentucky fried chicken.

The tests proved highly successful. In 10 months, sales in the South-west grew by 43 per cent and in East Anglia by 45 per cent. "To produce this level of growth from already established businesses is astonishing in the fast food world", says Mr Barnes. "I have even had letters from franchises complimenting us and that, believe me, is unheard of."

Results in Northern Ireland, where the programme hs been more recently introduced, were even better – a 52 per cent increase in turnover in three months.

Research in March this year shows that, in the test areas, the daytime share of the business has risen from 46 per cent to 54 per cent, without harming sales after 7 o'clock. Family packs already account for 23 per cent of the turnover and the traditional two to three pieces of chicken plus chips are only slightly down. Sandwiches now account for 10 per cent of the business.

Next week, the commercials start in London, the South, Yorkshire and the North-east, and will be extended. That, however, is just the start.

About 150 new shops are planned over the next five years – including a drive-in in the Old Kent Road – and there is a queue of waiting franchisees. Mr Barnes is keen to emphasise that this means 2,500 jobs will be created, 50 of them as training staff, including 20 graduates.

The franchisees – traditionally the weak link in the fast food business – have invested £8m in equipment and store design and a further £2m on extra advertising. Kentucky itself has invested several millions.

Mr Barnes is convinced that in a relatively static fast-food business, in which some entrants are already pulling out, the chicken sector – accounting for only 2 per cent of the 21,000 outlets – is the one to be in.

"I think McDonald's are wonderful – and I wouldn't want to be competing with them directly", he says. "Once people have been to a McDonald's and like the idea of fast food, they will come to Kentucky for a change of menu."

EATING OUT – SHARE OF REVENUE (%)

	1978	1981	Revenue increase
Quick service restaurants	5	11	80
Hotels	20	21	37
Restaurants	13	11	11
Pubs	53	51	26

Source: Kentucky Euromonitor/Mintel

TAKE-AWAY FOOD MARKET 1979-81

	1979 £m	1980 £m	1981 £m
Hamburgers	60	110	135
Sandwiches	24	21	24
Pizza	22	28	35
Fish and Chips	275	300	345
Chinese	140	155	160
Indian	36	40	42
Fried chicken	38	44	50
Other	20	21	24
	615	720	815

Source: Mintel land trade estimates.

TAKE-AWAY FOOD OUTLETS (%)

Chicken	2
Fish and chips	43
Hamburgers	6
Ethnic	28
Pizza	6
Others	15
	100
Total	21,000

Source: KFC/Euromonitor/Mintel

Financial notebook

The long difficult road ahead for a new banking concordat

As bankers approach the first anniversary of the international debt crisis, there is still limited progress in standardizing bank accounting and information on their solvency. This makes bank supervisors' jobs far more difficult and it may encourage insular lending policies.

The 12-nation Basle-based committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices has just published its latest supervisory guidelines, replacing principles enacted in 1975 and known as the Basle Concordat.

The report says there are two basic principles of supervision. First, no international banking activity should escape supervision and, second, such supervision should be adequate. The guidelines are not legally binding, they do not deal with the issue of central banks acting as lenders of the last resort, and they do not define detailed methods of supervision. This is the responsibility of the appropriate national authorities.

The committee is made up of senior central bankers from the Group of Ten plus Luxembourg and Switzerland and is chaired by Mr Peter Cooke, from the Bank of England. Over the past few years, it can point to substantial progress. Bank supervisors cooperate far more closely and look harder at the total group structure of a bank parent or subsidiary company. There are still lapses, as with the Ambrosiano affair. The latest guidelines help to plug some remaining gaps.

Yet there is still a large question mark over international banking supervision. The Basle Committee limits its work to general principles and keeps out of detailed methods of supervision, including the crucial question of what constitutes an adequate level of capital. Not surprisingly, it argues that this remains the responsibility of national authorities, and in practice the respective central bankers.

The European Commission has looked on sceptically at this rather comfortable arrangement and for the past 10 years has attempted to regularize the European position more tightly. In the late 1970s, Mr Dondelinger, the commissioner for banking supervision in Luxembourg, produced a first report for the EEC on possible prudential harmonization and since then we have had a steady flow of proposals.

Despite the commission's numerous sallies into the supervisory field, it has made little progress. The central bankers have kept up a polite but vigorous opposition to inroads by the commission bureaucrats. Any pronouncements which the commission is allowed to make are generally a restatement of central bankers' intentions or practice.

The central bankers are not simply being obstructive in their opposition to the commission's m[illegible] grandiose schemes. True, they want to keep the bureaucrats from interfering on their patch. However, the job of standardization is made doubly difficult because European bankers and accountants can still not agree on the underlying principles of bank accounting.

The proposed directive on the annual accounts of banks is intended to harmonize bank accounting in the EEC. Unfortunately, it has run into fierce disputes on a number of critical issues, in particular the place of secret reserves, the treatment of "set-off" and, critically, how to treat the maturity of assets.

At this month's meeting of the Strasbourg Parliament, the proposed directive was sent back to the legal affairs committee and it faces a long difficult road. Even after harmonization has been achieved in Europe, there will still be yawning discrepancies in presentation and policies of banks worldwide.

Lack of progress in bank accounting and prudential matters leads to two problems. First, users of bank accounts have to struggle to interpret the different accounting methods. At a time when bank lending policies are increasingly entering the political arena, this becomes a serious barrier. Second, there is a danger that, without a general understanding and agreement on prudential guidelines, nations may drift into "insular" lending policies.

Throughout the 1970s banks were eager to expand their international lending. They had plenty of funds and the new sovereign borrowers looked attractive customers. Strong competition meant that margins were narrow. One consequence of these trends was that banks' capital adequacy ratios drifted downwards.

Today, bankers have changed tack. The vice-president of finance is king and the corporate aim is to increase profits and build up capital ratios. In this they are encouraged by legislators and supervisors who are not going to allow a major crisis on their home ground.

The Federal Reserve Board has introduced new capital ratios for the 17 major United States multinational banks this week. The multinationals have now to maintain capital at 5 per cent of assets. By itself the ratio is not particularly horrendous: 12 out of the 17 banks are already over the limit. However, the market is encouraging banks to push substantially above minimum limits. As Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said: "My sense is that these are minimum standards."

The easiest way to bolster capital ratios is to cut back on lending. As part of the debate going on over increased subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund, American legislators are already calling for restrictions on foreign lending by American banks.

Calls for increased capital and curbs in international lending are not confined to the United States. The Bonn government is preparing a bill to increase the capital banking behind German banks' international lending. Other nations are closely examining banking rules.

It is difficult to argue against any of the current moves in isolation. However, if bankers are allowed to drift from proper caution into a mood of excessive constraint, we could be at the beginning of a far more severe debt crisis.

To return to our Basle central bankers, a rigorous international supervisory framework would at least help to ward off the short term pressures of legislators and market forces.

Ian Marshall

APPOINTMENTS

Mr John Smith is appointed a director of Associated British Ports from July 1.

Dr John Roberts and Mr David Morris have been elected directors of Camrex (Holdings). Dr Roberts is the new chairman. Mr Stanley Clarke had resigned from the board and as chief executive and chairman.

Mr Andrew Reid, chairman of Imperial Tobacco and a director of Imperial Group joins the board of Renold as a non-executive director from July 1.

Mr Paris Moayedi has joined the Walter Lawrence Group. He has been appointed a director of Walter Lawrence Project Management and Walter Lawrence Design & Construct, recently formed subsidiaries of Walter Lawrence.

Miss Gillian Martin has joined the board of Druidale Securities.

Mr R. T. S. Macpherson has been appointed non-executive chairman of Allstate Insurance Company and Allstate Reinsurance Company.

Mr Clive Ainsley has become a director of Petrol Services of the Motor Agents Association.

Recovery brings 25pc rise at Marshalls

By Philip Robinson

Marshalls Halifax
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £3.53m (£2.85m)
Stated earnings, 17.19p (14.22p)
Turnover, £47.25m (£40.1m)
Net dividend, 6.0p (5.0p)

Recovery signs in the cement and engineering industries have meant a 25 per cent rise in pretax profits for Yorkshire-based Marshalls (Halifax).

When reporting first half figures last November, Mr David Marshall, chairman, said that the trading outlook for the second half was bleak.

But yesterday the company announced pretax profits for the 12 months to the end of last March had risen from £2.3m to £3.5m on a turnover up from £40m to £47m.

The group has increased the dividend 20 per cent and is paying 6p, against 5p last time.

Mr Marshall said at the half way stage that profit margins were depressed and there was some disappointment with rock drilling companies headed by Halifax Tool Company.

He said yesterday that success in controlling cash had reduced the interest charge, which fell from £783,000 to £739,000.

The board continued to invest in new plant and equipment, however.

"The healthy profit increase and confidence on the future has persuaded the directors to recommend an increased dividend", he added.

Economists upgrade forecasts for second quarter

US recovery gaining momentum

From Eric Berg, New York

A flurry of promising economic news in the last 10 days has prompted economists across the United States to raise their second-quarter forecasts. Experts, who earlier this year said the recovery would be weak from April to June, acknowledge that it will be powerful and widespread.

Figures on the Gross National Product – the broadcast measure of economic activity – are not yet in for the second quarter. But other statistics have been sufficiently impressive to cause the nation's economists to take another look at their numbers, and in some cases double their estimates for growth.

The balance of opinion is that when the numbers are out, the second quarter of the recovery will be shown to have been as vital as any since World War II.

And the announcement on Saturday that Mr Paul Volcker would be reappointed as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board seems certain to hearten economists further and cause them to lift their sights for the rest of this year.

"We are going to have a barn burner of a second quarter," predicted Mr Allen Sinai, a senior vice-president at Data Resources, a Lexington, Massachusetts, econometric consulting company. Mr Sinai, who earlier this year predicted that second-quarter GNP would grow at an annual rate of 3.4 per cent, now says the gain will be 7.5 per cent.

At the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, where economists have revised their forecast for second-quarter GNP growth to 8.1 per cent, from 7.1 per cent, Mr Richard Henken, an economic analyst, said: "Consumers are seeing the signs of recovery on all fronts. For the 10 million who are unemployed, there are another 100 million who are employed. These people feel more confident about the economy and have been more willing to spend."

Earlier this year, many economists were lukewarm about the recovery in the second quarter. The persistence of high borrowing costs and a strong dollar would prevent the economy from rebounding strongly, they argued.

But that has not happened – at least not as much as feared. Although interest rates remain high and the dollar is reaching records, a combination of lower inflation, a rapidly growing money supply and tax cuts for business and individuals – including the reduction in personal income tax rates scheduled to take effect July 1 – are propelling the economy.

The spate of encouraging news from the Government's Economics Statistics Offices bears this out.

On June 10 the Commerce Department announced that retail sales rose 2.1 per cent in May. The increase was particularly cheering, economists said, because it included a healthy 3.4 per cent rise in the durable goods sector, such as motor cars and appliances, which had been badly depressed

Last Tuesday, the nation's Big Three car makers announced a 19.7 per cent rise in sales for the first 10 days of June. Although the increase to a great extent reflected promotional incentives, analysts were nonetheless heartened by the report, which put sales at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.4 million units up from 6.7 million in May.

Then, on Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production by the nation's factories rose by 1.1 per cent in May. The sixth consecutive monthly increase was paced by bellwether industries such as motor industry suppliers, business equipment and construction.

Finally, on Thursday, in what economists called the strongest sign to date, the Commerce Department reported that housing starts rose 19.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.79 million units in May – the highest since September 1979. Building permits – a sign of future construction activity – were also at their highest level in three and a half years rising 5.6 per cent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.6 million.

Some economists remain concerned that a resurgence of higher interest rates could throttle the recovery, but for the second quarter, they are increasingly optimistic.

At Chase Econometrics, for example, a forecasting subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank, economists in January were predicting 3.2 per cent annual growth for second-quarter GNP. They have raised their prediction to 6.4 per cent.

At the Crocker Bank in San Francisco, an earlier prediction for April-to-June GNP growth was a 4 per cent on an annual basis. Now the bank says the expansion will likely be double that.

"Given the strength that we've seen in the last few days, 8 or 9 per cent growth is definitely more realistic", said Mr Thomas Thomson, Crocker's chief economist.

Oil shortage ends

A shortage of crude oil from the North Sea Brent field system has been eased substantially as a large production platform has started work after three weeks' maintenance.

Two other idle North Sea platforms are expected to be producing again within two weeks, ending the North Sea crude shortage that has contributed to a sharp increase in oil prices over the past weeks.

The platform already back is Bravo which produced an average 128,642 barrels in May.

Brent-system oil, a blend of export crudes from several small fields beside the Brent field, is the most widely traded North Sea crude in the non-contract oil market and is the North Sea's benchmark crude at $30 a barrel.

Fenner profits fall

By Victor Felstead

J. H. Fenner (Holdings), which makes transmission equipment, has reported pretax profits down by more than half and a reduced interim dividend.

In the half year to February 26, turnover was little changed at £68.98m, compared with £69.94m last year, but trading profit, before interest, fell by 35 per cent to £4m.

Mr P. W. Barker, chairman of the Hull-based company, reports that fluctuations in international interest rates did not significantly affect Fenner's interest burden in the half year, so interest payable only rose from £1.97m to £2.19m.

With Fenner's share of the losses of associates up from £9,000 to £45,000, pretax profits dropped by 57.5 per cent

After extraordinary items are deducted, the loss attributable to the company is £235,000, against a profit of £1.72m last time.

Cash ends Polish trade pause

By John Lawless

British business with Poland is growing – as a direct result of Western sanctions.

"The Poles are paying cash on the nail," Mr Bob Anthony, head of the London Chamber of Commerce's East European section, said yesterday. "The banks have been talking to them about rescheduling their commercial debts. But Nato sanctions mean that Western governments are not allowed to renegotiate state debts.

"The upshot of that is that the Poles are not having to make any payments. In the meantime, Polish planners have a bit more hard currency to play with than they could reasonably have expected."

Mr Dick Jenkins, of the British Embassy commercial section in Warsaw, said yesterday that he was being called upon to advise more business visitors this year.

"Trade is goinig on," he said, adding that the United Kingdom representation at last week's Poznan trade fair comprised more than 30 companies, against just a dozen last year.

British exports were 100 per cent up in the first quarter of this year. There was a slight pause in buying just before Poznan, but British sales in the first four months were still worth £51.6m, against £29.8m in the same period of 1982.

Petrocarbon Developments, the Manchester-based contracting firm, is a few weeks away from completing a £200m PVC plant at Wlocwalek.

WALL STREET

	June 17	June 16
AMF Inc	16⅛	16⅛
AMR	34⅛	34½
Allied Chem	52¼	52⅝
Allied Stores	52	50¾
Allis Chalmers	17¾	17⅝
Alcan	39⅝	40⅝
Amax Inc	27⅞	27⅜
Amerada Hess	29	28⅝
Am Brands	48⅜	50¼
Am Broadcast	67	67⅛
Am Can	44⅛	44½
Am Cyanamid	48½	48¾
Am Elec Power	18⅝	18⅝
Am Home	49⅛	47⅛
Am Motors	9	9⅛
Am Nat Res	37⅞	38½
Am Standard	33⅝	34
Am Telephone	64⅛	63⅝
Armco Steel	18⅝	18⅝
Asarco	38⅛	40⅛
Ashland Oil	33⅛	33⅛
Atlantic Richfield	46½	46½
Avco	33	32
Avon Products	36½	36
Bankers Tst NY	45⅝	45½
Bank of America	23⅝	23⅝
Bank of Boston	44⅝	44⅝
Bank of NY	59⅛	60⅛
Beatrice Foods	27⅞	28
Bethlehem Steel	24⅜	24⅞
Boeing	46⅝	47⅛
Boise Cascade	42⅝	43
Borden	57⅛	56⅛
Borg Warner	31½	31½
Bristol Myers	38	38⅛
BP	26⅛	25⅞
Burlington Ind	36⅜	37
Burlington Nthn	90⅛	91
Burroughs	53½	55
Campbell Soup	53⅝	54
Canadian Pacific	37½	37½
Caterpillar	47⅛	48½
Celanese	68⅛	68⅜
Central Soya	15⅝	15⅞
Chase Manhat	54⅛	54⅞
Chem Bank NY	50	50½
Chrysler	29⅝	29⅝
Citicorp	40½	41⅛
Clark Equip	33⅞	33⅞
Coca Cola	52⅞	52⅝
Colgate	22	22½
CBS	71⅜	71
Columbia Gas	30¼	31
Combustion Eng	35⅛	36⅞
Comwlth Edison	28	28⅝
Cons Edison	22⅞	22⅞
Cons Foods	42⅛	42⅛
Cons Power	20⅛	20⅛
Continental Grp	43⅝	43⅝
Control Data	60⅛	60⅞
Corning Glass	83⅛	83⅞
CPC Intnl	39⅝	40
Crane	34	33⅝
Crocker Int	33⅝	33⅞
Crown Zeller	31⅝	31⅞
Dart & Kraft	68⅝	68⅝
Deere	35⅝	35⅝
Delta Air	43⅝	43⅝
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14⅝
Disney	67⅛	68
Dow Chemical	34⅞	34⅞
Dresser Ind	26⅛	26⅛
Duke Power	22⅝	22⅝
Du Pont	45⅝	45⅝
Eastern Air	9⅛	9⅛
Eastman Kodak	70⅝	69⅝
Eaton Corp	45	45⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	17	17
Emhart	74⅛	73⅛
Evans P. D.	17⅛	17⅛
Exxon Corp	34⅛	34⅛
Fed Dept Stores	67⅛	69
Firestone	19⅛	20⅛
Fst Chicago	24⅞	25⅛

	June 17	June 16
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlantic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	33½	33⅝
Occidental Pet	24	24⅛
Ogden	31	31⅛
Olin Corp	32⅞	32¾
Owens-Illinois	36	36⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	30¾	30⅞
Pan Am	7⅝	8⅛
Penney J. C.	64¼	63¾
Pennzoil	38⅝	39⅝
Pepsico	35½	35½
Pfizer	80¼	79½
Phelps Dodge	30⅞	30⅞
Philip Morris	58¾	57⅞
Phillips Petrol	34⅝	33⅞

	June 17	June 16
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser E & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever NV	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	22⅞	22⅞
Gulf Oil	16⅛	16⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	16	15¾
Hudson Bay Mng	16⅞	16⅞
Imasco	33¼	33⅛
Imperial Oil	34⅛	34⅛
Int Pipe	28½	28½
Mass.-Ferguson	6⅛	6⅛
Royal Trust	14¼	14⅜
Seagram	30¼	32¼
Steel Co	28⅛	28⅛
Thomson N 'A'	37	36
Walker Hiram	25	25
WCT	14	14

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Share values gain £2bn

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

Share prices touched new heights yesterday as jobbers were caught in a powerful pincer movement of lower interest rates and stock shortages.

The *FT* Index closed 13.7 up at a record 727.8 – its best one-day performance in more than a month. More than £2bn was added to share values, according to Datastream. Sentiment was helped by President Reagan's reappointment of Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Dealers in London interpreted this to mean that American interest rates would soon start to drift lower despite short-term obstacles. Wall Street made a slow start, but London remained in buoyant mood as investors appeared ready to chase prices sharply higher, much to the horror of many jobbers.

The last few months have proved difficult for jobbers here and, judging by yesterday's showing, things are unlikely to get much easier. As one unhappy jobber put it: "They only want the stock we haven't got".

Leading blue chips were once again singled out for attention. **BTR** rose 24p to 525p, **Blue Circle** 12p to 433p, **GEC** 8p to 238p, **Imperial Group** 6p to 124p and **Thorn EMI** 13p to 564p.

Mr Chandra Singh, chairman of London Venture Capital, has taken up his option to buy 766,000 shares in Bio-Isolates at the issue price of 33p and will keep 700,000 as a long term investment. The remaining 66,000 have already found a home with one of the institutions, much to the relief of the market. The group's brokers, Statham Duff Stoop, will be publishing a bullish circular today and recommending the shares as a buy up to 300p.

Shares of leading industrial group ICI also joined in the fun, touching a new high of 497p, before closing at 494p – a rise on the day of 14p. The shares have been firm favourites among US investors although several prominent brokers have already given a warning that the price may be running ahead of events.

Another favourite on Wall Street is Glaxo, up 5p at 930p. Last week the American bank Morgan Guaranty admitted owning 13 per cent of the shares on behalf of clients and said US investors now probably accounted for almost 20 per cent of the equity.

By contrast, gilts spent a lacklustre day preoccupied with the short-term effects of high US interest rates and the stronger dollar against the pound. On the foreign exchange, the pound closed 0.7 cents up at $1.5305. But gilts closed mixed with falls of about £½ in shorts.

Elsewhere, it was left up to the usual batch of press tips to provide any interest among the second liners at the start of the new account.

Country buying was good for a 3½p rise to 37p in **Birmid Qualcast**, the lawnmower manufacturer and central heating group. The shares have been tipped as a recovery stock for quite some time now. But last night few were prepared to say who was buying the shares.

Shares of Meyer International, the result of last year's merger between Montague Meyer and International Timber, fluctuated wildly ahead of figures today. Analysts had been looking for £15m pretax, but are worried by redundancy costs which could leave a figure nearer £12m. The price closed 1p lower at 137p, after 134p.

Sir Reginald Smith, the outgoing chairman at George Wimpey, pleased shareholders at the annula meeting when he told them he expected a balanced recovery from the recession. Last year the group shed 9,000 jobs in Britain.

Bid speculation continued to hoist shares of **BET** deferred 20p to a record of 268p. In the last account the shares were as low as 238p after the minority bid for **Rediffusion** for which **BET** paid £110m. At the time, close observers suggested **BET** had made the bid as a defence mmove in order to stop itself being swallowed up – a claim vehemently denied by the company.

Mr Jeffrey Sterling's **Town & City**, with 4 per cent of the shares, has already denied involvement. But the market seems to have adopt the view there is no smoke without fire.

Bowater Corp also continued to attract bid speculation, despite attempts by the company to play down the rumours. But with assets valued at about £8 a share in some quarters, the group is attractive for any potential bidder with enough cash.

Oil shares continued to enjoy their recent rerating now that the oil price of $29 a barrel seems safe. Among the sector leaders, Shell added another 6p to 604p

RECENT ISSUES

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MEDIUMS

LONGS

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL

INSURANCE

PROPERTY

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Law Report June 21 1983 Court of Appeal

Right to stay depends on EEC wife

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex Parte Sandhu.

Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice O'Connor, and Sir David Cairns.

[Judgment delivered June 16]

The non-EEC husband of an EEC national had had a right to stay in this country only so long as the wife had been exercising her right to do so. When she had gone back to Germany the husband had rightly been given only limited leave to enter.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the adjudicator, Sir John Pestell, from Mr Justice Comyn (*The Times*, June 10, 1982) who granted judicial relief in the form of an order of certiorari to quash the adjudicator's determination.

Mr. Simon D. Brown and Mr. John Laws for the secretary of state and the adjudicator; Mr Harjit Singh for the husband, Mr Amirjit Sing Sandhu.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that in March 1975 the respondent husband had married in Germany a national of the Federal German Republic. On April 4, the wife, being an EEC national, had been granted leave to enter the United Kingdom for six months. That was under what was now paragraph 60 of *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (1980) (HC 394). *R v Pieck* (Case 157/79) ([1981] QB 571) had not been decided.

In October 1975, the wife had been granted a resident's permit for five years until October 10, 1980, and the husband had been granted similar leave for the same period.

The wife's permit would at that time have been granted by virtue of the equivalent of paragraph 127 of HC 394: "If a person admitted for 6 months enters employment he should be issued with a residence permit. The residence permit should be limited to the duration of the employment if this is expected to be less than 12 months. Otherwise the permit should normally be for 5 years. But a permit should not normally be granted if the person has not found employment at the end of the 6 months' period for which he was admitted, nor if during that time he has become a charge on public funds."

The husband's leave had been under paragraph 131: "Members of the family of a person to whom paragraphs 127-130 apply should be granted extensions of stay or issued with residence permits in the same terms as those relating to that person at the time in question. The family should be regarded as consisting of the person's spouse, their children under 21, their other children and grandchildren if still dependent, and their dependent parents and grandparents."

In March 1976, a son had been born. Some time thereafter, before 1980, the wife had gone back to Germany taking the son with her. There had since been a divorce, but that was not relevant for the purposes of the appeal.

Some time in 1980, the husband had gone out of the United Kingdom. On his return, he had been given leave to enter until October 10, 1980.

He had required that leave because of section 3 (4) of the Immigration Act 1971: "A person's leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom shall lapse on his going to a country or territory outside the common travel area (whether or not he lands there), unless within the period for which he had leave he returns to the United Kingdom in circumstances in which he is not required to obtain leave to enter; but, if he does so return, his previous leave (and any limitation on it or conditions attached to it) shall continue to apply."

In September 1980, he had applied for the limitation on his leave to be removed. His application had been refused.

The view had been taken that he had no independent right himself under the Rules to be here and that he had been dependent on his wife's right to be here as an EEC national.

The adjudicator had dismissed his appeal against thhe refusal, relying on *Grewal v Secretary of State for the Home Department* ([1979-80] Imm AR 119). He had taken the view that the material consideration was that the wife had left this country.

The husband had sought judicial review of the adjudicator's decision. Mr Justice Comyn had come to the conclusion that he had been wrongly refused his extension.

He had considered Community law and come to the conclusion that the Immigration Rules, particularly HC 394, were in conformity, but, he had said, the decision in *Grewal* was wrong and the adjudicator's conclusion was in effect against the spirit of community legislation.

He had said that the EEC Treaty, and the regulations and directives, indicated that the object of the law was to secure freedom of movement and the recognition of the family as a unit.

While there were no direct regulations regarding this husband's right to his extension of time, the spirit of the legislation required him to accord such a right. The legislation gave a status to a member of a family which could not be deprived him by a unilateral act.

The question for the court was: was the husband's claim as clearly dependent on the action of the wife as the secretary of state and the adjudicator had thought, or had some independent right to be gleaned from the European law: not by a direct provision but by what was said to be its spirit or intent?

His Lordship considered first the preamble to and article 10 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and said that one clearly could not just look at the preamble, in general terms, and spell out some general right; the articles themselves more specifically showed that the right was limited in terms of the article that conferred it.

In Council Directive 73/148/EEC "freedom of establishment" clearly meant business establishment.

Looking at other provisions of European law, it clearly emerged that the regulations and directives that established rights of an EEC national in respect of his or her dependants only created rights in the dependant himself when they were derivative rights depending on the exercise by the national of his or her own rights, except where the legislation itself specifically conferred rights.

Where the right given to a member of the family was not a right depending on the current exercise of a right by the EEC national himself, that was specifically stated: see, for example, Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1251/70, the preamble and article 3 (2).

There, yet again, the wide words of the preamble were not reflected when one turned to the article itself. The benefits granted in the article were very restricted.

His Lordship's conclusion was that any right given to anyone other than an EEC national was to be found specifically in the regulations, where the extent of that right was very carefully spelt out.

His Lordship was unable to take Mr Justice Comyn's view that one was entitled to find a wider protection for the members of the family than that set out in the regulations or directives by looking at their preambles, and he could not accept that the general tone of Community legislation pointed in that direction.

He was therefore of opinion that *Grewal* had been correctly decided. In that case, reference had been made to the divorce because it was a fact of the case, but the clear *ratio* of the decision was that the wife had left the country.

Mr Singh submitted that *Cristini v SNCF* (Case 32/75) ([1975] 2 ECR 1085) indicated that a broad view was taken of the purpose of the European legislation to confer benefits on members of a family, but his Lordship could not so read the case: it seemed clear that the decision had in fact depended on the provisions of article 3(1) of Regulation No 1251/70 relating to the rights of workers to remain in the territory of a member state, having been employed there, and then to rights that were then attendant on the right of residence itself, that is, equality of treatment.

His Lordship took the view that the husband could only make a claim to right to a permission to stay in this country so long as the wife herself had been exercising it. As she was not, the secretary of state had been right to refuse his application and the adjudicator had been right in dismissing his appeal. He would allow the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR, agreeing, added that in saying that *Grewal* had been correctly decided he would confine his remarks to the substantive part of that decison as opposed to the procedural side of it, which had not been argued in the present case.

Second, in deciding that this spouse had gained no rights on the facts of this case to remain here, he was not for his part seeking to say anything about that part of Mr Justice Comyn's judgment regarding the position that might arise in cases where the EEC national worker in this country was separated from a spouse and while both were still in this country and the EEC worker was at work.

Sir David Cairns agreed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Maurice Nadeem & Co.

Discovery date extended in industrial noise cases

Drennan v Brooke Marine Ltd and Another
Robinson v Same
Walker v Same
Smith v Same

Before Mr Justice MacPherson

[Judgment delivered June 16]

The date to which discovery of documents should extend would not be limited to the date of the plaintiff's letter before action in cases of noise-induced deafness although such cases were being brought in their thousands and it was said by the defendants that discovery unrestricted in time was oppressive, Mr Justice MacPherson held in the Queen's Bench Division in open court after hearing four appeals in chambers. He dismissed each appeal against the master's order dated May 13, 1983 that the defendants disclose all documents in their possession to May 16, 1983.

Mr Roy Lemon for the plaintiffs; Mr John Bate-Williams for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE MacPHERSON said that in each case, the plaintiff claimed damages against the defendants, who were shipbuilders or repairers, for negligence causing deafness resulting from excessive noise created in the defendants' workshops and on board ships.

The defendants served standard lists of documents in each case and on each plaintiff's application for further discovery, Master Elton made orders giving extensive discovery up to May 13, 1983.

The defendants appealed on the basis that in cases where the plaintiff had ceased to be employed by the defendants, discovery should go only to the date of the ending of employment.

In cases where the plaintiff was still employed, it was argued that discovery should go to date of the letter before action.

Cases of noise-induced deafness were being brought in their thousands. In September, Mr Justice Mustill would be trying groups of such actions in Newcastle. It would be highly desirable that parties should be guided by what happened and what was said in those cases before pressing rapidly ahead in the large numbers described. It would be sensible not to rush precipitately to court until after September since the result might be further trips back.

After those cases were resolved, Master Elton would be pleased to arrange a meeting of those most interested solicitors to discuss what lessons had been learnt. That would be a purely voluntary matter done by agreement of those involved.

Turning to the present cases, any documents which it was reasonable to suppose might enable a party to advance his case or to damage that of his adversary must be disclosed. Except for the category in the order referring to writs and pleadings in other noise-induced deafness cases, it was not right to limit the date to which documents should be disclosed.

Subject to what happened in September, orders for discovery should not be cut off at the two dates proposed by the defendants. The appeals would be dismissed except as to the category referred to above in which discovery would be limited to the date of the letter before action in each case.

Solicitors: Robin Thompson & Partners, Ilford; Birketts, Ipswich.

Sequential disclosure of reports in factory deafness claim

Kirkup v British Rail Engineering Ltd

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered June 15]

An order requiring a plaintiff in a personal injury case to disclose a report by his expert engineers before the defendants disclosed theirs was upheld by the Court of Appeal.

The court dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Arthur Kirkup, of Raby Gardens, Shildon, co Durham, against the order of Mr Justice Croom-Johnson (*The Times*, October 8, 1982; [1983] 1 WLR 190) whereby, *inter alia*, it was ordered that the plaintiff should disclose his engineers' report not later than 28 days after setting down and the defendants, British Rail Engineering Ltd, should disclose their report within 42 days thereafter.

Mr Christopher Rose, QC and Mr K. L. May for the plaintiff, Mr William Gage, QC and Mr Edward Southwell for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that since it was first adjudged to be negligent for an employer to allow excessive noise in his factory so as to cause deafness among employees [*Berry v Stone Manganese & Marine Ltd* ((1971) 12 KIR 13)] no fewer than 8,661 such claims had been made against British Rail. That plethora of claims had caused considerable procedural difficulties, and it had to be borne in mind that conditions varied not only from one workplace to another but in different parts of one workplace.

The plaintiff had entered the defendants' employment in 1952 as a fitter, became a millwright, then a workshop assistant and, more recently, an industrial engineering assistant.

The engineering advice obtained by the plaintiff covered a very broad area of investigation and the statement of claim was in very general terms.

In the majority of personal injury cases, where the area of inquiry and possible disagreement was comparatively limited, it was convenient and just for there to be simultaneous exchange of experts' reports.

But in the present case the area of inquiry went back to 1952 and a great deal would depend on the plaintiff's evidence as to where he worked and under what conditions. Inquiry would also have to be made as to the knowledge which the defendants had or ought to have had about the likelihood of excessive noise causing deafness.

Until the defendants knew exactly what the plaintiff was going to say about those matters, they could not start preparing their experts' report.

On the facts, a sequential exchange of reports was the fair way of dealing with the expert evidence, and there was nothing wrong with the judge's order.

Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Dillon agreed.

Solicitors: Evill & Coleman, Putney; Mr Michael G. Baker.

Vehicle smoke a public nuisance

Tysoe v Davis and Another

Before Mr Justice Skinner

[Judgment delivered June 16]

A defendant who drove on the highway a horsebox which was emitting dense clouds of smoke was not only negligent but had also committed a public nuisance.

Mr Justice Skinner so held in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment on liability as to 80 per cent in favour of the plaintiff, Andrew Tysoe, who had been injured after his moped had collided with the horsebox, owned by the second defendants, Brook Zycon Industrial Ltd, and driven by the first defendant, Mrs Julia Davis.

Mr Roger Gray, QC and Mr Ian Karsten for the plaintiff; Mr Philip Otton, QC and Mr Roger Shawcross for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER said that the accident had occurred when the plaintiff, riding a moped, had overtaken a Land-Rover driving behind the defendants' horsebox. Because of the smoke it was emitting, he had not seen the horsebox until he had already pulled in ahead of the Land-Rover, by which time it was too late to avoid it.

His Lordship said that he was satisfied that the accident had had two causes: (1) The dense cloud of smoke produced by the horsebox, which considerably reduced the plaintiff's visibility; and (2) the plaintiff's own failure to keep a proper lookout.

The first defendant was undoubtedly negligent in driving a horsebox when it was dangerous to do so, and when it would have been neither difficult nor expensive to have had it towed.

It was therefore not strictly necessary to consider the question of nuisance, also alleged by the plaintiff, but in his Lordship's judgment, the defendants had created a public nuisance on which the plaintiff was entitled to sue because (1) the defendants had created a state of affairs – clouds of smoke – which rendered the highway less commodious to other road users; (2) that was a dangerous obstruction; and (3) the defendants had acted unreasonably.

His Lordship assessed the defendants' liability at 80 per cent, and the plaintiff's liability for contributory negligence at 20 per cent.

Solicitors: Geoffrey Leaver & Co, Milton Keynes; Stanleys & Simpson North.

Equating living expenses

Warwick and Another v Jeffrey and Another

Although living expenses for the purpose of the Fatal Accident Acts could not automatically be equated with living expenses for the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, it was right in the present case to make that equation, Mr Justice Peter Pain held in the Queen's Bench Division on June 17.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the action was brought by the administratices of the estate of the deceased who had three children. His Lordship was invited to deal with claim under the 1934 Act.

The deceased's take home pay was £60 a week. He devoted all his spendable surplus income to his family.

Under the Fatal Accident Acts, the family dependency would have been taken at 70 per cent or £42 of his pay and his living expenses would have been attributed at 30 per cent or £18. In such a case, the figures could only be balanced by treating the living expenses under the 1934 Act in the same way.

The law as to how damages were calculated in personal injuries cases had become increasingly complex and that was a tendency which should be resisted. Accidents happened to ordinary people and it should be possible to explain to them in terms they could understand how their damages were calculated.

When dealing with a single claim, albeit under different Acts, the term "living expenses" should have the same meaning throughout. How could it be explained to a widow that she could claim under the two Acts in respect of her husband's death, but his living expenses would be calculated differently under each Act?

Councils liable for earlier breaches

Walters v Babergh District Council

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered June 17]

A local authority which, upon local government reorganization on April 1, 1974, succeeded to the "liabilities" of a preceding authority under article 16(3)(*a*) of the Local Authorities (England) (Property, etc) Order (SI 1973 No 1861), succeeded not only to causes of action existing at the date of reorganization, but also to potential or inchoate liabilities of the old authority.

Thus an authority would be liable for damage suffered after reorganization as a result of a breach of duty or care or negligence of its predecessor committed before reorganization.

Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held, finding in favour of the plaintiff, John Charles Manning Walters, on the preliminary issue whether the defendants, Babergh District Council, Suffolk, were liable to the plaintiff for the assumed negligence or breach of duty in 1961/2 of Melford Rural District Council in approving plans and inspecting foundations under the Public Health Act 1936, as amended, in respect of a building purchased by the plaintiff in April 1976 which subsequently subsided necessitating underpinning and repair.

Mr Nigel Macleod, QC and David Holgate for the plaintiff; Mr Dermod O'Brien, QC and Mr Howard Palmer for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that by section 254(1) of the Local Government Act 1972, the secretary of state might at any time by order make such incidental, consequential, transitional or supplementary provisions as might appear to him to be necessary or proper for the general or any particular purposes of the Act.

By subsection (2) such an order might include provision with respect to the transfer of property, rights and liabilities.

Article 16(3)(*a*) of the Local Authorities (England) (Property, etc) Order 1973, made under section 254 and which came into force on April 1, 1974, provided for the transfer to listed authorities of all property and liabilities vested in or attaching to certain other listed authorities.

It was manifest that the power given to the secretary of state under section 254 was a wide power well capable of transferring a potential liability such as that now under consideration; and that the terms of article 16(3)(*a*) were on their ordinary meaning well capable of transferring that potential liability to the defendants.

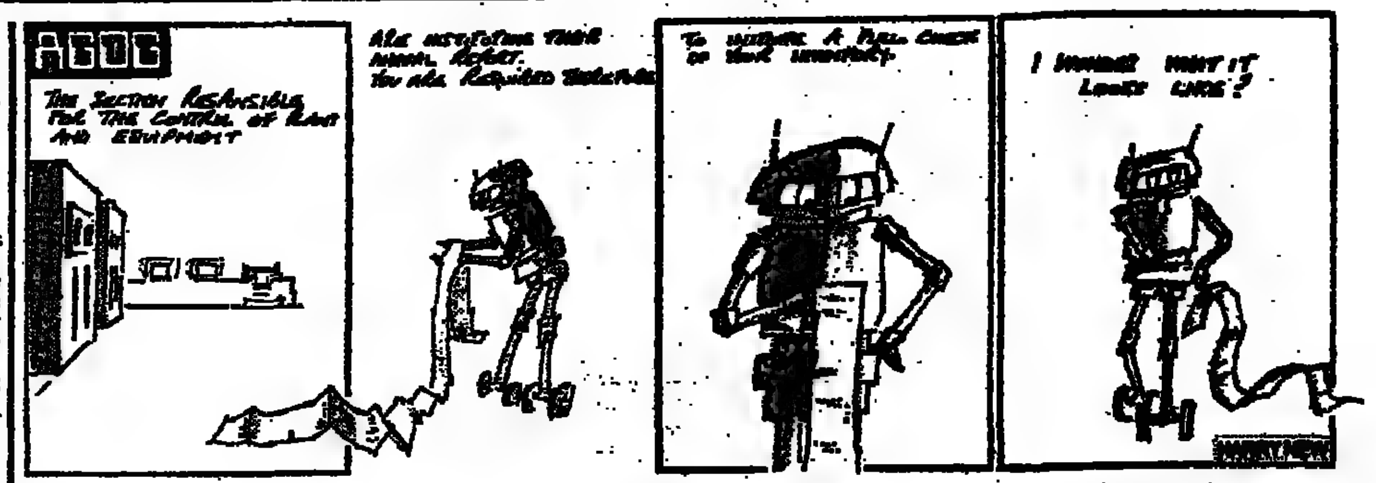
The whole tenor of the Order was designed to ensure that the public should be able to look to a new authority precisely in respect of those matters in respect of which it could have looked to an old authority before reorganization.

If the draftsman had not used words appropriate to cover potential liabilities, it would only be because he was so crassly incompetent as not to appreciate that for actions in tort it was not sufficient to have a breach of duty; there also had to have been damage.

It was always dangerous to look to decisions on similar words in different statutes as an aid to construction, but general assistance could be found as to the meaning of "liabilities" in the judgment of Mr Justice Megarry in *Bromilow and Edwards Ltd v Inland Revenue Commissioners* ([1969] 1 WLR 1180, 1189).

Agreeing with, and applying those general statements, the word "liabilities" was capable of some amplitude of meaning and, in the present context, was wide enough to apply to contingent or potential liabilities.

Solicitors: William Charles Crocker; Prettys, Ipswich.



Victory in the micro war?

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Microsoft has declared victory in the war to become the *de facto* standard operating system for the new 16-bit generation of microcomputers. But Digital Research, which conquered the old 8-bit world with CP/M, refuses to concede defeat to its arch-rival.

The IBM personal computer is the hardware chariot on which Microsoft's MS-DOS operating system has driven far in front of the 16-bit versions of CP/M. Microsoft developed MS-DOS for the IBM personal computer which has grabbed about one quarter of all personal computer sales since its launch in 1981.

The machine's influence on the development of the 16-bit market has been far greater than its 25 per cent share might suggest, since many of the cheaper competitors trumpet "IBM compatible" as a major selling point. Producers of applications software are concentrating their creativity on the IBM market, and machines that do not run MS-DOS are suffering a dearth of good programs.

As a result, users of MS-DOS may outnumber CP/M-86 (the version for single-task single-user 16-bit systems) by as much as ten to one. "Concurrent" CP/M, which is capable of running more than one program at the same time, has not yet taken off in the marketplace.

Digital Research has in fact recognized the power of the IBM market by announcing that it will release its range of languages to run under PC-DOS (IBM's name for MS-DOW). But its spokesmen maintain that CP/M remains a superior operating system and they point out that manufacturers are still adopting it. The 4,000 applications packages written for 8-bit CP/M far exceed the number produced so far for MS-DOS.

The meteoric rise of Microsoft is turning into the greatest of all the software success stories so far. The company was founded by Bill Gates in 1975 after he dropped out of Harvard at the age of 19. Its first achievement was to develop (within a few weeks) a Basic interpreter for the Altair, the world's original commercial microcomputer. Basic is now of course the dominant language for micros.

Microsoft's revenues have at least doubled every year since 1977. The 1982 figure was \$32m and another doubling seems virtually certain this year. The company is privately held (with no need to raise money by going public in the immediate future) so it does not publish financial results.

During 1983 Microsoft has launched an unprecedented explosion of new products to fuel its future growth. The two most significant are probably the Microsoft Mouse, a \$195 device to move the cursor across the computer screen, and Multi-Tool Word, an inelegantly named word-processing system which Microsoft confidently expects to overwhelm today's best-sellers like Wordstar.

Bill Gates and his Microsoft colleagues believe that mice are the best pointing devices for use with the new generation of applications software. When the user moves the (cigarette-box sized) mouse around any flat surface, the cursor travels in the same direction about the screen. They are faster and more accurate than the alternative tracking devices to avoid the use of the Keyboard (like digitizer pads, light pens or track balls).

The first Microsoft Mouse is specifically for the IBM Personal Computer and will include a circuit board to plug into the machine. A second version will be introduced later for any of the 25 computers offering MS-DOS as their primary operating system; it will include all necessary hardware inside the mouse itself.

Several rival rodents will be gnawing away at the same market. The most publicised mouse so far emerged in January with Apple's Lisa computer; but it is inseparable from the £7,950 system. In fact the ancestral mouse from which all others have sprung was developed by Xerox. It was introduced in 1981, leashed to the 8010 executive workstation, an even more expensive system.

Xerox chose not to capitalize on its creation by introducing a cheaper mouse-based computer with the potential for far greater sales. That reluctance mystified many people in the industry but it fits in with the general image of the Xerox research park in Palo Alto, California, as a source of wonderful ideas frequently exploited by other companies.

Forthcoming events

UK

Compec North '83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 2-23
Leeds Software Fair, John Taylor Teacher's Centre, Leeds, June 21
BBC Micro User Show, Renold Building, UMIST, Manchester, June 24-26
Music Micro Show, Holiday Inn Hotel, Liverpool, June 28
Dexpo Europe '83, West Centre Hotel, London, June 29-July 1
Malvern Microcomputer Fair, Winter Gardens, Malvern, Worcestershire, July 2
Micro Trade '83, Barbican Centre London, July 6-8
IBM Users Conference & Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, July 12-14
Acorn User Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel, London, August 2
8th ZX Microfair, Alexandra Plaace, London, August 20
Computer Open Day, Draganora Hotel, Leeds, September 1
Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25

Overseas

Mini Computer Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Exhibition Hall, Cologne, June 23-26
International Micro Computer Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 2-5
National Computer Business & Office Systems, Auckland, New Zealand, August 16-19
Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16
International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim USA, September 13-15

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Computer Appointments

هكذا من الأصل

Clive Cookson reports on the unprecedented flow of capital into new companies that is bringing back a fresh confidence in high technology

Green for 'go' in Silicon Valley

Stephen Johnson

The old self-confidence is flooding back through Silicon Valley, washing away last year's short-lived uncertainties about the recession and Japanese competition.

Business is booming again; the American public and politicians have discovered "high tec" and see Silicon Valley as a role model for the industrial revival of the whole country; and even the Japanese seem less fearsome competitors than a year ago. But the most important growth factor may be the unprecedented flow of venture capital into the valley's innovative new companies.

The total amount of risk capital raised in the United States has increased more than 100-fold in less than 10 years, from just $10m in 1974 to $667m in 1980, $867m in 1981 and $1,423m in 1982. This year's figure is likely to exceed $2,000m. As much as 30 per cent of the funds are invested in the former plum orchards of Santa Clara Country, California, which are known now as Silicon Valley.

Venture capitalism has been extraordinarily profitable in Silicon Valley, with many funds making 25 per cent a year on their investments and Don Valentine, the acknowledged champion, achieving a 50 per cent annual return. That is not just because the valley is a fertile source of bright entrepreneurs with good ideas but also because the investors go to extraordinary lengths to nurture their start-ups.

The support for new ventures comes from the valley's famous "network" – the most sophisticated business infrastructure outside Wall Street. Venture capitalists help budding entrepreneurs to find legal advice ranging from corporate structure to contracts and patents; marketing and public relations services; experienced managers; bankers and accountants; early customers; and manufacturing assistance and subcontracts.

"In a market where everybody's money is green and there's a lot of it about, it's more important who invests in your company than how much is invested," said Regis McKenna, Silicon Valley's public relations king and a key member of the network. "The company with high-quality investors will attract or be led to other high-quality members of the network."

Hearing some Silicon venturers enthuse about the supporting network, the visitor is easily lulled into feeling that no company founded with the right connexions in the valley can fail. The president of one electronics firm, started with several million dollars of venture capital funding, told me: "If my company ran into trouble, the investors would come to the rescue even if it meant putting in twice as much as they originally planned ... but I would not longer be president."

It is too early to predict the failure rate among the offspring of the present venture capital boom. Professor Albert Bruno of the University of Santa Clara tracked 250 high technology companies established during the 1960s when the network was already alive (though very poorly financed by today's standards). He found that little more than one third of the firms had disappeared by 1980; a third had been taken over or merged, and the final third were still independent. "The network must be given credit for taking much of the risk out of the risk culture," commented Mr McKenna.

Sevin Rosen, a venture capital partnership started two years ago by Ben Rosen, formerly America's best-known electronics analyst, and L. J. Sevin, founder of the semiconductor firm Mostek, has put $17m into 17 new ventures (selected from 300 proposals). Only one has run into serious problems, Mr Rosen said, and those are being corrected by a change of management.

The number of start-ups in Silicon Valley (currently about three a week) is increasing in proportion to the funds available, because today's new companies are much hungrier for cash that their 1970s predecessors. High tec entrepreneurs require huge investments to make an impact on the crowded and competitive markets of the 1980s.

In many fields, Ben Rosen says, a new venture needs 10 times as much money as its equivalent five or ten years ago. Semiconductor compaies were started with $1m each in the 1970s; today $10m is the realistic minimum. The equivalent figures for a major new software company would be £500,000 in the late 1970s (for example VisiCorp) and £5m now (Lotus Developments).

The escalation has been even more dramatic in personal computers – compare Apple's $300,000 first-year funding with the $30m raised for Compaq.

Good entrepreneurs do not only need more money today. They also find themselves in a stronger position to bargain with the venture capitalists as more and more investors wave dollars at the most promising start-ups. So the founders do not have to hand over such a large share in the company to their backers.

However Ben Rosen rejects the argument, heard with increasing frequency, that "too much money is chasing too few good ideas." He believes that there will be enough worthwhile proposals for venture capitalists to invest "many billions of dollars a year" by the late 1980s.

Silicon Valley entrepreneurs are not, for the most part, the brilliant young Calfornians of popular imagination. The story of 21-year-old Steve Wozniak founding Apple Computer in their garage has given the wrong impression.

A more typical Silicon Valley enterprise is started by a small group of experienced electronic engineers – business-suited men in their late 30s or even early 40s who have worked several years for a well established company like Hewlett-Packard, Xerox or one of the older semiconductor manufacturers.

Often they leave to pursue a good business or technical idea which their employer cannot take up "because corporate resources are fully stretched by other research and development proposals.

Frequently, established companies pursue departing employees with legal action. "The legal system in this country allows anybody to sue anybody else," said Robert Swanson who was sued by National Semiconductor after he lead some the company's best linear circuit designersaway to found Linear Technology.

"You haven't arrived as a venture capitalist unless you've been sued several times", said Ben Rosen. "I think the main reason for suing is to discourage more employees from leaving their companies".

Don't let your daughter forget that people come first

JOB SCENE

Dear Mrs Worthington,

So your daughter Sally has given up her hopes of ever appearing on the stage and has decided she wants to work with computers. The advice I can give is not as clear as a parent would like because it is no longer easy for a young man or woman leaving school to get a job, let alone get one working with computers.

My first word of advice to you and Sally is that she will not be working with computers but with people. Whatever work she does get the essential ingredient will be the people she works with and how she gets on with them. I do hope she does not turn into one of those people mesmerized by the machine and oblivious to the people around them. Any good interviewer will spot that a mile off and not employ her.

It was by chance the other day that I polled a group of distinguished members of the computer industry with responsibility for information technology in a chemical company, a major retailer, a major confectionery manufacturer and an oil company. There was also a senior director from one of the UK's leading companies dealing in computers.

I pass on their advice because it gives you a broad view and should be useful.

One suggestion, which has a lot of advantages to it, is that Sally should take up a career now in some other line of business and then use her knowledge and enthusiasm for computers to bring information technology into her work. After all, however glamorous this business seems to be, all we do is to provide tools for people so that they can increase their own and others' productivity.

"By the time Sally's 40," the director said, "computers will just be common or garden tools."

Another suggestion was to deluge local companies who have computers with letters begging to get in. Begging is not the right word but you know what I mean; she should write to the data processing manager and the personnel manager of the major companies asking for an interview with the hope of interesting them in a lively and trainable recruit.

"Trainable" is the key wor because whatever Sally know now will soon be out of dat Potential employers will not b testing her knowledge of com puters but will be trying t understand now she grasp complex ideas.

She will not walk into a jo Very few companies wit computers are offering trainin schemes for school leaver however bright and keen the are. Computer users are no looking for experienced staff.

The third proposal is th Sally should write, as soon a possible, to all the sizab companies that make, se repair, install or advise peop about computers. By startir with a company that supplie computers, parts of them or in some other way part of th computer industry, she will g a good background from whic she can work.

A lot will depend on Sally persistance because doors w not fly open for her.

By the way, this advice w also be valid for John when h leaves school next year.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Sharpe

Editor of Computing

Your chance for computer book

Last week's offer of a free copy of the Barclays Bank /Enterprise Books title Make a success of Micro-computing in your business produced a huge response from readers. The 100 copies on offer were spoken for the day after publication.

Enterprise Books generously offered a further 100 free copies which have all now been allocated. Unused postage stamps will be returned to the unsuccessful applicants, who can now take advantage of a special offer by the publishers, who are offering the book to Com puter Horizons readers at less than the normal price £4.95.

Simply cut out this artic and send it with £3.95p, pl 40p postage and packing, Enterprise Books, P.O. B 81, Hemel Hempstead, Hert

COMPUTER BRIEFING

The move towards electronic banking takes another step with the installation this month of the first of British Telecom's Silverphone systems in Greenford telephone exchange, writes Martin Banks. It will allow retailers to gain direct access to the computer systems of the four major credit card companies by way of a modified, BT Sceptre 100 telephone handset, called the Checkphone in order to check whether the credit transaction is authorised.

Silverphone has been developed for BT by Comdial Communications Systems in Frimley Green, a recently acquired subsidiary of Comdial in the USA. The modified telephone is being produced for BT by Comdial, which is planning to manufacture in South Wales.

When a credit transaction requires authorisation the retailer will first key details into the telephone without picking up the handset. These will include the card number, the dealer identification and the amount involved.

The retailer will then use the Checkphone's memory dialling capability to connect with the Comdial system in the local telephone exchange. This, based on equipment manufactured by Periphonics in the USA, checks that the touch-tone encoded message is 'clean' when transmitted by the telephone, and then automatically dials the relevant credit company on BT's packet switched data transmission service.

Authorization is then transmitted back to the Comdial exchange equipment. From here, the voice takes over from digital and touch-tone and the correct message for the retailer will be 'assembled' from a recorded vocabulary held in semiconductor memory.

The £325 price of a Commodore 64 personal computer is set to tumble to £200 within a month, writes Ian White. This is the latest in a round of cuts that have seen home and hobby micros fall in cost by up to 25 per cent over the last two months.

The price war started when W. H. Smith reduced the price of the ZX81 by £10. Such is the popularity of Clive Sinclair's best-seller (it has 42 per cent of the market) that the domino theory went into effect. Texas Instruments and Commodore responded to the ZX81 move either by reducing the price of their products or throwing in extras.

Atari followed by knocking £100 off the price of th Atari 800 bringing it down to £299. Insiders expect the 800 to drop a further £100 soon to remain competitive.

At least one more round of price-cutting is expected before Christmas as new models come on stream. From then on the price of a home computer will stabilise at around £200 with improvements coming in the form of added memory and capacity.

Nine per cent of all small businesses in the UK now have a micro, according to an analysis by Gowling Market Services. Unit sales of 6,650 in 1979 grew to 34,200 in 1982 and a further 85,000 new customers are expected by the end of the year.

Apple, the brand name which is probably most recognisable by the micro novice, is still keeping ahead of the game despite the emergence of new machines from IBM, Wang, Digital and others.

Tennis: When the sun shone on the first day at Wimbledon and youth blossomed

Clerc brushed aside by artistic Italian

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The names Stefan Edberg and ...rik Sundstrom do not ring ... bells at Wimbledon. Not ... anyway. But these teenage ...des, like a lot more teenage ...des, are worth watching. ...terday, Sundstrom, aged 19 ... challenging for the second ... conceded only one set to ...cent van Patten. Edberg, ... 17 and challenging for the ... time, won in straight sets ...nst Christophe Roger Vas..., who beat Jimmy Connors ... French championships. ...berg and Sundstrom hit ... backhands one-fisted, ...h means that they have ...en the Bjorn Borg mould. ... winning yesterday they ...ed the right to play each ... in the second round: a ...h that could decide which ...em will be Mats Wilander's ...d string in the Davis Cup ...gainst New Zealand, to be ...d at Eastbourne from July ...10.

...ndstrom is a known ...tity on the international ... He has advanced in the ...ngs so fast since he was ...er-up to Patrick Cash in ...ear's junior championship ... this time, he only just ... a seeding in the main ... Edberg in turn has kept ... into the news this year, ...ly by beating Balazs ...y in the British hard ... championships at Bourne... Edberg's talent is ...tional but one cannot be ... how determined he is to ... it. He took up tennis ...because his mother talked ... into it. She had seen ...er courses advertised in ...cal newspaper.

...king of summer, it seems ...there has been a reconcili... between Wimbledon and ...eather. This was a day of ...ine and sharp shadows ... soothing breezes, a day of ... summer dresses and an ...present greenness that ... images of youth. Edberg ...Sundstrom took the hint. ...d many of their contem... There have been more ...atic first days at Wimble...but few as charming. ... was unfortunate that some ...e world's finest sports ... had to miss the kick-off. ... spent almost two hours ... for their accreditation: ... were not impressed by

suggestions that they could have saved themselves the trouble by turning up a day earlier (as if they had nothing better to do). This sort of thing does not happen anywhere else and, to be fair, does not usually happen at Wimbledon.

Another unique feature of these championships, of course, is that instead of watching the tennis hundreds of people preferred to line up on the concourses and see the players come and go in cars. Such a spectacle is puzzling for foreigners.

John McEnroe, who has contested the last three finals, beat Ben Testerman more easily – and with less fuss – than he did in the first round of the French championships. McEnroe made mostly mild protests about this and that. Oddly, he seemed to resent the fact that when he committed a foot-fault the relevant line judge not only noticed the transgression, but spoke up about it.

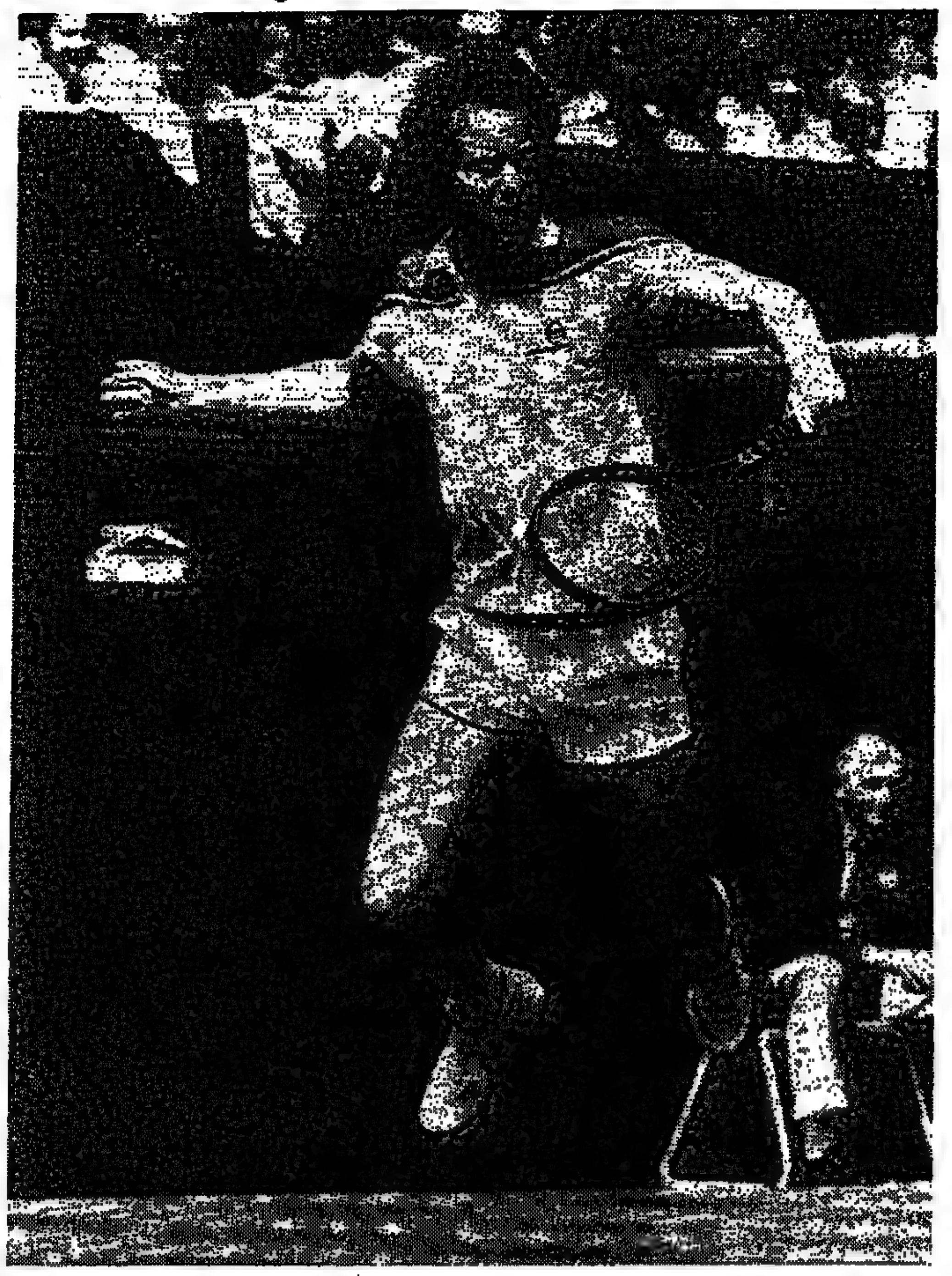
McEnroe's tennis, like his temper, never slipped far enough out of control to put him in any peril. At times, indeed, he played very well indeed. Testerman is a big, hard-looking man. If he went into films they would always put him into Marine uniform.

Like McEnroe, he is left-handed: unlike McEnroe, he is not remarkable for deft racket-work and – on the critical points – sudden splendour. Testerman played well enough to make chances but not well enough to resist McEnroe's counter-attack. In short Testerman earned a few cheques but never cashed them.

Two seeds, Gene Mayer and Jimmy Arias, dropped out of the draw with injuries before the championships began. The next to go was José-Luis Clerc, who was beaten 6-1, 6-4, 6-2 by the younger of the Panatta brothers. Aged 23, Claudio is in the same school as Adriano, but not in the same class. There is an ease and elegance about his game that suggest tennis is, for him, a form of artistic expression.

Panatta had nothing to lose anyway. This was only his second Wimbledon (he did not take the game seriously until he became a husband and father). Clerc has more experience on grass but still finds it alien, still regards it with suspecion, and therefore depends on vagaries of mood and chance to kindle the fires of inspiration that sometimes lie within him.

Time Mayotte, who advanced to the last eight and then the last four in his two previous Wimbledons, was 2-5 down in his first set with Mark Dickson, who has the makings of an equally competent grass court player. But Mayotte refused to let that set go: and at 5-5 he broke Dickson's service with the help of two perfectly measured lobs. There is more to Mayotte than meets the eye. He may be a blacksmith: but he can turn his hand to filigree when he needs to.



Getting off the ground: McEnroe in full flight against Testerman. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

...llen seed: José-Luis ... who was beaten 6-1, 6-4, 6-2 by Claudio Panatta

Mrs King's nerve spans a gap of generations

By David Miller

It was two years before Elizabeth Sayers, an attractive young Australian, was even born that Billie Jean Moffitt, as she then was, first appeared on an English grass court at Beckenham and within half an hour had shown that in all probability she was going to become one of the most exciting players of her generation.

Now, 22 years later, she was out there on the sun-kissed No 1 court against the girl half her age in her 23rd match in the Wimbledon championships attempting to recapture something of that future which was now all in the past: the record 20 titles achieved by one of the most competitive spirits we have witnessed in the women's game. Once more she edged forward, with her 91st victory in 105 singles, winning 7-5, 6-3, and as she did so our hearts warmed to the Australian who had understandably seemed a shade overawed more by her opponent's reputation than her game on the day.

Miss Sayers is clearly highly thought of back home, for Australian reporters were so busy applauding her winning strokes that they scarcely had time to lift their pens. Ranked seventh junior in the world two years ago, she hits a glorious forehand, especially sometimes when she is forced to stretch wide for the ball on the run, but her backhand, when forced to come forward can be as frail as Melba toast and at two or three points in the match she disintegrated just when she seemed to have the old lady at the other end on the ropes.

If it was not vintage Mrs King – the service is too inconsistent for that – there were all the old characteristics which have pulled her through a hundred crises before: shaking her head in annoyance till her spectacles almost rattle on the bridge of her nose, slapping her thigh in annoyance, dancing on her toes for nothing more than a little gamesmanship when about to receive a second service on a critical point, talking to herself like school-mistress to pupil behind the baseline after losing a game she thinks she should have won.

Those much operated knees have almost more lines than the court, and the legs now and then seem as heavy as those you see in somewhat static doubles between enthusiastic matrons on suburban courts on a sunny Saturday morning.

But that low volley coming in behind her service which we first saw all those years ago at Beckenham is as sweet as ever, one of the most perfect shots in either the men's or women's game, and again yesterday it won her some critical points in the see-sawing first set. It is one of the most difficult shots in the game and yet she still makes it look so supremely easy and with that armoury behind her service, then if she can only serve well during the coming days there is no reason why she should not be entertaining the Centre Court well into the second week.

With barely a murmur from the crowd sweltering in the late afternoon sun, Mrs King raced to 3-0, but then Miss Sayers adroitly levelled the match with some thumping forehands and the occasional stinging first service swinging away wide down the tramlines. When Mrs King broke service again for 5-3, the Australian seemed despondent.

At 3-3 in the second set Mrs King was suddenly beginning to look rather more than her age, but though she may more often than she would wish merely have to shrug in the direction of one of her opponent's drives instead of pursuing it across the length of the baseline, her nerve will be the last thing in her game that she surrenders and with the crowd still warmly encouraging the youngster, it was the veteran who ran away with three games in a row for the match.

A grunt to echo down the years

By Geoffrey Green

The old order is falling and a new one come into being. Can one believe it – a 12.30 start, long overdue, mark you, and women playing on opening day. Yet each year Wimbledon comes round it proves again its power to stir up something more than the excitement of the day.

It sets old buffers off – and middle-aged ones too – in pursuit of memories of the game, just as the mere mention of Lord's does in another context. Yet Wimbledon has a meaning in many a heathen land where they do not play cricket. So veterans tell their tales of the Doherty brothers who never rolled up their sleeves and those who are not so veteran as all that remember Suzanne Lenglen, the two Helens, the four musketeers of France, and Tilden's confident mastery and perhaps even Miss Tapscott from South Africa, that brave pioneer who played in the 1929 championship without stockings.

There have been no streakers on the centre court as yet, thank heavens, but perhaps one day, years ahead, the grunt of Connors, the reigning champion, may find its place in memorabilia. Yesterday it was reasonably muted as he beat the South African-born Edwards, now established in the United States, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

The Connors grunt – like that of some monolithic Russian female shot putter – reminded one of the grunt emitted by the Empress of Blandings, the Earl of Emsworth's favourite sow. On that occasion she seemed rather off feed. Connors, indeed, intent on some gentle practice of scales up and down the intrument, seemed to close his eyes too often as he tried to knock the lid off the piano.

I'm sure if he analyses his game as usual, he will recognize the weakness while running in on his forehand. His backhand, too, hit the tape inordinately often, and unusually too he missed a number of smashes he would normally have gobbled up as he went for winners with a gay abandon.

Edwards faced the barrage calmly, achieving many a coup with angled volleys at the net, his backhand well disguised cross court and down the line. The crux of the match came in the second set as he led the champion 4-1. It was in the second game of that set that Edwards broke to love as Connors hit the tape with four backhand and forehand returns.

Yet four games in a row brought the colour back to the champion's face as he went to 5-4 and the set after being broken again at 5-4 with a rash of errors. Connors, of course, brought off a number of sizzling shots on a trim, fast centre court, looking as perfect as a new laid egg in the sunshine. There was one stroke that echoed his pole position in the game – a dazzling cross-court pass at full stretch to a vicious smash. If much of the material was plebian, that had a patrician cut. At his press conference at the end an innocent lady journalist enquired whether he "had played as well as at Eastbourne last week". That was a drop shot that eluded him.

Racketeer framed: when Dickson allowed matters to get out of hand yesterday Mayotte came down on him, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

Results yesterday

MEN'S SINGLES

Holder: J S Connors (US).

First round

J Hlasek (Switz) bt S Birner (Cz), 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.
J C McCurdy (Aus) bt J Avendano (Sp), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
B E GOTTFRIED (US) bt S Glickstein (Isr), 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.
H PFISTER (US) bt T Smid (Cz), 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.
M Bauer (US) bt D Keretic (WG) 7-5, 7-5, 7-5.
T S MAYOTTE (US) bt M Dickson (US), 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.
F Segarceanu (Rom) bt J Fillol (Chile), 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4.
B Teacher (US) bt M Hocevar (Br), 6-4, 6-8, 3-6, 6-4.
H Sundstrom (Swe) bt V van Patten (US), 6-4, 6-0, 2-6, 7-5.
S Edberg (Swe) bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr), 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.
B D Drewett (Aus) bt A Tous (Sp), 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.
K CURREN (SA) bt J Borowiak (US), 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, 1-0 ret.

J S CONNORS (US) bt E Edwards (US), 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.
L Courteau (Fr) bt M Tideman (Swe), 7-5, 6-4, 7-5.
J P MCENROE (US) by B Testerman (US), 6-4, 7-6, 6-2.
R Van't Hof (US) bt C M Johnstone (Aus), 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4.
S M Bale (GB) bt M Mitchell (US), 7-6, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4, 12-10.
A Andrews (US) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 6-4, 7-6, 6-3.
W SCANLON (US) bt G Moreton (Fr), 7-6, 6-3, 7-6.
R Harmon (US) bt R Venter (SA), 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6.
S Casal (Sp) bt H Simonsson (Swe), 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.
C Panatta (It) bt J L CLERC (Arg), 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.
P Fleming (US) bt M J Bates (GB), 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.
B Dyke (Aus) bt G Forget (Fr), 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.
C A Miller (Aus) bt J M Lloyd (GB), 6-1, 6-7, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.
M N Doyle (Ire) bt L Pimek (Cz), 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.
J Soares (Br) bt E H Fromm (US), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
A Giammalva (US) bt J Turpin (US), 6-1, 7-6, 3-6, 7-6.
C Motta (Br) bt R Ramirez (Mex), 7-6, 6-1, 2-6, 3-2 ret.
A M Jarrett (GB) bt B Foxworth (US), 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.
R Acuna (Chile) bt G Barbosa (Br), 6-7, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3.
C Hooper (US) bt P Hjertquist (Swe), 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

First round

B Randall (Aus) beat L A Bernstein (US), 6-4, 6-0.
J A Mundel (SA) bt N F Gregory (Aus), 6-1, 6-4.
S L Collins (US) bt K A Steinmetz (US), 6-3, 6-0.
B Herr (US) bt T Phelps (US), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.
M Torres (US) bt J B Prayer (US), 6-4, 6-2.
K Jordan (US) bt J Golder (US), 6-0, 6-0.
S V Wade (GB) bt A M Tobin (Aus), 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.
D H Lee (Korea) bt M Skuherska (Cz), 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

S J Lee (Aus) bt R L Blount (US) 7-6, 6-2.
L Sandin (Swe) bt C Jexell (Swe) 6-1, 6-4.
L W King (US) bt E M Sayers (Aus) 7-5, 6-3.
R REGGI (It) bt M Schilling (US) 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Bale wins marathon

By David Powell

Stuart Bale's first senior Wimbledon match lasted four and a quarter hours yesterday. It gave Britain a winning start in the men's singles and provided spectators on Court No 7 with the most absorbing duel of the day.

Bale won the deciding set 12-10 against Matt Mitchell, of the United States, to clinch the best win of his short professional career. He wasted five set points in the second set before losing it on a tie-break, then just when the match seemed to be slipping away, he recovered his composure to win 7-6, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4, 12-10.

It was improbable in itself that the British No 13, who needed a wild card to gain entry to the tournament, should defeat an opponent rankned 119th in the world. But it was remarkable that Bale, only 19, should triumph considering that he was suffering from a cold, which had him coughing throughout, and was on the receiving end of three outrageous line calls.

Mitchell, a former doubles partner to John McEnroe, had three set points in the opening set but lost it on the tie-break because Bale had three attributes which inspired him to the finish. His second service was almost as powerful as his first, his backhand passing shots were a constant worry to Mitchell and his dinks and touches from close to the net often left the American stranded at the back of the court.

Surprisingly Bale thought the standard of the match was "not particularly high" but added: "It is difficult to play good tennis on the first day at Wimbledon." The spectators would not agree. They were rapturous in their applause for him and, as the match reached a climax, those who had heard the whisper that an unexpected British victory was on the cards began to jostle for uncomfortable positions, anywhere that offered a glimpse of the fair-haired left-hander from St John's Wood.

The British women's challenge struck a happy first chord too as Virginia Wade won the last four games to beat Amanada Tobin, of Australia, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Wade adopted "come-and-get-me" tactics in the second set by playing a patient game against an opponent who took every chance to attack. Miss Wade's judgment proved sound, if a little worrying for her supporters. "It wasn't that I was bad in the first set – I just didn't have a chance to do anything", Miss Wade said. She dropped the first two games of the second set but won the last three and repeated it in the decider.

YACHTING

...atten the ...aster in ...ort race

...Patten, sailing Coquille St ...n a long and frustrating race ...econd day of the Edinburgh ...ies for Dragons at Torbay ... The race was long only in ...it took, in terms of distance ...it was considerably shorter ...the lack of wind.

...eight of the 42 entries ...d the course, which was ...d to one round and a ...d leg. Sunday's race was ...d in a light, patchy breeze. ...on by Nick Streeter with ...cond.

...s never lower than second ..., although there were ... place changes among the ...ht finishers. Simon Day a ...nsman, was first round the ...d mark with Patten second, ...y O'Gorman, one of six ...ies, lying third. O'Gorman, ...the trophy, and a winner ...ther occasions, remained in ...ce until the final beat, when ... overtaken by both Peter ...d Alan Crosbie.

... had made remarkable ... in the now zephyrous ...s, gaining six places on the ...to the finishing line. Day ...down to fourth on the ...nd legs, but recovered to ...econd, while O'Gorman ...ifth.

...: 1, Conquille St. Jack (M. Patten); ...n (S. Day); 3, Ascarisk (P. Lloyd); 4, ...rosbie); 5, Galax (A. O'Gorman); 6, ...N. Streeter).

...cing was cancelled yesterday ...to lack of wind on the ...ay of Kiel Week, Adrian ... writes. But the race ...e hopes to make up for ... tomorrow by setting two ...r each class.

...British Windglider team ...ere yesterday from nearby ...de after scoring notable in ...an National Championships. ...ark Shorland was third ...he German Dirk Meyer and ...er Christian Wessel from

America's Cup, page 27

IN BRIEF

Ferrari unveil new car

Ferrari yesterday unveiled the new 126 C-3 car, which is designed to win them more grand prix laurels in the 1983 world motor racing championship. The new car may make its debut in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 16, the company president Enzo Ferrari, said.

● The fastest woman at Le Mans this year, Desire Wilson, aged 29, is to compete in the £12,000 Thundersports Gold Cup race at Oulton Park on Saturday.

Less than a week after her team completed a gruelling, 2,940 miles – finishing seventh – in the French classic, she will be sharing a Turbo Porsche 908 with the West German, Siggi Brun.

GLIDING: The hang-glider pilot, Judy Leden, aged 23 from Staines, is claiming a world women's "out and return" cross country distance record after a 60-mile flight in Owens Valley, California. She reached an altitude 16.500 feet during the five-hour flight, three times the previous record.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly, of Ireland, took over as overall leader after the sixth leg of the tour of Switzerland yesterday. The leg was won by Switzerland's Erich Mächler; Kelly finished second.

OLYMPIC GAMES: A High Court judge yesterday reserved judgment on a procedural row which threatens to delay a bid by the South African Amateur Athletics Union for admission to the 1984 Olympics.

Mr Justice Peter Gibson said yesterday that he would give judgment later on whether the IAAF should have the right to more time to investigate the involvement of apartheid in South African athletics and access to documents relating to the administration of the sport in the republic.

BOWLS: England, the holders started with a narrow win over Wales in the women's home international championship

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 6, California Angels 1; Baltimore Orioles 6, Boston Red Sox 3; New York Yankees 8, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Chicago White Sox 1, Oakland Athletic 0; Kansas City Royals 4, Seattle Mariners 2; Texas Rangers 4, Minnesota Twins 1; Cleveland Indians 7, Detroit Tigers 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 4, St Louis Cardinals 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, Cincinnati Reds 1; San Francisco Giants 9, Atlanta Braves 6; Montreal Expos 4, New York Mets 3; San Diego Padres 8, Houston Astros 4; Philadelphia Phillies 14, Pittsburgh Pirates 2.
PREMIER LEAGUE: Cobham Yankees 8, Croydon Blue Jays 0; London Warriors 17, Crawley Giants 8; Regents Park Eagles 9, Essex Redsox 2. [illegible]

BOWLS

BELFAST: Women's international championship: England bt Wales 119-11; [illegible]

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Cosmos 5, Toronto Blizzard 1.
LIBERTADORES CUP: Semi-final round: San Cristobal (Venezuela) 0, Penarol (Uruguay) 0.

TENNIS

GRAND PRIX: 1, Y Noah (Fr), 1,515pts; 2, M Wilander (Swe) 1,324; 3, J Higueras (Sp), 1,154; 4, J Connors (US), 1,085; 5, I Lendl (Cz), 999; 6, G Mayer (US), 730; 7, J McEnroe (US), 720; 8, G Vilas (US), 500; 9, J Arias (US), 492; 10, E Teltscher (US), 475; 11, T Smid (Cz), 452; 12, P McNamara (Aus), 425; 13, B Gottfried (US), 402; 14, K Curren (SA), 395; 15, J Kriek (US), 392.

CYCLING

BELLINZONA: Tour of Switzerland, seventh stage: 1, E Maechler (Switz) [illegible]

WATER POLO

QUEBEC: Women's World Cup: Final: Netherlands 11, United States 7. Third place play-off: Australia 10, Canada 8.

ATHLETICS

TORONTO: Colgate women's games: 800 metres: [illegible]

RACING: BUSY AFTERNOON FOR STEWARDS

Caballo wins Brighton's Levy Board Stakes

Setback for Sutcliffe

John Sutcliffe, the Epsom trainer, has abandoned hopes of getting his star colt, Kuwait Tower, ready for the Eclipse Stakes on July 2. Kuwait Tower was pulled out of the Derby when he coughed the day before and, after saddling Tarifa to win the Sheepcote Handicap at Brighton Sutcliffe said: "He coughed half a dozen times last Thursday, and although he's otherwise so fit that he's almost unridable, I've written off the Eclipse. I didn't want to take the risk and there are other good races we can try for."

Tarifa, ridden by Michael Hills, beat Meanona in Eterna by two and a half lengths.

An earlier Epsom success was effected by Brian Swift's Redden. But the stewards interviewed Swift about Redden's performance compared to his previous race when unplaced at Sandown. The explantions that the firmer ground suited the gelding and that this was a lower class race were accepted.

Ben Jarrow marches to victory

Ben Jarrow, an expensive failure when favourite for the Hansa Lager Sprint Cup at Redcar on Sturday, made handsome amends when winning the "See It Live" in Yorkshire Handicap Stakes at Pontefract yesterday.

Strongly ridden by Bobby Elliott, Tommy Fairhurst's five-year-old was brought with a strong late fun, to beat Big Land by a head with Hay Habit two lengths away, third. After a stewards' inquiry which concerned possible interference at the furlong marker, the result was allowed to stand.

At Redcar, Ben Jarrow had made the running before fading entering the last furlong to finishe fifth behind Willie Gan. Fairhurst, the winning trainer, was not surprised at the sprinter's improvement. "He burnd himself out on Saturday. Ben Jarrow wa drawn on the far side of the course. Bobby therefore had to use the favourite's speed to bring him over to the stand's rails. And after a couple of horses had taken him on, Ben Jarrow decided that he had done enough. He's a funny old horse.

As Ben Jarrow had been beaten only three lengths on Saturday, the stewards quite rightly saw no reason to hold an inquiry. But local officialdom was in action after Mark Birch and Airdale Travel had gained an easy victory in the Dewsbury Selling Stakes. At Thirsk last Tuesday Airdale Travel had finished sixth behind Rosinka in a similar race. Circus Trick, who came second that afternoon, was a well beaten third yesterday. As the veterinary surgeon reported that Circus Trick was lame in the stables afterwards, there was no discrepancy to explain and no action was taken.

There was no bid for Airdale Travel at the subsequent auction which came as a relief to the winning owner, Brian Padgett, a tour operator from Wakefield. "I had a good bet but it didn't win me enough to buy another horse for next season. However, the important thing is that this was my first success in 10 years as an owner."

Pat Eddery and Lester Piggott were both in good form at the meeting. The reigning Irish champion landed a 44-1 double by winning the Batley Handicap on Deal On for Michael Ryan and the concluding Summer Handicap on Gallic Wit for Ian Balding. Childown, the 13-8 favourite, was given every chance by Walter Swinburn, but could only finish third.

Piggott's victory came on Pontchartrain in the third qualifier of the Pontefract Maiden Mile championship. The maestro had to ride his hardest before Henry Cecil's three-year-old mastered Major Don to win by one and a half lengths.

The man who made the bookmakers squeal for mercy after Kamundu and Lester Piggott had won the 1969 Royal Hunt Cup is keen to be back in action at Malton. "Never mind those southerners, I've taken them on before. It's the bookies I want to beat. You've always got a good chance if you can get the right price."

Brighton results

1.30 (1.32) LEVY BOARD STAKES (Apprentices: £966: 1m)
CABALLO ch g by Track Spare-Collette (Tweedie French Group) 4-9-8 A Osborne (13-2) 1
[illegible] 2
On Edge W Woods (Evens fav) 3
[illegible]

3.0 (3.5) BRIGHTON MILE HANDICAP (£3,915: 1m)
THE RIPLEYITE ch by Northfields – Red Ruby (E Clapton) 4-8-1 W Newnes (6-1) 1
Bond Dealer G Dickie (10-1) 2
Zaire G Baxter (13-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.70. Places: £1.80, £2.50, £1.00. DF: £31.10. CSF: £35.61. G. Balding at Weyhill. 4l, 1l. Little Marcy (6-1) 4th. 8 ran. [illegible]

4.30 (4.33) HOVE STAKES (DIV. II) (maiden fillies: £1,262: 1m 4f)
HI LOVE b f, by High Top – Love Story (Uplands Park Stud) 3-8-5 S Cauthen (9-4) 1
Jolie J Mercer (8-1) 2
Piroyal W Carson (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.20, £2.20, £1.10. DF: £4.70. CSF: £16.32. B Hills at Lambourn. 4l, 12l. Singing Trooper (50-1) 4th. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pontefract

2.45 (2.50) JUVENILE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £989: 5f)
MAGDOLIN PLACE ch c by Dublin Taxi – Watch Way (R Snowdon) 9-0 S Perks (9-1) 1
Nadine-May R P Elliott (8-1) 2
Go Bananas P Young (5-1) 3
[illegible]

4.15 (4.18) PONTEFRACT MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (THIRD QUALIFIER) (maidens: £2,385: 1m)
PONTCHARTRAIN b c by Lyphard – Maura Lea (J Stone) 9 0 L Piggott (6-2 fav) 1
Major Don P Young (11-2) 2
Willow Maid N Day (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.80, £2.10, £20.20. DF: £22.70. CSF: £21.16. H Cecil at [illegible]

[illegible]

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RACING CONTINUED

Shareef Dancer steps up for a starring role

By Michael Seely

Shareef Dancer will try to maintain Michael Stoute's good record in the Irish classics by attempting to win the Irish Sweeps Derby on Saturday. Shaikh Maktoum Maktoum's $3.3m yearling purchase gave a devastating display of speed and class when beating Russian Roubles in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. His trainer thinks that the Northern Dancer colt has earned the right to take on Teenoso and Caerleon, the winners of the English and French Derbys.

Stoute has only had three previous runners at the Curragh. Fair Salinia added the Irish Guineas Oaks to her Epsom laurels after the disqualification of Sorbus in 1978. Final Straw finished a close third to Nikoli in the Airlie-Coolmore 2000 Guineas in 1980. And the ill-fated Shergar cantered home to an easy victory in the 1981 Irish Derby.

The trainer has shown his customary flair and patience in his handling of Shareef Dancer. This spring the three-year old was working so brilliantly at Newmarket that he started a short-priced favourite for the Esher Cup at Sandown in April. However, after Shareef Dancer's defeat by So True, Stoute was determined not to risk him until the ground became firmer.

Despite the easy nature of Shareef Dancer's Ascot triumph victory the realistic Stoute is well aware that the three-year-old faces a formidable task. "As so much of this season's form has been established on soft ground I feel that Shareef Dancer is entitled to have a crack at a group one race, particularly as he's just won a group two".

The Maktoum brothers of Dubai are certainly launching a powerful raid on Ireland's £129,000 prize. Their massive investment in bloodstock has already paid handsome dividends this season with the classic victories of Wassl and Ma Biche.

John Dunlop said yesterday that Sheikh Mohammed's Irish 2000 Guineas winner, Wassl, would attempt to complete a notable double in the Derby. "I can't find any satisfactory explanation for Wassl's poor display at Epsom. I can only hope that he find his early season form again", Dunlop said. Like Stoute with Shareef Dancer, Dunlop has also exercised considerable patience with Russian Roubles, and the trainer will now run the Nijinsky colt in the Welsh Derby at Chepstow on July 5.

Dunlop and Stoute also have outstanding chances of winning the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle on Saturday. Mountain Lodge and Karadar both look reasonably treated with 8st 4lb and 8st 8lb to carry, respectively, in the "Pitmen's Derby".

This afternoon, Stoute can land a double by winning the Pontefract Park Trophy, with Vaigly Rel, and the second division of the Thorne Maiden Fillies Stakes with Shoot Clear. Bred by her owner, Trevor Sellier, Vaigly Rel is out of Dervaig, and is therefore a half brother to Vaigly Great Star.

A one and a half lengths winner at Warwick on May, Vaigly Rel is an improving three-year-old, and can defy top weight. Shoot Clear is also a home-bred belonging to a Kirtlington farmer and breeder, Bob Cowell. The Bay Express filly is reported to hav been working well at Newmarket, and is sure to take some beating.

For the second day running Lester Piggott trabels north to Pontefract, where he can win the "Turn to Yorkshire" Stakes on Gaius.

Michael Stoute: realistic

Brighton

Draw advantage: 5f & 6f low numbers best

2.0 EASTBOURNE STAKES (2-y-o C & G maidens: £1,176: 5f 66yd) (10 runners)

2 BARRANCA (Lady Scott) D Oughton 9-0 ... R Fox 7
3 CALIPH (V Advani) R Simpson 9-0 ... S Whitworth 7 9
5 0 FLOATING JOKER (D Margolis) P Kelleway 9-0 ... S Cauthen 3
6 HOOGE MARKET (R Bedwell) D Wilson 9-0 ... A McGlone 5 5
7 20 JOHNNY FRENCHMAN (Mrs D Strauss) R Hannon 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 8
8 0 LAWYERS CHOICE (Newgate Company Est) P Cole 9-0 ... W Carson 10
11 00 PAGAN BAY (M Robinson) R Armstrong 9-0 ... P Tulk 6
13 000 PARVENO (A Wade) R Hoad 9-0 ... W Newnes 2
15 RUSE (K Abdulla) R Smyth 9-0 ... G Starkey 4
17 TICKLISH WIND (R Searle) H Westbrook 9-0 ... R Hills 1

7-4 Ruse, 3 Lawyer's Choice, 11-2 Floating Joker, 6 Pagan Bay, 14 Parveno, 20 others.

2.30 'COAST TO COAST' STABLE AWARD (£2,008: 1m 2f) (17)

[illegible]

11-10 Brave Memory, 9-2 Tugaway, 7 Feather Flower, 12 Paris North, 16 Fait Accompli, 25 Present Value, Rainbow Dream, 33 others.

3.0 'OPERATIC SOCIETY' CUP (handicap: £3,028: 1m 4f) (7)

[illegible]

2 Wild, 3 African Pearl, 4 Wiveton, 8 Nikfords, 10 Count, 14 Conor's Rock, 25 Shallaal.

3.30 MONTPELIER STAKES (3-y-o: £1,957: 1m) (12)

1 00-0220 BAHHR (Yahya Nasib) N A Callaghan 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 1
2 0000- CAMBERLOT (B Wise) B J Wise 9-0 ... N Howe 5 2
3 0000 EIGHT WONDER (Esal Commodities Ltd) M J Haynes 9-0 ... P Waldron 8
4 3000-00 INVERSALE (J Marshall) A P Jarvis 9-0 ... — 12
6 00060-0 LITTLE GRIMALDI (D O'Callaghan) S G Matthews 9-0 ... — 9
8 4040-20 PRINCE'S HEIR (B) (W Ponsonby) P F Cole 9-0 ... W Carson 4
14 00-0 MUCK ABOUT (M Stewart) G A Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... B Taylor 5
15 0-03000 PADDYS BELLE (Mrs P Tucker) D C Tucker 8-11 ... — 3
17 020-004 CLANGERWINSTANLEY (B) (C Langer) D R Laing 8-7 ... B Procter 10
18 000-0 BELLARIBO (B) (Mrs P Boulton) R Simpson 8-4 ... B Jago 6
20 0024-00 FRONTLET (Mrs P Dorse) Mrs N Smith 8-4 ... B Rouse 11
21 0000-00 LADY CYNTHIA (B) (T Saul) P D Cundell 8-4 ... W Newnes 7

11-4 Princes Heir, 4 Frontlet, 9-2 Lady Cynthia, 6 Clangerwinstanley, 12 Bahhr, 16 Inversale, Paddy's Belle, 25 others.

4.0 PALACE HANDICAP (£1,731: 7f) (13)

[illegible]

7-4 Korypheos, 3 Northorpe, 8 B A Poundstretcher, 10 Swinging Rebel, 16 Susan's Sunset, Rawlinson End, 25 others.

4.30 MARINE HANDICAP (£1,611: 5f 66yd) (9)

[illegible]

9-4 Barret Hair, 3 Tender Trader, 9-2 Mandrake Belle, 8 Sound Of The Sea, 12 English Star, Will Be Warrior, 20 others.

Brighton selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Ruse. 2.30 Brave Memory. 3.0 Wiveton. 3.30 Clangerwinstanley. 4.0 Korypheos. 4.30 Mandrake Belle.

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

2.45 FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS' STAKES (3-y-o maidens: apprentices: £917: 6f) (13 runners)

[illegible]

7-4 Misdirected, 4 Marshall Red, 11-2 Rainbow Springs, 15-2 Passionnel, 10 Hot Roll, Admiral's Ruler, 14 others.

3.15 GROVE HANDICAP (selling: £781: 1m) (13)

[illegible]

9-4 Siconda, 7-2 Sharrock Nall, 6 Early Surprise, 15-2 Jolly Burglar, 10 Linanhot, Badachro Boy, 12 Hot Anna, 16 others.

3.45 PONTEFRACT PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,620: 1m) (9)

[illegible]

6-4 Vaigly Rel, 3 Castanet, 5 Tiger Scout, 8 Acaide, 12 Danting Groom, 16 Dick'E'Bear, Under The Hammer, 20 others.

4.15 'TURN TO YORKSHIRE' STAKES (2-y-o: £2,421: 6f) (6)

[illegible]

1-2 Gaius, 9-2 Buckminster Boy, 13-2 Prince Ragusa, 12 Well Rigged, 16 Sandy River, 33 Lady Abinger.

4.45 PONTEFRACT CUP HANDICAP (£1,903: 2m 2f) (16)

[illegible]

5-2 Broken Seal, 3 The Irish Rhine, 9-2 Choka, 6 The Pawn, 8 Parisio, 12 Way Of The Wold, 14 Belle, 16 Scheoring, 20 others.

5.15 THORN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,358: 5f) (12)

[illegible]

7-4 Miss Plasi, 5-2 Chancey, 6 Bush-Um-Baby, 8 Cowboy Girl, 10 Colossal, 14 River Madam, 20 others.

5.45 MEXBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: maidens: £690: 1m 2f) (17)

[illegible]

11-10 Monongelia, 7-2 Underbid, 5 Woodcote, 7 Boccaccio, 10 Mister Avatar, 14 Sharazour, 16 others.

6.15 MEXBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: maidens: £690: 1m 2f) (16)

[illegible]

15-8 Trusty Troubadour, 3 Chaney, 9-2 Changeira, 8 Rum River, 8 Penwodens, 10 Levenham, 16 others.

6.45 THORN STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,347: 5f) (12)

[illegible]

2 Jeema, 3 Shoot Clear, 4 Country Breeze, 6 Here Comes Spring, 8 Caerhagon, 10 Peter's Kiddie, 16 others.

Pontefract selections

By Michael Seely

2.45 Misdirected. 3.15 Jolly Burglar. 3.45 Vaigly Rel. 4.15 Gaius. 4.45 The Irish Rhine. 5.15 Miss Plasi. 5.45 Underbid. 6.15 Trusty Troubadour. 6.45 Shoot Clear.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Miami Dolphin. 3.15 Devil Queen. 3.45 Vaigly Rel. 4.15 Gaius. 4.45 The Pawn. 5.15 Miss Plasi. 5.45 Monongelia. 6.45 Shoot Clear.

GOLF

When a magic wand was waved by the man most unlikely to

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Pittsburgh

The siren sounded at 10 o'clock on a heavy overcast moring to signal the resumption of the United States Open championship at Oakmont Country Club yesterday. Larry Nelson, an amiable Georgian, stood for a minute contemplating his tee shot to the sixteenth green. Six minutes later he struck a blow, a putt from all of 20 yards with a swing of four feet that brought him a title which must have seemed beyond the realms of the most fevered imagination.

Nelson finished with a 67, four under par, for a total of 280, one shot ahead of Tom Watson, last year's winner (with a third round of 69), with Gil Morgan on 283 (68) and Severiano Ballesteros (74) and Calvin Peete (73) on 286. They had all had to return to the course to play the few remaining holes after a violent storm had suspended play on Sunday evening.

Nelson is the unlikeliest winner, for all the respect he commands with his purity of stroke. This season only three players have a better record of reaching the green in the statutory number of strokes, but 91 have a better record overall.

Yet he has waved a magic wand these last couple of days on the greens that have struck terror in the hears of many of his fellow competitors.

Nelson is a man of ordinary stature, a golfer who will have to rely on touch and and finess rather than gorilla-like blows with the big clubs. Thus he had to take wood at that 228-yard sixteenth and, with the pin placed well to the right of a green tilting away, he hit his ball to the safety of the left-hand side. Now, with his first touch of the wand, he smoothly struck the ball across the green and into the hole.

From there on the tournament descended into something of an anti-climax as both players, almost simultaneously, dropped a shot, Watson on the easiest hole on the course, the 322-yard seventeenth, and Nelson on the hardest, the 456-yard eighteenth. Watson pitched into a bunker, came out brilliantly to four feet and then, horror of horrors, missed the putt.

Nelson, meanwhile, had hit the last green with a long iron, but another cricket pitch from the hole. This time he took not one, nor even two, but three putts, the second slipping by from eight feet.

Watson thus needed a birdie three at the last, an achievement that has rarely been recorded during the whole week. He hit a towering drive, measured at 310 yards, and was left with only a seven-iron. He sailed through the green and, after dropping from ground under repair, he needed another pebble beach chip to save his skin. In fact he had to hole from 35 feet to save his par.

Nelson has been a professional for 10 years, but had to wait until 1979 for his first victory. He has now won five times more, including the PGA championship in 1981, a tournament which is regarded, at least in the United States, as a "major" championship. Since then he has lived through a nightmare of missed cuts but they will hardly seem to be of much consequence now.

Nelson: holed from 20 yards to take title

Final scores

280: L Nelson, 75, 73, 65, 67.
281: T Watson, 72, 70, 70, 69.
283: G Morgan, 73, 72, 70, 68.
286: C Peete, 75, 68, 70, 73; S Ballesteros (Sp) 69, 74, 69, 74.
287: H Sutton, 73, 70, 73, 71.
288: L Wadkins, 72, 73, 74, 69.
291: D Graham, 74, 75, 73, 69; R Landrum, 75, 73, 69, 74.
292: C Stadler, 76, 74, 73, 69; A North, 73, 71, 72, 76; C Beck, 73, 74, 74, 71.
293: J Thorpe, 75, 70, 75, 73; L Clements, 74, 71, 75, 73; P McGowan, 75, 71, 75, 72; D Ogrin, 75, 69, 75, 74; M Nicolette, 76, 69, 73, 75; S Simpson, 73, 71, 73, 76; R Floyd, 72, 70, 72, 79.
294: G Player (SA), 73, 74, 76, 71; T Kite, 75, 76, 70, 73; D A Weibring, 71, 74, 80, 69; G Moody, 76, 72, 73, 73.
295: T Weiskopf, 75, 73, 74, 73; G Koch, 78, 71, 72, 74.
296: T Nakajima (Jap), 75, 74, 74, 73; M Hayes, 75, 72, 74, 75; C Strange, 74, 72, 78, 72; J [illegible], 72, 69, 78, 77; K Green, 77, 73, 71, 75; R Ford, 78, 73, 75, 72.
297: R Maltbie, 76, 72, 69, 80; T Simpson, 76, 72, 69, 80.
298: J Mahaffey, 69, 72, 79, 78; A Bean, 76, 75, 73, 74; M Sullivan, 74, 76, 74, 74; P Jacobsen, 75, 77, 71; R Terry, 75, 75, 73, 75.
299: K Fergus, 76, 72, 79, 72; R Gilder, 75, 74, 75, 75; H Irwin, 72, 76, 75, 76; S Heath, 73, 78, 74, 76.
300: J Nicklaus, 73, 74, 77, 76; J C Snead, 76, 73, 76, 75; J Haas, 74, 74, 74, 78; W Levi, 74, 76, 74, 76; M Reid, 75, 75, 78, 72.
301: N Price (SA), 72, 77, 72, 80; S Hoch, 74, 77, 74, 76.
302: M McNulty (SA), 75, 76, 75, 76; R Shearer (Aus), 76, 74, 75, 77; P Oosterhuis (GB), 75, 76, 77, 74; G Norman (Aus), 74, 75, 81, 72; R Murphy, 78, 81, 74, 76; F Conner, 72, 74, 81, 75; L Graham, 71, 77, 78, 76; B Faxon, 77, 74, 75, 76; R Boyd, 76, 75, 74, 77; F Fezler, 75, 76, 74, 77.
303: A Palmer, 74, 75, 78, 76; H Green, 74, 74, 76, 79; O Hammond, 74, 81, 75.
304: J Sherman, 80, 71, 79, 74.
305: R Eastwood, 75, 76, 80, 74.
306: B Devlin (Aus), 76, 79, 77, 80; R Wadkins, 71, 77, 81, 77.
307: J Nelford, 72, 79, 79, 77.
319: J Booros, 72, 79, 82, 77; R Thompson, 76, 75, 79, 80.
312: Hsu Sheng-San (Tai), 74, 77, 80, 81.

RUGBY UNION

All Blacks phenomenon has words of advice for Lions

From Terry McLean, Wellington

There might be a light at the end of the dark tunnel which is the New Zealand tour by the British Lions after their 9–0 defeat in the second international on Saturday and the end of all their hopes of emulating their forebears of 1971 in winning a series against the All Blacks on New Zealand fields.

The light is supplied by the man who is, without doubt, the most extraordinary phenomenon in world rugby and who, even more than members of the professional troupe, if there is such a thing, may change the character of the game by appearing to flout its hidebound traditionalism.

Andy Haden, the lock forward, who on the field has established a mastery over the Lions' most valued tight forward Maurice Colclough, says: "I realize that my off-the-field profile does not exactly fit that of my predecessors or, possibly, even guidelines set down by the code. But, in a calculated way, I feel that it is part of 1983."

It will be proper, in due time, to return to the Haden who by declaring that writing is his principal source of income and who is composing a weekly newspaper column, is appearing in television commercials, and from November I will collect royalties from a book of which advance sales are a phenomenal 50,000 copies, and he is able to play as and where he wishes.

It is Haden who says: "If the Lions were to change their team in four places they could beat the All Blacks." He also says: "I cannot remember that any Lions' team has ever beaten the All Blacks without at least on Welshman in its back line."

It is impossible not to concur with at least the first of these opinions. As to the second, it is undoubtedly saddening that a Lions' team musters no more than two Welshmen. One of these, Robert Ackerman, has more or less ruled himself out because of his size and its accompanying misfortunes: want of both speed and agility.

The second, Gwyn Evans, makes you uneasy. He looks flighty. You don't detect in him the spirit of an Horatius prepared to defy the Tuscan horde. But he contributed masterfully to the Lions' best preformance, the only one in which they have really looked a team, against Wairarapa-Bush a week ago. The Lions scored 57 points, nine tries and, tactically, played an ideal game of spirited attack and firm holding when the enemy countered.

Evans, then, must be considered.

It is clear that the Irishmen, Hugo MacNeill and David Irwin, are unsuited to international play in New Zealand. Both are plucky, but pluck, like patriotism, is not enough. MacNeill's sense of positioning is such that he is too seldom waiting for the descending ball. Rather is he sprinting madly all over the place for it. Irwin is no faster than Ackerman and is certainly less agile. Two other Irishmen could figure on the hit lists of both Haden and McLean.

Without doubt the greatest player of the second international was David Loveridge, the All Blacks scrum half, whose form may never have been surpassed by a New Zealander on his home ground. But much as one admired the genius of a man who could pass and break and, quite outstandingly, tackle, one was also appalled that he was allowed so much licence on the blindside of scrum and ruck and on the short side of the lineout.

Haden: four changes need to be made

The defaulters were John O'Driscoll and Ciaran Fitzgerald. As Loveridge sped untouched between touchline and forward mass, one supposed of O'Driscoll and Fitzgerald that each was a Drake sleeping in his hammock a thousand miles away. Easy enough to criticize. What about replacements? Well, for MacNeill either Evans or Dusty Hare – the latter looks the more reliable of Horatiuses.

For Irwin, either of the stand-off halves: John Rutherford or Ollie Campbell, playing each of them in the team and putting one or the other at centre. For O'Driscoll, Jim Calder, the Scot. For us Kiwis, Calder looks a real forward, strong on the tackle, sure of hand, the best of the forwards at moving the ball to the right player at the right time.

As to Fitzgerald: should be be fired or merely let off with a caution? It is not an easy thing to drop a captain. When the luckless Lions of 1966 were in Australia, their manager, Des O'Brien, Ireland's famous wing forward, proposed to drop Michael Campbell-Lamerton, the captain. The man, himself, demurred strongly. So did the players committee, even more strongly. Lamerton stayed.

Fitzgerald, in general terms, has been an excellent captain. On the field he is fast and fearless. But no opposing scrum-half, even a Loveridge, ought to be allowed licence to break over the gain-line, almost at will.

Haden has spoken of four replacements. I am tempted to nominate five. Because of the negligence of his No 8, Iain Paxton (*who on medical grounds ought to have left the field in the second minute of the game*) and John Beattie in releasing a slow ball, Roy Laidlaw at scrum-half suffered tortures.

It would be foolish to panic and start changing the team all over the place. British pride, however, must not allow the Lions again to field a team which, except in pluck and capacities on defence, bears no hint of positive danger in its attack. So, to Haden and his use of that extraordinary phrase, "in a calculated way" and his statement that he feels his profile "is part of 1983".

Mr C. A. Blazey, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union, and a retired senior insurance company officer justly famed for the precision of his phrasing and the depth of his thought: says "If a player is prepared to declare his principal *occupation is writing, I, personally*, believe he is in the clear".

Move over, us long-time mugs of the press bench. The way soon could be clear for players to rush from the tight to the typewriter and from the thrust to the goal line to the statement on the tape recorder. Players of the professional troupe may be, practically speaking, dead and gone before their time. "In a calculated way", they could be too late for 1983.

EQUESTRIANISM

Chance for Britain to move in

From Jenny MacArthur
Aachen

The late withdrawal of the French team from the seventh Nations Cup event of the season which takes place here on Friday, gives Britain a chance to catch up with France in the battle for the President's Cup. At the moment the French are ahead with 28 points and the British second with 22.

The French withdrew from the competition in order to concentrate on the European championships at the end of July. This still leaves seven teams in the event, including Germany who were missing from the Paris meeting earlier this month because their riders were competing in a national trial at home.

Despite the last-minute changes in the British riders here, the five from whom the team of four will be chosen are each well capable of helping to secure a third British victory in the Nations Cup. The event is part of the Aachen Show, which starts today.

Michael Whitaker, with Amanda, and Kelly Brown, with Foxlight, were both members of the winning team in Barcelona in May and Nick Skelton and Malcolm Pyrah are here fresh from their recent victory in the Paris Nations Cup. The fifth British rider is Jean Germany, with Whistling Song. Pyrah is riding Mr Tom Hunnable's Towerlands Anglezarke, but Skelton's best horse, Mr Terry Clemence's St James, is resting. He rides Everest If Ever.

The withdrawal of Jennie Loriston-Clarke and Dutch Courage from the British dressage team has cast a shadow on the British hopes in the European dressage championships which take place here on Saturday. Dutch Courage injured himself in the stable last week and Mrs Loriston-Clarke wisely decided not to risk him competing even though he is now reported sound.

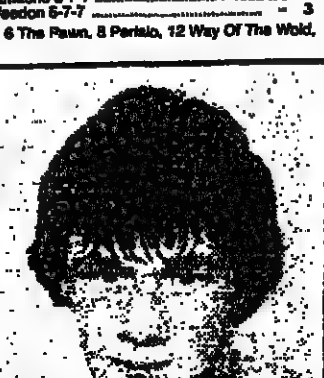
It is a great disappointment for her and for British hopes. This is the first year that dressage teams can comprise four riders with the best three scores counting.

Britain are now unable to take advantage of this and her remaining three riders – Jane Wilson (Pinocchio), Tanya Larrigan (Salute) and Sarah Whitmore (Dutchman) will all have to count. Fifteen nations, including the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, are entered for the championships. The favourites to win are the Germans, whose team includes the reigning world champion, Reiner Klimke, and Ywe Schulten-Baumer, the bronze medal winner in the 1982 world championships.

The British dressage team received a further setback yesterday when Tanya Larrigan's Salute was found cast in his box. He has been withdrawn from tomorrow's Intermediaire II class.

IN BRIEF

Sibson in line for title bout



Sibson: challenger

Tony Sibson has been nominated by the European Boxing Union as the official challenger for the European middleweight title. The Leicester boxer will meet the winner of the bout between Louis Acaries, of France, and Stephene Ferrari, of Italy.

Sibson vacated the European title last year, but his manager, Sam Burns, said yesterday: "Tony is ranked No 3 in the world and if he wins the European title it will help him gain another world title fight."

MOTOR RACING: Donington Park is set to stage its first British Grand Prix. The RAC Motor Sports Association have offered the Leicestershire circuit the 1988 Grand Prix, provided Donington has obtained a track licence for Formula One racing by April 1986. Brands Hatch will host the 1986 Grand Prix and the 1987 race will be at Silverstone.

CYCLING: Tommy Prim, of Sweden, took the leader's yellow jersey from Chris Wreghitt of Britain, after the 83-mile sixth stage of the Tour of Sweden yesterday. [illegible]

SHOOTING: United States won the team and individual titles in the men's skeet competition at the world championships at Edmonton. Wallace Sykes (Britain) was fifth in the individual. In the women's skeet Britain were fourth in the team. RESULTS: [illegible]

GOLF: Jan Stephenson of Australia holed a 10-foot putt on the eighteenth hole at Hershey, Pennsylvania, to retain her Lady Keystone title, worth $30,000. She had a three-round total of 205, 11 under par, leaving her one stroke ahead of her nearest challenger, Pat Bradley, of the United States. LEADING FINAL SCORES: [illegible]

FOOTBALL: BOYS FROM BRAZIL INHERIT THE SKILLS

Silva penalty sinks Argentina

Mexico City (Reuter). – Brazil added another trophy to their glittering collection, the World Youth Cup, when they beat Argentina 1-0 on Sunday before more than 100,000 spectators in Mexico City's Aztec Stadium, where Pele and company won the World Cup for the last time 13 years ago.

Brazil dominated the match, exciting rather than tactically brilliant, though it took a first-half penalty to give them the winner. It was fitting that Silva should take the kick, as he emerged as the star of the tournament, winning both the top player and top scorer trophies with six goals.

The Brazilians, showing occasional flashes of the form that destroyed the likes of Czechoslovakia on the way to the final, mixed their traditional artistry with steel in defence. Argentina were barely given a glimpse of goal and were left still looking for their first win against their old rivals in more than a decade.

The penalty came in the thirty-ninth minute after winger Ferreira, a thorn in the side of the Argentine defence, was brought down as he burst into the goalmouth.

● In Europe, Saragossa beat Real Madrid 5-3 in a Spanish league cup semi-final, first leg tie. In the other semi-final, Atletico Madrid beat Barcelona 1-0.

Juventus had Galderisi sent off when they lost 2-0 to Verona in the first leg of the Italian cup final. Galderisi was ordered off in the 40th minute, and four minutes later, Penzo put Verona ahead. Six minutes after the break, Volpati scored their second.

IFK Gothenburg completed a Swedish league and cup double when an extra-time goal enabled them to beat Stockholm-based Hammarby 1-0 in the cup final.

Bayer Verdingen won promotion to the West German first division and Schalke 04 dropped into the second division. Bayer held Schalke to a 1-1 draw in the second leg of a promotion-relegation play-off tie after winning the first leg 3-1.

Fenerbahce clinched the Turkish championship with a 1-1 draw at home to Boluspor.

● Budapest (Reuter)–Kalman Mezozly, who resigned as manager of the Hungarian national football team after the 3-1 European championship defeat in Denmark this month, has been appointed manager of Vasas Budapest.

● Johan Cruyff, 36, has signed a one-year contract with Dutch first division club Feyenoord.

European league results

AUSTRIA: Linz ASK 3, Graz AK 3; [illegible]

[illegible]

Gray's two goals take Scots to third tour win

Canada 0
Scotland 2

Toronto (Reuter) – Scotland beat Canada 2-0 in the final match of their three-match tour to finish with a perfect record.

Gray, the Wolverhampton Wanderers forward, scored both goals as the Canadians once again failed to score. Gray put Scotland in front after 17 minutes with a lob over the head of Turner, the Canadian goalkeeper.

Scotland went 2-0 ahead after 33 minutes when Gray scored with a header from a free kick by Souness, the Scottish captain. Canada's best chance came in the fifty-fifth minute when Mitchell, of Montreal Manic, broke through with only Leighton, the Aberdeen goalkeeper, to beat. But Mitchell's low shot to the left was grabbed by the sprawling Leighton.

Scotland kept up the pressure in the second half with Nicholas, the new Arsenal signing, and Sturrock, of Dundee United, missing clear chances. In the earlier tour games Scotland won 2-0 in Vancouver and 3-0 in Edmonton.

SCOTLAND: J Leighton; R Gough, A Dawson, W Miller, A McLeish, D Narey, R Aitken, A Souness, A Gray, C Nicholas, P Sturrock.

CANADA: C Turner; T Moore, C Miller, P Lee, B Wilson, I Bridge, P Roe, G Gray, D Mitchell, T Felix, J Connor.

Nicholas ready to sign

Arsenal expect to complete the signing of the Scotland forward, Charlie Nicholas, from Celtic tomorrow. Nicholas returns shortly from Scotland's tour of Canada, and will be joined at Highbury by the Arsenal manager, Terry Neill, who is due to arrive at Heathrow from Indonesia early tomorrow morning.

Celtic have signed the Motherwell forward, Brian McClair, aged 19, for a fee approaching £100,000. McClair, who played for Scotland Under-21 last season, will give up his place at Glasgow University to become a full-time professional at Parkhead.

Exeter City want the former England captain, Gerry Francis, as their player-manager. Francis, who has one year left of his playing contract with Coventry City, will spend next weekend looking around the Devon club.

Kevin O'Callaghan, the Republic of Ireland winger, yesterday agreed to stay with Ipswich Town until 1986.

The England schoolboy international midfield player, Gavin Peacock, aged 15 and son of the Gillingham manager, Keith Peacock, has signed for Queens Park Rangers on associated forms.

NETBALL

England need to boost their confidence

From a Special Correspondent
Singapore

New Zealand won their last group A match against England by 51-36 at the sixth world netball tournament yesterday. They were sharper on the ball and had more shooting opportunities.

England won the last quarter and came off court physically in better shape. But mentally they needed to win to boost their confidence for the final group matches.

GROUP A: New Zealand 51, England 36; Northern Ireland 53, Canada 35; Jamaica 91, Sri Lanka 20.

[illegible]

GROUP B: [illegible]

[illegible]

CRICKET

Binny sends limp Australia packing to earn India a semi-final place

By Alan Ross

CHELMSFORD: India (4 pts) beat Australia by 118 runs.

India bowled and fielded like tigers to beat Australia yesterday and qualify for a Prudential World Cup semi-final place against England; but it was mystifyingly limp batting by the Australians against bowlers of modest pace on a pitch that remained as friendly as could be.

Of the six wickets to fall before tea, Binny took four, three of them in his first three overs for six runs. Australia lost their last four wickets for another 60, being all out in the thirty-ninth over for the dismal total of 129.

India should have felt at home, the heat, flags, chanting and general din making it seem more like Calcutta than Chelmsford. Although they were leading Australia by four points at the start, India needed to win by as much as Australia if they were to go through to meet England in the semi-final at Old Trafford tomorrow.

Despite consistent batting, they failed to dominate the Australian attack sufficiently at any stage. Bowled out in perfect conditions for 247, they appeared to lack the bowling resources to give Australia much of a fight. Almost every Indian batsman got off to a good start, but then got himself out, usually the ball after hitting a boundary.

Although Gavaskar was out at 27 to Hogg, who was again just about the best of the Australian bowlers, Amarnath and Srikkanth sailed past 50 in the twelfth over. Srikkanth then pulled a long hop from Thomson to Border at square leg, and at 65 the polished an dangerous-looking Amarnath, having hooked Thomson for four, drove at a widish half volley and got the thinnest of edges.

Both were good catches but soon Hogan dropped a much easier one, putting down Kapil Dev at long-on when he was six. Meanwhile Patil, having raced to 30 with a series of straight drives and strokes off his legs, had gone in the last over before lunch.

Kapil Dev, as well he might after his adventure at Tunbridge Wells, looked in the ripest form. An hour of him, one felt, and India might be awkward to catch. But having driven MacLeay first bounce into the striped tents at long-on, he tried to force Hogg off the back foot and spooned a gentle catch to cover.

The last five wickets added 90, evenly spaced out, with everyone contributing.

Australia soon lost Chappell, caught in the gully in Sandhu's opening over, but Wood and Yallop made almost casual progress to 47. Then, in the space of a few minutes, under a cloudless sky, the situation changed out of all recognition. Binny, medium pace and with a high free-flowing action, came on at the river end and in his first over Wood, groping, was caught at the wicket.

One run later Hookes played the ball into his stumps. At 52 Yallop, aiming to drive Binny back over his head, achieved immense height but negligible distance. Marsh then pushed half forward to his first ball from Madan Lal and departed grumpily, leg-before.

So Australia were 52 for five, without obvious explanation and without their captain Kim Hughes, who was resting a pulled muscle. They lost another wicket on the verge of tea, taken at 69 for six, MacLeay drive at Madan Lal and Gavaskar fastened on to the catch at slip.

Binny's first over after tea removed Hogan, a slower ball getting him caught at cover after two thumping fours. Lawson, alongside the patient Border, prospered for a while until, at 115, Sandhu bowled him off his pads.

Border, with no one left to keep him company, was ninth out, bowled all over the place by Madan Lal. The next ball accounted for Thomson and suddenly the ground was a sea of waving orange, white, and green flags.

INDIA:

S M Gavaskar c Chappell b Hogg	[illegible]
K Srikkanth c Border b Thomson	24
M Amarnath c Marsh b Thomson	13
Yashpal Sharma c Hogg b Hogan	40
S M Patil c Hogan b MacLeay	30
*Kapil Dev c Hookes b Hogg	28
Kirti Azad c Border b Lawson	15
R M H Binny run out	21
S Madan Lal not out	12
†S M H Kirmani lbw b Hogg	10
B S Sandhu b Thomson	8
Extras (l-b 13, w 9, n-b 15)	37
Total (55.5 overs)	247

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–27, 2–54, 3–65, 4–[illegible], 5–157, 6–174, 7–207, 8–215, 9–232, 10–247.

BOWLING: Lawson, 10–1–40–1; Hogg, 12–2–40–3; Hogan, 11–1–31–1; Thomson, 10.5–0–51–3; MacLeay, 12–2–48–1.

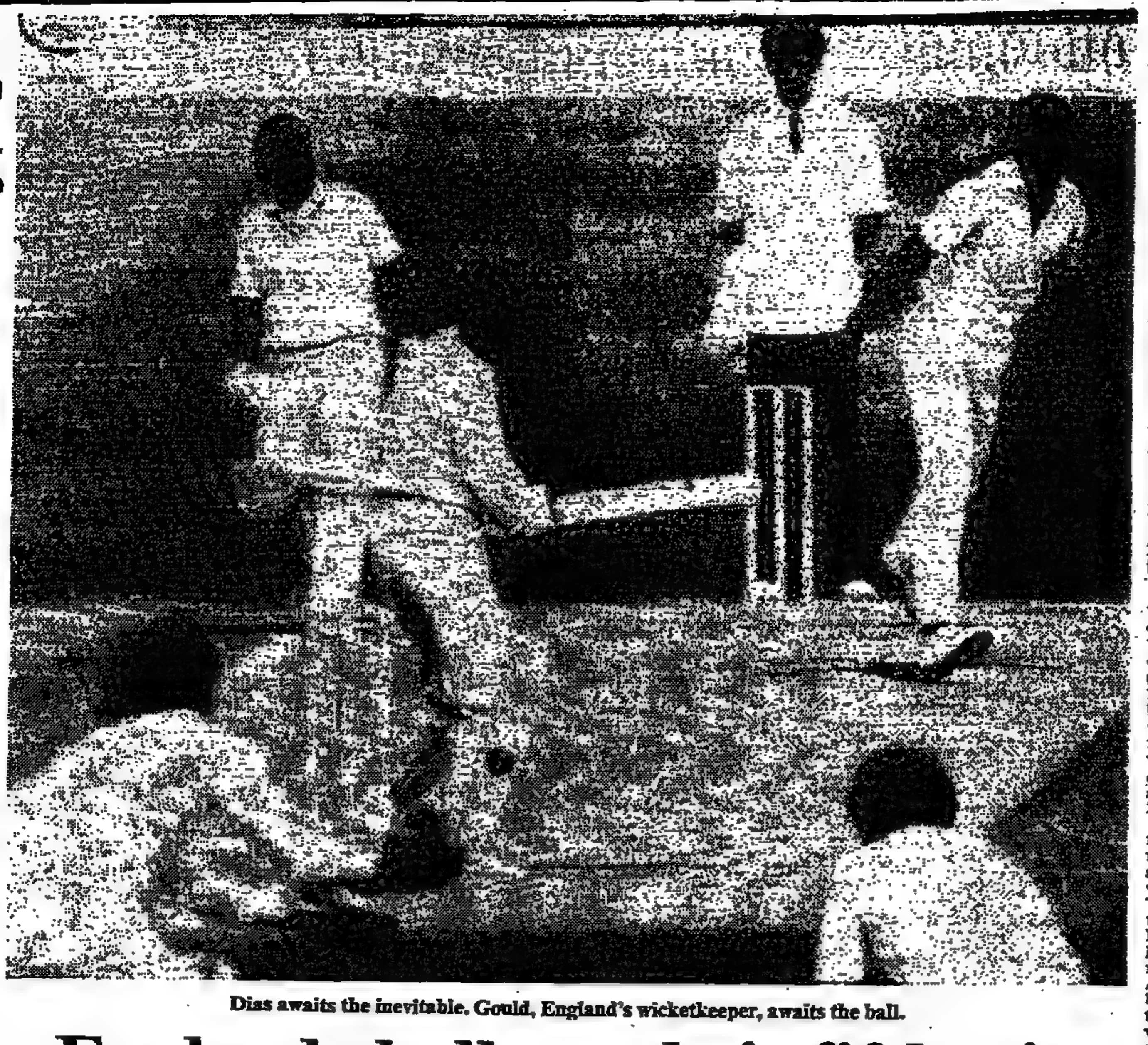
AUSTRALIA: First innings

T M Chappell c Madan Lal b Sandhu	2
G M Wood c Kirmani b Binny	21
G N Yallop c and b Binny	18
*D W Hookes b Binny	1
A R Border b Madan Lal	36
†R W Marsh l-b-w b Madan Lal	0
K H MacLeay c Gavaskar b Madan Lal	5
T G Hogan c Srikkanth b Binny	8
G F Lawson b Sandhu	16
R M Hogg not out	8
J R Thomson b Madan Lal	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 5, n-b 4)	14
Total (38.2 overs)	129

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–46, 3–48, 4–52, 5–52, 6–69, 7–78, 8–115, 9–129, 10–129.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 8–2–16–1; Sandhu, 10-1-26-2; Madan Lal, 8.2-3-20-4; Binny, 8-2-29-4; Amarnath, 2-0-17-0; Azad, 2-0-7-0.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and D R Shepherd.



Dias awaits the inevitable. Gould, England's wicketkeeper, awaits the ball.

England chalk up their fifth win

By Richard Streeton

HEADINGLEY: England (4pts) beat Sri Lanka by nine wickets.

England overwhelmed Sri Lanka yesterday and just before tea completed their fifth Prudential World Cup victory in Group A. Fowler, who has struck a rich vein of form in the competition, led England to their target of 137 and made his fourth successive fifty.

It was a further highly competent all-round showing by England, something which prompted Richard Hutton, the adjudicator, to give Willis, the England captain, the man of the match award.

Willis, winning the toss for the third time in England's six games, put the opposition in for the first time and immediately imposed his will on the game by bowling nine overs and taking one for nine. His shrewdly organized bowling changes kept the Sri Lankans under pressure and there is no question that under him England are now a united and purposeful side.

England's batsmen hitherto have not been severely examined by extreme pace at both ends, but the side should certainly not lack confidence in tomorrow's semi-final at Old Trafford. Fowler, who was man of the match against Pakistan on Saturday, has successively scored 78 not out, 69, 69 and 81 not out, and he again drove and pulled with ruthless efficiency. Tavaré shared another useful opening stand and Gower hit briskly and ensured the game was finished by tea time.

Without wishing to detract from the good, controlled England bowling performance, the leading Sri Lankan batsmen let themselves down badly. Nearly all the front-rank men fell prey to poor strokes. The second half of the Sri Lankan order more than trebled the score, with Ratnayake and John, the tenth-wicket pair, sharing the highest stand of the innings.

It was impatience which caused Kuruppu to attempt a forcing stroke against a widish ball from Willis, and led to a slip catch which brought the fall of the first wicket. Cowans took over from Willis with the next two wickets. Ranatunga was brilliantly caught one-handed by Lamb at forward short leg, playing a ball off his hip, and then Wettimuny played across the line and was leg-before.

There was no relief for Sri Lanka from their own errors. Dias fished unwisely outside the off stump, Madugalle, similarly, was caught behind in Allott's first over and then Mendis was bowled attempting an extravagant drive.

A lunch score of 56 for six was hopeless position, although the later batsmen tried. De Alwis hooked Gatting for six; Ratnayake on-drove Marks for another. Ratnayake and John pushed and steered runs against Cowans and Allott, but England's batting task was a formality against bowlers clearly dispirited.

Fowler pulled Ratnayake for a superb six over mid-wicket and went on to reach 51 out of 79. Tavaré was dropped when 13 off de Mel in the covers; he swung a six over square-leg next ball, and was caught behind attempting another a ball after that.

SRI LANKA: First innings

S Wettimuny lbw b Botham	22
B Kuruppu c Gatting b Willis	6
A Ranatunga c Lamb b Cowans	0
R L Dias c Gould b Cowans	7
*L R D Mendis b Allott	10
R S Madugalle c Gould b Allott	0
D S de Silva c Gower b Marks	15
†R G de Alwis c Marks b Cowans	19
A L F de Mel c Lamb b Marks	10
R J Ratnayake not out	20
V B John c Cowans b Allott	15
Extras (b 5, lb 2, w 3, n-b 2)	12
Total (50.4 overs)	136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–25, 2–30, 3–32, 4–40, 5–43, 6–54, 7–81, 8–97, 9–103, 10–136.

BOWLING: Willis 9-4-9-1; Cowans 12-3-31-2; Botham 9-4-12-1; Allott 10.4-0-41-3; Gatting 4-2-13-0; Marks 8-2-18-2.

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler not out	81
C J Tavaré c de Alwis b de Mel	19
D I Gower not out	27
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 3, n-b 1)	10
Total (1 wkt, 24.1 overs)	137

A J Lamb, M W Gatting, I T Botham, †I J Gould, V J Marks, P H J Allott, *R G D Willis and N G Cowans did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–68.

BOWLING: de Mel, 10–1–33–1; Ratnayake, 5–0–[illegible]; de Silva, 3–0–29–0; Ranatunga, 2–[illegible]

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R Palmer.

Group A final table

	P	W	L	Pts
England	6	5	1	20
Pakistan	6	3	3	12
New Zealand	6	3	3	12
Sri Lanka	6	1	5	4

Pakistan qualify for semi-final on faster run rate

Group B final table

	P	W	L	Pts
West Indies	6	5	1	20
India	6	4	2	16
Australia	6	2	4	8
Zimbabwe	6	1	5	4

Award winners

HEADINGLEY: R G D Willis (England).
EDGBASTON: S F A Bacchus (West Indies).
CHELMSFORD: R M H Binny (India).

Pakistan squeeze out New Zealand in a thrilling finish

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Trent Bridge: Pakistan (4pts) beat New Zealand by 11 runs.

By beating New Zealand in a match which developed, after it seemed to have died, into a thrilling finish, Pakistan qualified yesterday for the testing privilege of meeting West Indies at the Oval in tomorrow's semi-final.

The architects of Pakistan's victory were Imran Khan and Zaheer, who shared an unbroken partnership of 147 in 27 overs; that the embers of the game were fanned at the end into furious excitement was due to Coney, Lees and Bracewell. Needing 262 to win, New Zealand were only 11 short when the last wicket fell.

The crowd was a good one, in which Pakistanis would have won a comfortable overall majority. The weather was gorgeous, the pitch excellent. In leaving out a batsman (Wasim Raja) to strengthen their bowling (Shahid Mahboob was bought in), Pakistan took a gamble which, thanks to Zaheer and Imran, they could feel was justified. There was nothing to discourage Pakistan, on winning the toss, from batting, although the morning went New Zealand's way.

At lunch Pakistan were 126 for three, with 42 overs gone. Rattling through the overs, so long as they are tidy enough, can be an effective way of keeping a side pinned down. The fact that Miandad took 19 overs to make 25 runs shows how well New Zealand did just that until after lunch anyway. Coney bowled with much subtlety, rather in the Bob Appleyard style, the ball seldom being quite "there" for the batsman to hit. Coney took the first two wickets, having Mohsin caught on the long-on boundary in the twentieth over and bowling Mudassar in the twentysecond.

Watching Zaheer work out the angles was of absorbing interest in the hour before lunch. He is one of the game's great placers of the ball, opening and closing the face of the bat in order to avoid the fielders. His special glory is the square drive, for which Howarth soon had someone on the cover boundary. Miandad was out of touch, chopping Hadlee into his wicket just before lunch after adding 60 with Zahaeer.

To give themselves anything like a winning total, Pakistan still had a lot to do. The way in which Zaheer and Imran managed it was highly accomplished. Not until the overs were fast running out were they in the least reckless. Zaheer, now finding gaps, showed the way, teasing Howarth by the brilliance of his on-side placements. And with a dozen overs still to go Imran had played himself in.

One important chance was missed. Zaheer, off the stroke that took him to his fifty, could have been caught at the wicket off Chatfield. He was trying to run the ball through the deserted slips and Lees ought to have caught him. In the last ten overs of the innings Zaheer and Imran made 89, 57 of them to Imran with resounding blows. Hadlee's last six overs cost 47 runs, 33 more than his first seven. By three o'clock New Zealand were batting, an hour ahead of the usual schedule.

New Zealand's foremost batsman, Turner, has had a disappointing fortnight, scoring only 103 runs in his six innings. Yesterday he was out in the third over, well caught at the wicket chasing after Sarfraz. A lot more runs had been expected of Wright, too. He, now, lost his composure soon as Qadir came on. Eventually, trying to hit his way out of trouble, he skied him to mid-on.

By tea (85 for two in 26 overs) Qadir's first spell of seven overs had been negotiated without further mishap. Then, with the match well balanced, Howarth hit the first ball of the evening, a high full toss from Zaheer, gently to square leg.

Edgar, another good player not to have done himself justice, was leg before to Mahboob, trying to make up time. Mohsin, on the long-on boundary, held a stinging hit from Hadlee, hands above his head, and Cairns squirted his first ball to backward cover.

So it was left, therefore, to the lesser lights to proved the excitement.

What no-one had told us was that Bracewell, one of four brothers to have played first-class cricket, entered the game as a batsman. After Coney and Lees had added 35 for the eighth wicket, Bracewell began at once to hit out. With 10 overs left, 85 had been needed. With five to come, that was down to 48. When 14 came from the fiftysixth over and 12 from the fiftyseventh, Pakistan were in disarray.

With only 22 needed from the last three overs, and the batsmen playing as they were with enormous dash and vigour, and Pakistan feeling as they must have been, New Zealand looked like doing it. But Mohsin – this time at deep square leg – held another splendid catch, a pull from the middle of Bracewell's bat that would have gone for six. Thirteen from the last over and Chatfield at the striker's end led to the inveviitable run-out with which to end.

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mohsin Khan c Cairns b Coney	33
Mudassar Nazar b Coney	15
Javed Miandad b Hadlee	25
Zaheer Abbas not out	103
*Imran Khan not out	79
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, w 2, nb 1)	6
Total (3 wkts, 60 overs)	261

Ijaz Fakih, Shahid Mahboob, Sarfraz Nawaz, Abdul Qadir, †Wasim Bari and Rashid Khan did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–48, 2–54, 3–114.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 12–1–61–1; Cairns, 12–1–45–0; Chatfield, 12–0–57–0; Coney, 12–0–42–2; Bracewell, 12–0–50–0.

NEW ZEALAND:

G M Turner, c Wasim Bari b Sarfraz	4
J G Wright, c Imran b Qadir	19
*G P Howarth, c Miandad b Zaheer	39
M D Crowe, b Mudassar	43
B A Edgar, l-b-w b Shahid	6
J V Coney run out	51
R J Hadlee, c Mohsin b Mudassar	11
B L Cairns, c Imran b Qadir	0
†W K Lees, c Sub b Mudassar	26
J G Bracewell, c Mohsin b Sarfraz	34
E J Chatfield not out	3
Extras (l-b 8, w 5, n-b 1)	14
Total	250

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–44, 3–88, 4–102, 5–130, 6–150, 7–152, 8–187, 9–246.

BOWLING: Rashid, 6–1–24–0; Sarfraz, 9–1–50–2; Qadir, 12–0–53–2; Ijaz, 6–1–21–0; Shahid, 10–0–37–1; Mudassar, 12–0–43–3; Zaheer, 4–1–6–1.

Umpires: d L Evans and M J Kitchen.

Haynes: settling in comfortably

West Indies beat big drum to crush Zimbabwe

By Peter Marson

EDGBASTON: West Indies (4pts) beat Zimbabwe by 10 wickets.

West Indies, the Prudential World Cup holders, cruised to their fifth victory out of six matches in the competition's Group B here yesterday. The fact that they had already qualified and will meet the runners-up in Group A in the semi-final at the Oval tomorrow, meant that this match had none of the fervent excitement and tension that has attended so many matches in the qualifying round.

Once Zimbabwe had been put out for 171 runs, West Indies, in the persons of Haynes and Bacchus, settled in comfortably, and, encouraged by the drum beating, whistle blowing and static shouts of their supporters, hit off the runs they needed with 14.5 overs to spare, Haynes making 88, Bacchus 80.

It was sunny and warm when Zimbabwe won the toss and chose to bat. Marshall bowled the opening over but immediately gave way to Davis. After seven overs Garner prized out Paterson and Heron with successive balls, Paterson offering an easy catch to Richards at second slip and Heron deflecting a lifting ball into Dujon's gloves.

If Zimbabwe felt withdrawn, disappointed, deflated, then how could it be otherwise? After another 12 overs, where in Brown and Pycroft had helped addd 24 runs, Marshall and Daniel combined to upend Zimbabwe a second time. Brown who had ducked into a short pitched ball in the twentieth over bowled by Marshall, fell three balls later, Lloyd at slip making his catch low down to his right look easy.

At 42 for two Pycroft obligingly edged Marshall to the wicketkeeper and at the same score Houghton, playing Daniel off his legs, was brilliantly caught behind square leg, again by Lloyd who dived goal-keeper fashion to his right to take the ball one-handed. At 68 for five from 35 overs Zimbabwe were desperately in need of a break when they came off for lunch, with all hope of a reasonable total evaporated.

In the second over of the afternoon, bowled by Richards, there was some profit of a sort for all those involved. Curran stroked four runs past cover point and Fletcher hit four more before Richards's last ball bowled him. As Zimbabwe limped to 115 Richards rounded up Butchart and Peckover to give him three for 41 in his dozen overs.

That meant that Curran, then 33, was left rather on his own. In the final flourish Curran did well, hitting a six over long-off that rather spoiled Garner's analysis. Pushing on, Curran had got to 52 when Daniel rattled his off stump with the last ball of the innings.

ZIMBABWE

R D Brown c Lloyd b Marshall	14
G A Paterson c Richards b Garner	6
J G Heron c Dujon b Garner	0
A J Pycroft c Dujon b Marshall	4
†D L Houghton c Lloyd b Daniel	0
*D A G Fletcher b Richards	23
K M Curran b Daniel	62
I P Butchart c Haynes b Richards	8
G E Peckover c and b Richards	3
P W E Rawson b Daniel	19
A J Traicos not out	1
Extras (b 4, lb 5, w 7, n-b 7)	31
Total (60 overs)	171

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–17, 3–41, 4–42, 5–42, 6–79, 7–104, 8–115, 9–170, 10–171.

BOWLING: Marshall 12–3–19–2; Garner 7–4–13–2; Davis 8–2–13–0; Daniel 9–2–13–0; Gomes 12–2–28–0; Richards 12–1–41–3.

WEST INDIES:

D L Haynes not out	88
S F A Bacchus not out	80
Extras (l–b 1, w 3)	4
Total (no wkt, 45.1 overs)	172

A L Logie, I V A Richards, H A Gomes *C H Lloyd †P J Dujon, J Garner, M D Marshall, W W Daniel and W W Davis did not bat.

BOWLING: Rawson, 12-3-39-0; Butchart, 4-0-23-0; Traicos, 12-2-24-0; Curran, 9-0-44-0; Fletcher, 8.1-0-39-0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D J Constant.

Today's cricket fixtures

11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0
County championship
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Kent
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Yorkshire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire
BATH: Somerset v Derbyshire
HORSHAM: Sussex v Lancashire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Middlesex
Other Match
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire
Minor Counties Championship
JESMOND: Northumberland v Norfolk

Yorkshire hit out for a three-year best

By Peter Ball

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 170 runs behind Yorkshire.

Most bowlers will tell you that cricket is a batsmen's game. It is not always true, but it certainly was yesterday. Over 400 runs were scored in the day and only six wickets fell as Yorkshire compiled 432, their highest score for three years.

Then Hampshire, whose recent batting performances without Greenidge, Jesty, Turner and Marshall have left a lot to be desired, followed suit as they reached 179 for two, by some way their best performance in their last four innings.

Ironically, with all those runs about, although six batsmen scored fifties, no one reached the three figures. The nearest to do so were Athey, who was only 10 runs short of becoming the first Yorkshire batsman to score a hundred in a championship game this season when he got a rare lifter, and Smith, who made an important contribution to Hampshire's recovery.

Yorkshire's caution on Saturday had not been universally appreciated, but the overnight lead of 110 provided a solid foundation for a morning assault. It came as first Stevenson, promoted in the order in pursuit of quick runs, and then Bairstow and Carrick battered the bowling.

Stevenson began by striking Southern a towering six over his head and, having tasted blood, hit three more from successive balls, two off Cowley and the third off Southern. He reached his fifty in 29 balls with five fours to add to his four sixes. The thirtieth ended his innings as he pulled his namesake to deep square leg. Then, after a more orthodox interlude in which Love and Athey played some handsome but less violent strokes, Bairstow and Carrick took over.

At lunch, Yorkshire were 276 for seven; 300 arrived three overs later as the pugnacious Bairstow assumed Stevenson's mantle. The long suffering Malone was in full grunt as Bairstow carved him to third man for three fours and a six in his first over of the afternoon. The 100 partnership came up in 22 overs; four overs later, after Carrick had also reached his fifty, Illingworth declared.

And not before time, thought some of us who on recent evidence have no high opinion of Hampshire's batting. But whatever had happened on Saturday, when Hampshire were all out before lunch, the wicket was now a pretty good one to bat on. First Smith and then Nicholas certainly found it so, but the sight of Carrick getting the odd ball to turn in the evening means Hampshire are not yet out of the wood.

HAMPSHIRE: First innings, 83 (A Sidebottom 5 for 8)

Second innings

V P Terry b Carrick	25
C L Smith b Carrick	75
M C J Nicholas not out	54
R A Smith not out	14
Extras (lb 2, nb 6, w 3)	11
Total (2 wkts)	179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–58, 2–135.

YORKSHIRE: First innings

G Boycott, c Nicholas b Tremlett	48
R G Lumb, c Nicholas b Southern	60
C W J Athey, c Parks b Stevenson	90
S N Hartley, c Nicholas b Cowley	23
S J Dennis, c Malone b Stevenson	52
J D Love, c Terry b Stevenson	31
†D L Bairstow not out	60
P Carrick not out	54
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (7 wkts dec)	432

A Sidebottom and *R Illingworth did not bat.

Score at 100 overs: 272 for 5.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–81, 2–131, 3–190, 4–199, 5–286, 6–302, 7–317.

BOWLING: Stevenson, 16-4-72-3; Malone, 31-8-108-0; Nicholas, 11-2-35-0; Tremlett, 33-10-46-1; Southern, 31-6-111-2; Cowley, 13-3-49-1.

Bonus points: Hampshire 2, Yorkshire 8.

MINOR COUNTIES

CHESTER-LE-STREET: Durham 219 for 4 dec (J Lister 104, D Jackson 64) and 254 for 8 dec (D Jackson 81, P Birtwhistle 62, G Hurst 50); Norfolk 235 for 3 dec (R Huggins 90 not out, N Cook 56 not out) and 169 for 7 (S G Plumb 93 not out; P G Lee 5-57). Match drawn. Durham 1pt. Norfolk 3.

JESMOND: Northumberland 248 for 3 dec (B Halliday 61, K Pearson 59, T Elwaroo 60); Lincolnshire 230 for 4 dec (P Butler 73 not out) and 207 for 5 (H Pougher 60). Match drawn. Northumberland 5pts, Lincolnshire 1.

Bamber has a good debut

NORTHAMPTON: Warwickshire, with five second innings wickets in hand are 252 runs ahead of Northamptonshire.

Warwickshire go into the final day with an overall lead of 252 at 100 for five in their second innings as they chase their fourth championship win in a row. Northamptonshire were bowled out for 199 in 72.4 overs which left them 152 behind in the first innings, but Norman Gifford, Warwickshire's acting captain, did not enforce the follow-on.

After Larkins, batting despite a damaged finger on his left hand, was out for six, in contrast to his record breaking 172 not out off Warwickshire at Luton on Saturday, Cook and Willey put on 67 for the second wicket.

Steele and Bamber, making his championship debut, added 72 for the sixth wicket and Bamber was top scorer with 44. But the score went from 184 for five to 199 all out, Gifford finishing with four for 53 and Old four for 48.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings, 351 (T A Lloyd 97, Asif Din 56)

Second innings

T A Lloyd st Sharpe b Wild	25
K D Smith l-b-w b Steele	30
A I Kallicharran b Wild	7
G W Amiss st Sharp b Steele	7
G W Humpage b Williams	16
Asif Din not out	9
G A Tedstone not out	1
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 3, w 1)	5
Total (5 wkts)	100

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–55, 2–68, 3–70, 4–79, 5–91.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

G. Cook run out	29
W. Larkins c Tedstone b Old	6
P. Willey c Amiss b Ferreira	33
D. J. Wild c Kallicharran b Gifford	19
R. G. Williams st Tedstone b Gifford	6
M. J. Bamber lbw b Old	44
D. S. Steele st Tedstone b Gifford	35
†G. Sharp b Old	0
D. J. Capel c Ferreira b Gifford	4
N. A. Mallender not out	3
T. M. Lamb c Kallicharran b Old	6
Extras (b4, l-b7, n-b2, w1)	14
Total (72.4 overs)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–75, 3–78, 4–79, 5–112, 6–184, 7–184, 8–187, 9–189, 10–199.

BOWLING: Hogg, 7-2-10-0; Old, 15.4-4-48-4; Ferreira, 21-2-69-1; Gifford, 27-8-53-4; Asif Din, 1-0-6-0.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 3, Warwickshire 7.

Middlesex confirm superiority

WORCESTER: Middlesex, with five second innings wickets in hand, are 319 runs ahead of Worcestershire.

Middlesex moved into a lead of 319 and lined up a fifth consecutive championship victory by making 221 for five against Worcestershire at New Road. Barlow, having recovered from a severely bruised elbow, started off their second innings with 58 in 127 minutes after they had taken a lead of 98 by bowling out Worcestershire for 216.

Butcher hit two sixes in a brisk 35 and, with acting captain Emburey cracking 31, the championship leaders confirmed their superiority over their opponents. Apart from 55 by their captain Neale and 40 by d'Oliveira, Worcestershire posed little threat. They lost all ten wickets in three hours against a varied attack, with Edmonds (four for 29) finishing off the innings with three wickets in 13 balls.

The ninth-wicket partnership of Williams and Hughes had put Worcester in trouble after they had resumed at 48 for no wicket. They lost Weston (32) when he edged Williams's second ball to Butcher, who dived to his right at second slip. Ormrod (12) was next to go, caught behind off Hughes, but Neale and Patel temporarily steadied the innings.

MIDDLESEX: First innings, 314 for nine dec (P R Downton 87, P H Edmonds 63, N F Williams 63, W N Slack 63).

Second innings

G D Barlow b Patel	58
W N Slack b Warner	12
K P Tomlins c Humphries b Illingworth	27
R O Butcher l-b-w b Warner	35
C T Radley not out	33
*J E Emburey lbw b Illingworth	31
P H Edmonds not out	15
Extras (b4, l-b9, n-b6)	19
Total (5 wkts)	221

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–89, 3–127, 4–147, 5–201.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

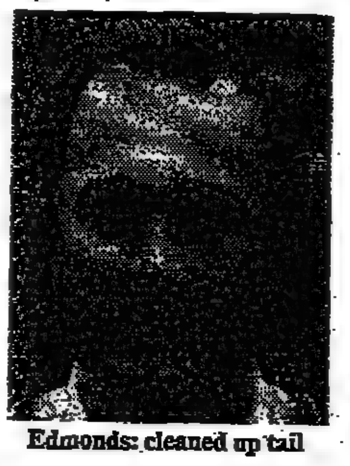
J A Ormrod c Downton b Hughes	12
M J Weston c Butcher b Williams	32
*P A Neale l-b-w b Hughes	55
D N Patel l-b-w b Emburey	22
D B D'Oliveira c Edmonds b Slack	40
M S Scott c Barlow b Edmonds	2
†D J Humphries c Butcher b Edmonds	8
R K Illingworth c Downton b Williams	17
A F Warner c Tomlins b Edmonds	0
R M Ellcock b Edmonds	4
A P Pridgeon not out	6
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 10)	18
Total (94.1 overs)	216

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–49, 2–71, 3–91, 4–112, 5–150, 6–166, 7–189, 8–204, 9–204, 10–216.

BOWLING: Williams, 20–8–53–2; Hughes, 15–4–58–2; Emburey, 21–8–42–1; Slack, 9–1–19–1; Edmonds, 13.1–4–29–4; Slack 2-0–5–1.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 3, Middlesex 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and R Julian.



Edmonds: cleaned up tail

Knott ensures Kent avoid follow-on

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, are 249 runs ahead of Kent.

"How pleasant and quiet it is", I overheard a lady say in the Hammond Rooms at lunch, and so it was. After a few bouts of the World Cup, returning to a county match was like exchanging the hurly-burly of the chaise-longue for the deep, deep peace of the double bed.

On Saturday, Gloucestershire had scored 370, so there cannot have been much wrong with the pitch then, especially as Underwood had a long bowl. But it certainly behaved oddly for a time yesterday morning, in the matter of bounce. Some kept low and some lifted.

Kent were in trouble, when the fifth wicket fell at 76. I cannot think why it should have done, because there had been no rain, and after a little early cloud it was a sunny day. Potter and Taylor scored 46 in an hour, but then five wickets fell in 10 overs. Potter was caught at mid-on, Benson caught and bowled, Taylor and Baptiste leg-before, Cowdrey bowled, a nasty one which kept low.

There was nothing freakish about the fall of these wickets. Lawrence, Shepherd and Sainsbury bowled steadily. Kent batted with a worried look, and the sly pitch helped. I began to think that the match might be over in two days, unless somebody played an innings.

Somebody did. We should have known it from the time Knott strode in, business-like as ever. What was this nonsense about the pitch? Aslett had survived the earlier shots and, though Knott soon caught him up, plodded faithfully on. At lunch, after 34 overs, Kent were 107 for five.

Knott carried on blithely in the afternoon. The younger bowlers wilted under the experienced muscle. Aslett was caught at the wicket, after reaching his fifty, at 181 and Johnson did not last long, but Knott made sure the follow-on was avoided. I thought Gloucestershire might have tested him sooner with spin. It was by Childs he was bowled, after making an 83 full of character and memories.

Kent declared when they had reached their third batting point. Gloucestershire batted confidently in the evening and I suppose today we shall be looking for another declaration.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings, 370 (P W Romaines 135, N Shepherd 112; D L Underwood 5 for 93).

Second innings

A W Stovold c Baptiste b Ellison	37
P W Romaines c Benson b Jarvis	12
P Bainbridge not out	41
C G Russell not out	33
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 10)	15
Total (2 wkts)	131

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–51, 2–126.

Kent First innings

L Potter c Shepherd b Lawrence	26
N R Taylor lbw b Sainsbury	22
D G Aslett c Russell b Lawrence	50
*C S Cowdrey b Sainsbury	2
†A P E Knott b Childs	83
E A Baptiste lbw b Shepherd	0
R M Ellison c and b Bainbridge	25
G W Johnson b Shepherd	8
Extras (b1, lb6, nb14, w1)	22
Total (8 wkts dec, 67.5 overs)	252

K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–45, 2–45, 3–65, 4–74, 5–76, 6–181, 7–181, 8–252.

BOWLING: Shepherd 23-8-64-1; Lawrence 15-2-65-2; Sainsbury 17.5-6-37-2; Childs 8-0-31-1; Bainbridge 5-0-31-1.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 8, Kent 4.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and N T Plews.

Pigott shines for Sussex

HORSHAM: Lancashire, with four second-innings wickets in hand, lead Sussex by 153 runs

The Sussex fast bowler, Tony Pigott, claimed five wickets for 31 runs as Lancashire were left reeling at 71 for six in their second innings.

Pigott, bowling despite considerable pain from a stress fracture of the left shin, took his wickets in quick succession after he had caught Maynard off le Roux with the score 16.

Earlier Pigott helped steer Sussex out of total collapse with a responsible 42 (six fours). For the ninth wicket he put on 60 with Reeve, 42, who earlier shared an eighth-wicket stand of 61 with le Roux, who was top scorer with 49, which included 10 fours.

These valuable innings by the tailenders came after paceman Watkinson had savaged the Sussex innings by taking the first five wickets for only 14 in nine overs.

LANCASHIRE: First innings, 312 for 8 dec (F C Hayes 140, D P Hughes 65).

Second innings

I Cockbain l-b-w b Pigott	20
†C Maynard c Pigott b le Roux	5
F C Hayes c Green b Pigott	0
J Abrahams c A P Wells b Pigott	9
N H Fairbrother not out	28
S J O'Shaughnessy c Gould b Pigott	0
M Watkinson b Pigott	0
S M Zaira not out	7
Extras (w 1)	2
Total (6 wkts)	71

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–25, 3–35, 4–52, 5–52, 6–61.

Sussex First innings

G D Mendis lbw b Watkinson	0
J R T Barclay c Zaidi b Watkinson	4
†I J Gould c Cockbain b Watkinson	2
P W G Parker lbw b Watkinson	5
C M Wells c Abrahams b Watkinson	0
A P Wells c Maynard b O'Shaughnessy	26
G S le Roux c Maynard b O'Shaughnessy	49
D A Reeve not out	42
A C S Pigott c Abrahams b Zaidi	42
C E Waller not out	4
Extras (b4, lb6, w2, nb12)	24
Total (68.4 overs)	198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–17, 3–17, 4–23, 5–36, 6–97, 7–[illegible], 8–[illegible], 9–190.

BOWLING: Watkinson 23-8-58-5; O'Shaughnessy 16-4-49-2; Zaidi 12-3-39-1; Simmons 6-0-31-0; Abrahams 2-1-4-0.

Bonus points: Sussex 4, Lancashire 6.

Umpires: J W Holder and C T Spencer.

Mortensen returns a career best

BATH: Derbyshire, with four second-innings wickets in hand, lead Somerset by 310 runs

Ole Mortensen, Derbyshire's 25-year-old Dane, took five wickets for 43 and Roger Finney, their left-arm seamer, four for 34 to record career-best figures yesterday.

On a cloudy morning, which assisted swing, and on a slightly variable pitch only Roebuck, with a dogged 44 in 42 overs, solved Somerset's batting problems for long and he escaped two difficult chances as Saturday's 31 for two became 141 all out in 58.1 overs.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings, 289 (G Miller 84, W P Fowler 56, G J Tunnicliffe 51)

Second innings

I S Anderson b Lloyds	33
J E Morris c sub b Dredge	27
A Hill run out	16
*K J Barnett c Denning b Breakwell	33
R J Finney c Gard b Breakwell	15
C Miller not out	26
W P Fowler l-b-w b Breakwell	7
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, n-b 3)	25
Total (6wkts)	182

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–46, 2–80, 3–120, 4–146, 5–152, 6–182.

SOMERSET: First innings

P M Roebuck l-b-w b Finney	44
R L Ollis c Hill b Mortensen	5
N A Felton l-b-w b Mortensen	0
P W Denning c Taylor b Tunnicliffe	11
N F M Popplewell l-b-w b Finney	10
J W Lloyds l-b-w b Mortensen	25
D Breakwell c Moir b Finney	7
†T Gard b Finney	8
G V Palmer not out	9
C H Dredge c Taylor b Mortensen	0
M R Davis l-b-w b Mortensen	6
Extras (b1, n-b8)	16
Total (58.1 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–14, 3–38, 4–76, 5–91, 6–98, 7–113, 8–116, 9–125, 10–141.

BOWLING: Mortensen, 22.1–9–43–5; Tunnicliffe 13–5–37–1; Miller, 13-5-15-0; Moir 1-0-4-0; Finney, 9-3-34-4.

Bonus points: Somerset 4, Derbyshire 7.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and R. A. White.

Notts in command

FENNER'S: Nottinghamshire, with two second-innings wickets in hand, lead Cambridge University by 377 runs.

Nottinghamshire piled up 347 for eight in their second innings at Fenner's to establish a big lead over Cambridge University.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings, 127 (P Johnson 78; K I Hodgson 4 for 58)

Second innings

P Johnson, c Henderson, b Ellison	15
R T Robinson, c and b Cooper	5
B N French, c and b Curtis	40
M A Fell, l-b-w b Cotterell	76
*J D Birch, c Varey, b Henderson	71
K W Scott, c Henderson, b Ellison	21
K Saxelby, c Pollock, b Ellison	0
K E Cooper, c Henderson, b Ellison	16
N J B Illingworth, not out	9
Extras (l-b 3, w 2, n-b 2)	7
Total (8 wkts)	347

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–41, 2–120, 3–125, 4–192, 5–289, 6–314, 7–321, 8–347.

Cambridge University: First innings

D W Varey lbw b Scott	15
T S Curtis c Scott b Saxelby	16
R J Boyd-Moss c Fell b Saxelby	12
J P Crawley c Henderson b Cooper	12
S J G Doggart b Cooper	4
P Henderson c French b Saxelby	15
K I Hodgson not out	18
A J Pollock lbw b Scott	3
T A Cotterell run out	2
C C Ellison c Scott b Birch	6
I G Peck, c Hewitt, lbw b Scott	0
Extras (b5, l-b2, n-b1)	9
Total	97

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–34, 3–34, 4–37, 5–49, 6–56, 7–78, 8–83, 9–93, 10–97.

BOWLING: Hewitt 7-1-20-0; Saxelby 16-3-36-3; Cooper 12-6-27-2; Scott 12-1-[illegible]; Birch 2-[illegible]

Umpires: P B Wight and K Bottle.

صكذا من الاصل

YACHTING

Victory '83 wins as French lose mainsail

Newport (Reuter) – Victory '83, the British yacht in the America's Cup, won its opening qualifying race on Sunday, beating France III over a 14-mile course around Rhode Island Sound. After trailing Victory '83 by a minute and a half at the last turning mark, the French boat lost a mainsail on the last leg and failed to finish.

The result made up for Saturday's defeat by Challenge 12. Phil Crebbin and Lawrie Smith skippered the boat to a three-second lead immediately after the start, the gap widening to 53 seconds by the first weather leg.

Australia II, the favourite to qualify, beat its Australian rival, Advance. It finished two minutes 29 seconds ahead over the Olympic course, most of which was sailed upwind. The third Australian boat, Challenge 12, beat Canada 1 by two minutes and one second.

Fog reduced the number of races, with the Italian yacht, Azzurra IV, being unable to compete. Two American boats, Courageous and Defender, had hoped for two races but were limited to one over a 16-mile course, Courageous winning by one minute 56 seconds.

Victory 83 were due to meet Australia II yesterday in te first division of the challenger group. There were also races between Challenge 12 and Azzurra IV in the second division and Canada 1 and Advance in the third. On the United States side Defender met Liberty.

The challenging yachts are competing in five sets of races to decide which of them will meet the American entry in a best-of-seven series beginning on September 13.

ATHLETICS

Lewis gets closer to Beamon

Indianapolis (NYT). – Carl Lewis has become the first athlete in 97 years to win three titles in the United States outdoor track and field championships. On the way he made history's second-longest long jump of 8.79 metres (28ft 10¼in) and clocked the second-fastest 200 metres (19.75 sec).

On Saturday night Lewis won the 100 metres for the third consecutive year. Then on Sunday afternoon, he won the long jump for the third year running. To round things off he then won the 200 metres semi finals and final. In all three events, he demolished fields of Olympic calibre.

Lewis is 21-years-old, 6ft 2in and weight 12st 12lb. He comes from Willingboro in New Jersey. He is a junior at the University of Houston, and is attending summer school there.

Lewis's heroics dominated the third and final day of the championships. Mary Decker won two titles (1,500 and 3,000 metres) 50 minutes apart, Evelyn Ashford gained the 100 metres and 2,000 metres championships in two nights, and Edwin Moses (400 metres hurdles) won his seventy-fifth consecutive final over six years. Steve Scott beat Tom Byers, Sydney Maree and Ross Donoghue in a highly-competitive, men's 1,500 metres.

Lewis had hoped that his first jump would be long enough to assure himself of first place. Then he planned to return to his hotel room and rest for almost two hours before the 200 metres semi finals and final. It was warm and overcast, and only half of the 10,637 spectators had arrived when Lewis made his first jump over the Indiana University stadium's all-weather track.

It was the longest jump ever at sea level, and the longest anywhere except for Bob Beamon's 890 metres (29ft 2½in) in Mexico City's 7,800ft altitude during the 1968 Olympics. Lewis was helped by a tailwind of 4.22 miles an hour. A wind exceeding 4.47 miles an hour would have negated the jump for record purposes.

Lewis was so pleased that instead of returning to his hotel, he jumped again. This time, he reached 8.71 metres (28ft 7in), the fourth-longest legal jump in history. After his second jump, Lewis put on a grey tracksuit, stretched out his stomach near the long jump runway and watched the rest of the competition. He passed his four remaining attempts.

MEN: 200m: 1, C Lewis 19.75 sec (US record); 400m: 1, S [illegible] 45.15; 800m: 1, D Patrick 1 min 44.72 sec; 1,500m: 1, S Scott 3:35.62; 5,000m: 1, D Padilla 13.25.14; 400m hurdles: 1, E Moses 47.84; 3,000m steeplechase: 1, H Marsh 8.21.05; Long jump: 1, C Lewis 8.79m (28ft 10¼in); High jump: 1, D Stones 2.29m (7ft 6in); Triple jump: 1, W Banks 17.26m (56ft 7½in); Pole vault: 1, J Buckingham 5.50m (18ft ¼in); Javelin: R Ewaliko 86.94m (285ft 3in); Discus: 1, J Powell 67.58m (222ft); Hammer: 1, D McKenzie 73.54m (241ft 3in). WOMEN: 200m: 1, E Ashford 21.88 sec; 400m: 1, Howard 50.99; 800m: 1, R Caruso 1 min 59.00 sec; 1,500m: 1, M Decker 4:03.50; 3,000m: 1, M Decker 8:38.36; 400m hurdles: 1, S Barksdale 56.57; Shot: 1, D Wood 17.20m (56ft 5½in).

CANOEING

Gold medal for the British kayak team

Merano, Italy (Reuter) – Britain won the gold medal in the men's kayak team slalom on the last day of the world whitewater canoeing championships here on Sunday.

The win put Britain into third place in the medals' table with three gold, two silver and three bronze. France led with five gold medals, three silver and two bronze; West Germany gained three gold, six silver and five bronze.

The win by the British kayak team, led by Richard Fox, followed up the triumph in the 1981 championships. France scored an unexpected victory in the women's team kayak. The reigning champions, West Germany, were pushed into fourth place behind Britain and Czechoslovakia.

MEN'S KAYAK TEAM SLALOM: 1, Britain; 2, West Germany; 3, Czechoslovakia. MEN'S SINGLE CANOE TEAM SLALOM: 1, United States; 2, Czechoslovakia; 3, Britain. MEN'S DOUBLE-SEATER CANOE TEAM SLALOM: 1, Czechoslovakia; 2, United States; 3, Britain. WOMEN'S KAYAK TEAM SLALOM: 1, France; 2, Britain; 3, Czechoslovakia.

Endurance entry

Tokyo (Reuter) – Jacques Cornu (France), the world champion, will head a field of 31 in the eight-hour world motorcycle endurance race at Suzuka on July 31. The British competitors are Bob Smith and Tony Rutter.

Legal Appointments

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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... The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever.
1 St. John 2: 17

BIRTHS

BINGHAM-WALLIS – On June 18th, to Susannah and Colin, a son, Alexander David, a brother for James and Sarah.

BOWMAN. – On 17th June at Neath General Hospital to Elizabeth (née Frankland) and Peter – a son (Russell Gordon).

BOYD. – On June 14th, to Melanie (née Graham) and Stephen – a daughter, a sister for Jenny.

DEATHS

HILL – on June 18, 1983, peacefully in hospital, William Keith, aged 8[illegible]. Dearly loved husband of Mar[illegible], father of Denis and Daphne, grand-father and great grandfather of his loving family. Cremation [illegible] Penmount Crematorium, Truro on Thursday June 23 at 3 pm. Family flowers only. No letters please. Donations if desired to St Dunstan's public relations officer, 191 Old Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5QN.

LUBNER – On 18th June, Morris, [illegible] Johannesburg, South Africa. Loving dad of Gerald and Tina and grandpa of Maxine, Karen, David and Laura. Deeply missed and mourned.

MENCZER – On June 11, 1983, peacefully in Midhurst, Sussex, Bela, born Budapest 1902, Hungarian-English writer.

PETERS. – John William, on June 1[illegible], dearly loved father of Winifred Smith and William Peters, quietly at Brereton in his 98th year.

RIDDLES On Saturday June 18th, Robert Arthur CBE, in his 92nd year. Beloved husband of Irene. A service will be held at St Marks Church, Swindon at 12.30 pm on Friday 24th June followed by cremation privately. No flowers or letters please.

SIMMONDS.– On 18th June, 1983, peacefully, aged 91, at Kestrel Grove, Bushey Heath, Joseph Sidney, beloved husband of the late Martha and dear father of Gerald. Cremation Bedford Chapel, Golders Green 11.45 a.m. Wednesday, 22nd June.

TONSON-RYE – On June 19th, 1983, Rosemary Hilda of Lower Hone, Bridgetown, Dulvertown, Somerset. Beloved wife of Eudo and much loved mother of Rohaise, Caroline and Amay. Peacefully after illness. Cremation Taunton Deane crematorium, Monday, June 27th at 2.30pm. Flowers to Hatcher & Sons, Taunton. Tel: 72277.

WEIHS – Dr Thomas J, on Sunday, June 19th, 1983, at Camphill, Aberdeen in his 70th year. Well known child psychiatrist and medical consultant to the Camphill Rudolf Steiner Schools and the Camphill [illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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BIRTHDAYS

SINCLAIRE, James. Best wishes and many happy returns of the day, love from Charlotte and Nigel.

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If you want to make sure that someone really gets the message in June, put it in The Times personal announcements. From births to weddings, engagements to anniversaries – The Times is the place to get your message noticed.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers with television sets without the Teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time introduced by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarterhours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; report from America betwen 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. Closedown at 9.00.

9.53 For Schools, Colleges: Maths Games: 2 (ends at 10.08) 11.00 Zoos: 2 11.15 Closedown

1.00 News after Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young introduced by Derek Griffiths (r).

1.45 Wimbledon 83. Live coverage of the second day's play. First on the Centre Court is defending Ladies Singles champion Martina Navratilova who plays Miss Mould of South Africa. The action is introdiced by Harry Carpenter and the commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. 4.18 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 Take Two. Lucie Skeaping reports on her recent visit to Yorkshire to watch the filming of All Creatures Great and Small. Miss Skeaping also presents clips from young viewers' requested television programmes 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Eureka. The first of a series of six programmes about the invention of everyday things.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.

6.15 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights of the matches played in the first round of the Ladies Singles championship.

7.15 Triangle. Episode 21 of the North Sea ferry saga and Beth tells Matt about her husband's disappearance and that she is prepared to leave Jeff for him even if it means giving up her son.

7.40 Tales of the Gold Monkey. South Sea islands adventures featuring a free-lance pilot. This week he is tricked into becoming the bodyguard of Princess Koji.

8.30 Sorry! Timothy volunteers to act as a marriage counsellor to his parents. Starring Ronnie Corbett (r).

9.00 News with John Humphrys

9.25 Shouts. A Tuesday Documentary on A Night with the Blue Watch at Brixton Fire Station. Twelve men under Station Officer Lou Gill face nine hours on duty, from 6.00pm, at one of London's busiest fire stations.

10.15 People and Power presented by David Dimbleby. The political magazine programme this week includes an item on the problems facing Bernard Weatherill, the new Speaker of the House of Commons.

10.55 Flamingo Road. The crippled Constance, confined to a wheel-chair, becomes a political asset for her conniving husband, Fielding.

11.45 News headlines and weather.

Sports coverage could be disrupted, or cancelled, *through an industrial dispute.*

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; today's guest Helen Gurley Brown at 6.33; cartoon at 6.45; the day's papers reviewed at 7.05; pop video at 7.50; Inside Joe Loss's house 8.05; television previewed at 8.33; you and your body at 9.05; exercise with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic. 9.45 Paper, presented by Derek Griffiths for the hearing impaired. 10.04 *A school's adopted friend.* 10.21 The special needs of handicapped children. 10.43 Documentary: Star Spangled Soccer. 11.05 Play: The Life. 11.22 Basic maths. 11.39 French conversation.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins, Robin and Rosie (r) 12.10 Once upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of the Invitation to the Wedding (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Look Who's Talking. Derek Batey with leading ventriloquist Keith Harris who talks about the history and art of ventriloquism and his career 2.00 A Plus Elaine Grand interviews Joseph Papp, the American theatre producer. There is also an item on competitions.

2.30 Lady Killers: Killing Mice. A drama documentary about the trial of Mary Eleanor Pearcey who was accused of the murder of her lover's wife (r). 3.30 Does the Team Think? Comedy panel game based on *the successful radio series.*

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoon: Speedy and Daffy in The Quacker Tracker 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun and games and pop music. 4.45 CB TV-Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Robin's Nest. Comedy series set in a trendy bistro, starring Richard O'Sullivan (r).

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Crossroads. Percy Dobson makes himself even more unpopular with the Brownlow household.

6.45 Reporting London introduced by Michael Barratt. Bill Wigmore continues with his investigations into London's street-trading rip-offs and there is a report on why the failed West End production "I" is being replaced by the £2 million extravanganza "Y", due to open on Monday at the Piccadilly Theatre.

7.20 Film: The Great Santini (1979) starring Robert Duvall and Blythe Danner. *The story of a* Marine jet pilot and his high-handed ways with his family whom he treats as he does the men under his command. This leads to the inevitable conflict between father and son. Directed by Lewis John Carlino.

9.30 The Gaffer. Comedy series about a small Midlands engineering firm. When at last they receive an order, the best worker is on honeymoon when the goods are due to be delivered.

10.00 News

10.30 I Like Competitions Because . . . Wonderful documentary about the people who have made competitions a way of life.

11.30 Jobs Limited. The last in the series and Douglas Moffitt examines our education system and how it prepares schoolchildren for today's working world.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. Pat Boone talks about his career and his religion.

12.25 Close with Sian Phillips.

Morgan Fairchild in Flamingo Road (BBC 1, 10.55pm)

CHOICE

● Two stars are born tonight in the unlikely guise of West Yorkshire bus-drivers, Bob and Gordon. These two are the icing on the cake of a fascinating documentary I LIKE COMPETITIONS BECAUSE . . . (ITV 10.30pm) that examines the reasons behind companies using competitions to boost sales and those consumers who find them irresistible. At various stages of the programme Bob and Gordon, who have been competing as partners for the past two years with a conspicuous lack of success, are filmed at they go, undaunted by failure, on their latest abortive attempts to track-down treasure, first for an ornamental long-boat, later for Toblerone's Ford Sierra. How refreshingly candid they are in marked contrast to others interviewed who treat their obsession as if the details of it are state secrets. Aladdin's caves of goodies won and comestibles bought as proofs of purchase are arrayed and we meet one man who retired early to concentrate on competitions and who now supplements his pension with regular winnings.

● Has the medical establishment any basis for its hostility towards fringe medicine? In QUACKS AND DOCTORS (Radio 3 8.40pm) Dr Roy Porter, senior lecturer in the Social History of Medicine at the Wellcome Institute, uses the history of 18th and 19th century medicine to emphasise the causes of two related states of affairs. One, the fringe medicine controversy and, two, the growth of this type of "complementary" medicine through the public's growing concern in what they think is the medical profession's passion for curing by evermore sophisticated techniques at the cost of less research into prevention of disease. Dr Porter lucidly illustrates that the gap between orthodox and unorthodox medicine is not as wide as the medical establishment claim.

● Only on radio could you possibly get away with a play that takes place on a rockface, and very successfully it turns out. Graham Roberts stars as Vic Oldenthorpe in OLDENTHORPE'S OVERHANG (Radio 4 3.02pm) the elder statesman of a rock-climbing club whose skill is challenged in a race up an unclimbed crag by better equipped but less experienced young men.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modernism: Bolshevik Art; 6.30 Who's Who in the Ocean; 6.55 Biology: Only in the Mating Season; 7.20 Man-made Macromolecules; 7.45 The Study of Drawing; 8.10 Closedown.

10.15 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Carol Leader and Stuart McGugan. The story is The Silver Daisy, by Karen Moore. 10.40 Closedown.

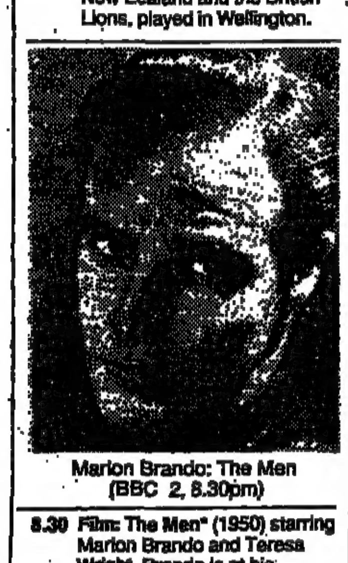
2.00 You and Me. For the very young. Frances Kay and Francis Wright follow four-year old Elaine through her first day at school (r).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Zoos: 2. Louise Hall-Taylor and James Earl Adair with the story of Albert and the Lion. With subtitles.

2.30 Wimbledon 83 introduced by Harry Carpenter. Live coverage of the opening matches in the first round of the Ladies' Singles Championship.

7.50 News summary with subtitles.

7.55 International Rugby Special. Nigel Starmer-Smith introduces highlights from last Saturday's match between New Zealand and the British Lions, played in Wellington.



Marlon Brando: The Men (BBC 2, 8.30pm)

8.30 Film: The Men* (1950) starring Marlon Brando and Teresa Wright. Brando is at his brooding best as Ken Wilczek a paraplegic who is forced to come to terms with his battle-made condition. He is helped in this seemingly impossible task by the love and affection of his fiance, Ellen, played with great tenderness and understanding by Teresa Wright. Carl Forman's screenplay rather shocked the public when it was first shown by its no-nonsense approach to the sexual problems faced by men, and women, paraplegics. Produced by Stanley Kramer and directed by Fred Zinnemann.

9.55 Wimbledon 83. Desmond Lynham introduces the Match of the Day from the second day of the Championships.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: Rook Polynomials; 12.05 Family Therapy; 12.30 Education for Gypsies and Travellers. Ends at approximately 1.00.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. There are items on a new play to be performed by the Art Exchange Theatre Company based on the reminiscences of South London pensioners; and on rambling south of London. Last week's story of the two sisters, Henriette and Lucienne, is continued with demonstrations of the embroidery based on designs from their native Mauritius, and the skill they have attained in repairing china. There is also news of a new competition.

5.30 Countdown. Another in the quick-fire anagrams and mental arithmetic competition between two people. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley and the arbiter in case of any anagram doubts is Kenneth Williams.

6.00 Back to the Roots. Richard Mabey's fourth programme in the history of plant growing in Britain series concentrates on Plants for Show. Southport Flower Show, the largest in the country, is featured as is Swettenham's heaviest gooseberry competition. Elsewhere, Mr Mabey is with Anne Scott-James as she tours a spectacular Berkshire garden full of British and foreign wild flowers.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show* Vintage domestic comedy series.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. With his view on a topic of importance is Sir Michael Palliser, former head of the Diplomatic Service and recently appointed Privy Counsellor.

8.00 Brookside. Lucy reveals to Jonah that she intends to skip her O-level exam in order to join the anti-nuclear protest at the council meeting.

8.30 For What It's Worth. Martin Smith reports on the efficiency of district heating schemes; Penny Junor reveals how easy it is for directors of bankrupt companies to set-up other businesses; and there is a consumer report on men's shirts.

9.00 Film: Fallen Angel (1981) A made-for-television movie on the contentious subject of child pornography. Jennifer, a 13-year old, upset by her father's death and her mother's new boyfriend, becomes drawn to Howard, a paedophile who provides a filmmaker with young children. Starring Dana Hill and Richard Masur. The film, directed by Robert Lewis, won an award presented by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as the 'most important film ever made about sexual exploitation of children'

10.45 Black on Black includes an examination of the opera Four Saints in Three Acts which is said to favour the 'black' voice rather than a 'white' voice.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.00 News Briefing.
5.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Mrs Zant and the Ghost by Wilkie Collins (2). 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Curing of Barney Mulligan' by Maurice Taggart.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'Little Boy' by John Chambers.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You And Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983†. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Oldenthorpe's Overhang' by Brian Hughes†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Nightcleaners.
4.40 Story Time: 'Children at the Gate' by Lynne Reid Banks (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 The Road to Laughter. Last of four programmes as a tribute to Bob Hope who was 80 on May 29.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell. Environmental issues.
7.50 Feedback. Response to listeners' comments.
8.05 File on 4.
8.35 Voices in Harmony. Choral music. British Youth Choir; and Bruton School for Girls Chamber Choir.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 The Price Of Fear. 'Out of the Mouths' by William Ingram, introduced by Vincent Price†.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 'Black Heart and White Heart' by Rider Haggard, in four parts.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF with above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Teacher's Guide to the Annual Programme. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30 The Song Tree. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.10 Stories and Rhymes. 11.50 Speak. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago. 2.20 Advanced Studies: Geography. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Joining In. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Milton In His Time. 11.50 Open Forum: Student Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Nielsen (Helios Overture), Satie orch. Debussy (Gymnopedies, No 3 and 1) Liszt, Schubert, (Die Götter Griechenlands) Ravel (Daphnis and Chloé: suite No 2). Records†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Beethoven (overture: Creatures of Prometheus) Tartini, Debussy, Gluck (music from Orpheo) Saint-Saens; records†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Rimsky-Korsakov; records. Including Act 2 of Tsar's Bride†
10.00 Kodaly. Orchestral music; records. Includes Hary Janos suite†
10.50 St Cecilia Singers. Palestrina, Morley, Byrd, Bach, Duruflé, Howells, Walton†
11.35 Viola and Piano. Schumann, Stravinsky, Britten, Bartok arr. Imai. Recital by Nobuko Imai (viola) and Roger Vignoles (piano)†
12.30 Stravinsky and Tchaikovsky. BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Part 1: Stravinsky (Symphony in Three Movements)†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC P.O. Part 2: Tchaikovsky. (Symphony No 6 – the Pathetique)†
2.00 Music Weekly†
2.45 Bath Festival 1983. Chamber music: Mozart, Gilles Swayne, Faure, Schubert. Given by the Nash Ensemble. Includes Mozart's Flute Quartet in D (K285)†
4.35 Roussel record. Bacchus and Ariadne: Suite No 2†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
6.30 The Four Nations. Harpsichord recital: Louis Couperin, Gibbons, Frescobaldi, Froberger. Played by John Toll†
7.00 Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt (new series) First of four North German Radio recordings featuring the conductor: Haydn, Britten, Dvorak (Symphony No7)†
8.40 Quacks and Doctors. Talk by Roy Porter, senior lecturer in Social History of Medicine, Wellcome Institute.
9.00 BBC Singers Schubert, Martinu, David Matthews.† 9.50 Interval reading. 10.00 Part 2: Edwin Roxburgh. A first performance of Et Vitam Venturi Saeculi.
10.30 Beethoven and Bartok String Quartets (played by Vermeer String Quartet)†
11.15 News.

VHF only–Open University 6.15am Doppler Techniques. 6.35-6.55 A Jewish Testimony.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00am and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00 Ray Moore. †7.30 Terry Wogan. † 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Music While You Work. † 12.30 Gloria Hunniford. † 2.00 Wimbledon 83. Day 2, start of the Ladies' singles competition. 7.00 John Dunn (continued from vhf) †7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showmen. † 8.30 Folk on 2 † 9.30 Stop the World. † 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 What Were You In 82? 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight) 1.00am Big Band Special. † 1.30 String Sound † 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music. †

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. † 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 2.30pm Ed Stewart. † 4.00 David Hamilton. † 6.00 John Dunn. † 7.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 My Music. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. [illegible] 2.15 The World Today. [illegible] Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES. 1.27 pm-1.30 News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 11.45 News and weather; SCOTLAND 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish news. 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News and weather; NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.15 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather; ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.15 Regional news magazines. 11.50pm Close.

S4C

Starts 2.15pm Ffalabalam. 2.25 All-India Talkies. 4.55 Clwb S4C. 5.00 Pili-Pala. 5.05 Blodowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Cân a Chelt a Chlami. 8.30 Equinoxe neu y Tymor Marw. 9.00 Tell the Truth. 9.30 Wood and Walters. 9.55 Music in Time. 10.50 Malu – a Woman Now. 11.50 Gair yn ei Bryd. 11.55 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 History of Grand Prix. 5.15-5.45 Does the team Think? 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Live at the Millionaire. 12.00 Survial. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 5.15pm-5.45 Does the team Think? 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Maggie! 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada reports. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Carry on Laughing. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Only When I Laugh. 7.30 Streets of San Francisco. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend: Sly Stone. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.25am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Nomey Talks. 12.00 People Talks. 12.05am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Does the team Think? 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 News. 11.35 Hallelujah Hollywood. 12.35am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel report. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.25am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.3 Crossroads. 7.00 Allan Stewart Show. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Robin's Nest. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40am Tuesday Topic; Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Living and Growing. 11.45 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

(continued on page 28)

The despair and anger of Virginia Wade at Wimbledon yesterday. Momentarily unsettled by a line call, she recovered to beat Amanda Tobin (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Tennis starts amidst hiccups

By Rupert Morris

As Jimmy Connors and Joh McEnroe grunted and sweat their way to predictable firs round victories, every patch c grass outside the Wimbledo courts yesterday was occupi by sunbathers in various state of undress.

Play in the 106th All-Eng land Lawn Tennis Champior ships started soon after noo while thousands queued outsid Some had camped overnight t get the best tickets.

It was not a record crow 25,000 by mid-afternoon, bu that did not discourage a ticket tout from seeking £70 fo entry into the ground. The goin rate for centre court tickets wa said to be about £40.

The strawberries and crea is evidence made it seem like perfect opening day. Behind th scenes everything was n running quite as smoothly.

Tempers rose in the pre centre as hundreds of foreig journalists queued for two hou or more to get accreditation. T players have complained loud and publicly about bad trea ment at Wimbledon; the pre corps may be next.

In the general office, bri and jovial women tried to cha harassed umpires or playe anxious about ball tickets changing facilities. "It's typical first day", one hear Wimbledon lady said. "Nobo knows what they are doing."

The young tennis fans kne what they were doing: jostli round the sweet stands, shrie ing delightfully at the glimpse a famous player, or taking pa in a game of "short" tenn being promoted by the Law Tennis Association next door the "food village".

On court 14, the Swed watched in silent admiration Henrik Sundstrom, their late star, demolished his Americ opponent. The next match the same court featured Claud Panatta, the younger a equally handsome brother Adriano, one of tennis's gre heart-throbs. The Italia support was considerably mo vociferous as he knocked o Jean-Luis Clerc, the numb seven seeded Argentine.

Behind court 14, guarded barbed wire, lurked the bigge threat to the championship, BBC technicians in their hu vehicles. So far they have n implemented their threat black out television coverage Wimbledon.

Match reports, page

Queen Mother defies IRA threats with a smile

Continued from page 1

stood inside the gate apparently oblivious to IRA threats.

She had stayed overnight at Hillsborough where she was guest of honour at a small dinner party hosted by Mr Prior and his wife before beginning several hours of engagements within the heavily guarded grounds of the castle. There she met families of staff and planted a flowering cherry tree as Mr Prior stood by graciously holding her handbag.

Security for the visit was so tight that schoolchildren from the village were told they were to meet her only a few minutes before they were taken to the castle grounds.

It is the second visit by the Queen Mother, aged 82, to Northern Ireland in 14 months. That visit was publicised even though royal visits to Northern Ireland are restricted because of the threat of terrorist attack.

There have been 13 trips by members of the Royal Family since 1977, but security means that they can never do the usual "walkabout" or drive through Belfast where, in the past, huge crowds have turned out to greet them.

Throughout her visit the Queen Mother had to travel by a helicopter of the Queen's Flight and RUC checkpoints stopped vehicles in Ballymena, where she inspected a parade.

Security forces were on full alert after the discovery on Saturday of a 30lb bomb 10 miles from the town. All vehicles entering the barracks were checked, guests were frisked, and had their bags and cameras searched before they were escorted to a parade ground distinguished by a distinct lack of Union Jacks.

Warnings to vary routes and check cars emphasized the reality of the danger facing soldiers serving in Northern Ireland. On rooftops snipers were on guard while soldiers with sniffer dogs patrolled the perimeter of the barracks.

The Services' usual matchless efficiency in ceremonial matters could be faulted only twice. At first the Queen Mother was barely audible over the public address system; later when a small gold crown perched on one of the standards fell to the ground.

Biffen gives warning to zealots

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, warned Conservative zealots yesterday that their first concern in the new Parliament, which will be opened by the Queen tomorrow, should be to secure the advances and reforms made in the last Parliament.

At the same time, in a speech to the Society of Conservative Lawyers in London, he gave warning to the Liberals and Social Democrats that if they hoped to appeal to moderate opinion in 1987 or 1988 they would find themselves competing with the Conservatives.

In contrast to the Prime Minister, who remarked at the climax of the election that the Labour Party would never die, Mr Biffen is one of those Conservatives who believes that Labour may be in terminal decline.

"Some have predicted that the new Tory majority will mark an increase in the ideological tempo", he said. "They could not be more mistaken."

Pope tells Poles they have right to unions

Continued from page 1

have risen two crosses in memory of the victims of 1956. For various reasons – in consideration of the more remote and more recent past – this work is venerated by the society of Poznan... Therefore I too wish to kneel in this place and pay homage".

The Communist Party press tried to strike back at some of the papal arguments. The party daily *Trybuna Ludu* for example carried a lengthy article arguing that solidarity extremists and "political opposition" – not the Government – had sabotaged the agreement between the union and the Communist authorities of August, 1980.

The Pope, mainly by allusion but now more and more directly, evidently thinks the opposite is the case. Even so, he made a mysterious omission from the text of an appeal read out in Czestochowa on Sunday night. This appeal had, in the prepared text, declared: "To inflict suffering is a terrible thing." But it had also asked for sympathy for those who had done the inflicting and to "entrust them to Mary, Queen of Poland". This appeal, apparently also for forgiveness for the police brutality of the past 18 months, was deleted.

Another official newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, also criticizes the concept of "pan-Slavism" associated with the Pope – that is, the belief that the Christian teachings can be spread more effectively throughout Eastern Europe by a Slav Pope. This idea was dismissed in a long article which appeared – it can hardly have been a coincidence – on the day that the Pope beatified Mother Urzula, a nun who tried to spread the Christian message in Tzarist Russia.

Although the government has been complaining about the solidarity demonstrations at papal Masses and although its press is distancing itself as rapidly as possible from parts of the Pope's sermons, it seems not altogether unhappy about the visit. The sermons had been seen in advance and come as no great surprise. Furthermore the Government believes that the visit to Poznan – and today to Wroclaw and St Anna's Mount – will underline Polish sovereignty over its Western territories.

Gang seizes gems worth up to £6m

Continued from page 1

The raid may provoke another big reward offer close to the £500,000 offered in April after the £6.25m Security Express robbery.

The gang will probably be able to sell the uncut diamonds, possibly on the Continent but many have to break up the jewelry in case it is too easily identifiable. The gang must have included at least one expert who knew exactly what to look for in the vault.

When the gang struck there were six staff in the showroom and the stockroom plus an unarmed security guard employed by the firm. The staff included two or three women.

Arms embargo

Colombo – The death sentence has been imposed for the unauthorized use, possession or transport of guns and explosives in northern Sri Lanka. Under emergency regulations, offenders may be tried without a jury.

Fine catch for French skippers

Two French trawler skippers were each fined £600, with £150 costs, at Dover yesterday after admitting contravening fishery protection regulation by catching undersized lemon sole in the Channel, off Newhaven, at the weekend.

Mr Richard Sturt, for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, told magistrates that it was believed that it was the first prosecution of the kind in Britain under EEC regulations rather than British law.

Falkland names plan dropped

Cardiff City Council yesterday abandoned plans to name streets on the Thornhill housing estate after Servicemen who died in the Falklands war.

Signs that had been erected will be taken down and given as a token to the families of the Servicemen. The father of one Serviceman

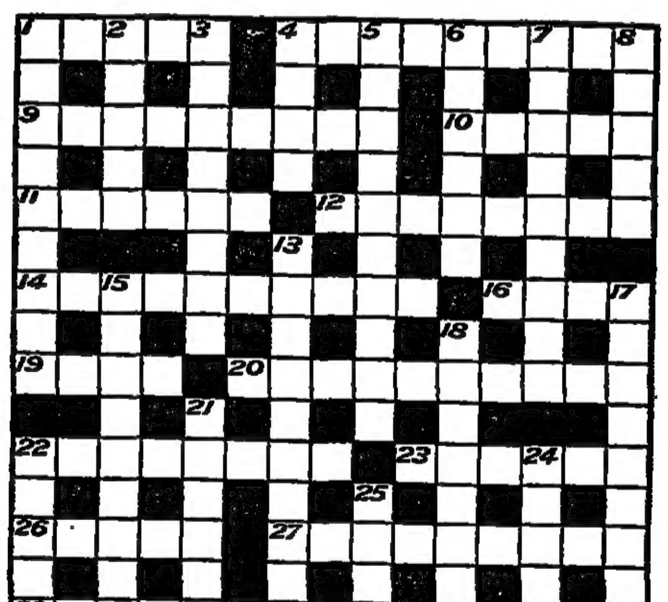
Campus détente

Budapest (AP) – Hungary has formally consented to setting up a university chair for American studies, with American professors lecturing on US history, civic affairs and other subjects.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,161

This puzzle, used at the Leeds regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 47 per cent of the finalists.



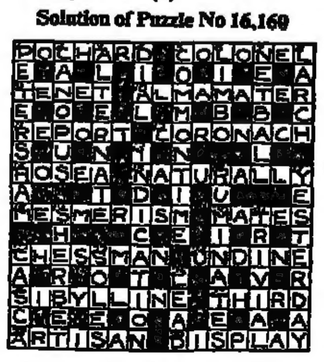
ACROSS

1 Rule from South-East wanted by its nationalists? Just the reverse (5).
4 Deep depression – full of drink, perhaps (5-4).
9 Unassailable counterpart of Papal bull? (6,3).
10 More than one enthusiast shines (5).
11 What highwaymen do is, with respect, unprofessional (6).
12 No time to start an operation? (4,4).
14 Like deeds of a traitor beheaded – that's fair (10).
16 Chancy way to raise a little money (4).
19 Wise old Greek doesn't reach conclusion on his own (4).
20 Opera, if not funny, might be grand (10).
22 Into which Lord Lundy was shoved "towards the age of twenty-six" (Belloc) (8).
23 Sort of chaser that will do for hunt (6).
26 Not abridged like some new books (5).
27 Nine so-called Popes, including the English one (9).
28 Get to the pass somehow with expedition (4-5).
29 Ground swells? (5).

DOWN

1 Young man advised to go thus from Harrow to Oxford? (9).
2 Happy old Scotswoman (5).
3 Changes to another's style of furniture (8).
4 Prepare cases for a collection of suits (4).
5 Fresh enthusiasm, and source of 15 (3,7).
6 Wealthy man supports bit of fireside chat (3-3).
7 Not on green, perhaps, yet below par (3,6).
8 Install a serious piece of scientific equipment (5).
13 Vehicle at school? That's one way to travel (5,5).
15 Fifteen involved in perfect display of potter's skill (3,6).
17 Marshals? They have a job handling crooks (9).
18 Pursuing first part of 15, despite everything (3,5).
21 Running problem a streaker doesn't have (6).
22 Just like Bunter to take fruit pie that's missing (5).
24 It detects a bandit coming up or going down (5).
25 This dog's a point above the rest, we hear (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,160



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the gardens surrounding Croydon Town Hall to mark the centenary of Croydon's first Municipal Charter, arriving at the Whitgift Shopping Centre, 11.30.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of the London University, attends the summer ball of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled at The Gardens, London, 8.45.

Princess Margaret opens the Light Dimensions exhibition at the Royal Photographic Society's National Centre of Photography, Bath, 2.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, visits boys' clubs in Kent, starting at Oak Bank School, Seal, and ending at County Hall, Maidstone, 6.35.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel of the Scots Guards, attends the Third Guards Club Dinner at the Inter-Continental Hotel, W1, 7.45.

Princess Alexandra will visit University College Hospital, to mark its 150th anniversary, in Gower Street, WC1, 2.30.

Music

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin, Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Piano recital by Clifford Marker, Bristol Cathedral, 12.45.

Bowden Festival: Midsummer music by Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and Philharmonic Choir, St Mary's Church, Bowden, Altrincham, 8.

Organ recital by Philip Brunelle, Aldeburgh Parish Church, 10.30pm.

Concert by the Brass Tacks brass quintet, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

Cheshire County Show, Tatton Park, Knutsford; 9 to 6 today and tomorrow.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	med	3 to 6 pm
Bath	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	low	9 am to noon
Birmingham	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm
Cardiff	high	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	low	3 to 6 pm
Durham	low	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	med	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	low	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	med	3 to 6 pm
Hull	med	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	low	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm
London	high	3 to 6 pm
Manchester	med	3 to 6 pm
Middlesbrough	low	3 to 6 pm
Norwich	high	3 to 6 pm*
Preston	low	3 to 6 pm
Reading	high	3 to 6 pm*
Rotherham	[illegible]	3 to 6 pm
Salford	low	3 to 6 pm
Sheffield	[illegible]	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	med	3 to 6 pm
Stoke	[illegible]	noon to 3 pm
Tewkesbury	high	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau.

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was 129 (very high); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending June 12:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.10m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.65m
3 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 10.70m
4 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 10.60m
5 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 10.55m
6 Family Fortunes, Central, 10.30m
7 Jim Davidson's Special, Thames, 10.20m
8 Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 8.75m
9 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 8.60m
10 Tales of the Unexpected, Anglia, 8.55m

BBC1
1 That's Life, 10.55m
2 The War Wagon, 8.20m
3 News and Weather (9.10 Sun), 8.15m
4 The Visit (Wed), 8.10m
5 Carrott's Lib, 8.05m
6 Cagney and Lacey, 8.05m
7 Main News and Weather (9.50 Thurs), 7.90m
8 The Visit (Tues), 7.75
9 News and Sport, 7.75m
10 Pop Quiz, 7.70m

BBC2
1 Call My Bluff, 5.10m
2 [illegible], 4.55m
3 To Serve Them All My Days, 4.45m
4 [illegible], 4.20m
5 The World About Us, 3.45m
6 No Sleep, [illegible], 3.35
7 Gardeners' World 3.15
8 In at the Deep End, 2.85m
9 [illegible], 2.85m
10 Grand Prix, 2.75m

Channel 4
1 Scum, 2.50m
2 Ss (Tues), 2.00m
3 Tell the Truth, 1.75m
4 Another Bouquet, 1.65m
5 Ss (Wed), 1.55m
6 Brookside, 1.50m
7 Woods and Walters, 1.50m
8 Brookside, 1.45m
9 International Volleyball, 1.40m
10 Holly's Version, 1.35m
11 Brideshead Revisited, 1.20m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Newyddion Saith (Tues), news, BBC, 71,000
2 Coleg, serial, HTV, 69,000
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible], HTV, 64,000
5 [illegible], 59,000

In English:
1 Six Million Dollar Man, 110,000
2 Wood and Walters, 108,000
3 Brookside (Thurs), 86,000
4 Tell the Truth, 87,000
5 Countdown, 82,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with last week's figures in parentheses) are: BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.8m (1.3m). TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 0.6m (0.7m); Sat 1.1m (1.4m); Sun 0.6m (0.8m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Jean-Paul Sartre was born in Paris, 1905. Deaths: Niccolo Machiavelli, Florence, 1527; Edward III (reigned 1327-77), succeeded by Richard II), London, 1377; Friedrich Froebel, educator, Marienthal, Kansas, 1852. The German Grand Fleet was scuttled at Scapa Flow, 1919. Today is the Summer solstice, the year's longest day.

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Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon Tennis: Follow signposts to All England Lawn Tennis Club, Somerset Road, Wimbledon; additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system 8.30am to 9pm daily in Marryat Road and Church Road. A40 (M): One lane only westbound on Westway. A2: Nearside lane closed eastbound at Bexley, E of A223 Black Prince roundabout. **Midlands and East Anglia:** M1: One carriageway shared from junctions 28 to 29 (A38 Mansfield to A617 Chesterfield). A1: Northbound carriageway shared between Muskham and Newark-hill. A140: Temporary lights 9.30 to 4 at Harford Bridge, junction of B1113, two miles S of Norwich.

North: Chester County Show Tatton Park, Knutsford, affecting A50 and A556. M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 38 (Huddersfield) and (Wakefield). M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 36 and 38 (Kendal).

Wales and West: A38: Lane closures at Marsh Mills viaduct, Lee Mill Devon. M4: Lanes closed both ways between junctions 14 (Hungerford) and 17 (Cirencester). M5: One carriageway shared between junctions 25 and 26 (Taunton).

Scotland: Royal Highland Agricultural Show, Ingliston, Edinburgh, affecting City centre. M8: One carriageway shared at junction 6 (Airdrie). A96: Construction SE of Blackburn; diversions.

Information supplied by the AA.

Lighting-up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.59 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.09 pm to 4.42 am

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.85	27.20
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.00
Canada $	1.96	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.50	13.75
Finland Mkk	8.87	8.37
France Fr	12.15	11.60
Germany DM	4.06	3.85
Greece Dr	134.00	125.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2390.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.31
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	165.00	153.00
South Africa Rd	2.22	2.06
Spain Pta	221.50	210.00
Sweden Kr	12.10	
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA $	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	135.00	127.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 13.7 at 727.8.

Weather forecast

Pressure will remain high in N.

6am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Sunny periods developing; perhaps isolated shower later; wind NE, light; max 21C (70F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny periods inland, coastal fog patches at times; wind NE, light to moderate; max 20 to 23C (68 to 73F).

Cent N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, variable cloud, sunny periods; wind variable, mainly NE, light; max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy at times, sunny intervals, some fog patches, drizzle later; wind variable, mainly SE, light; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

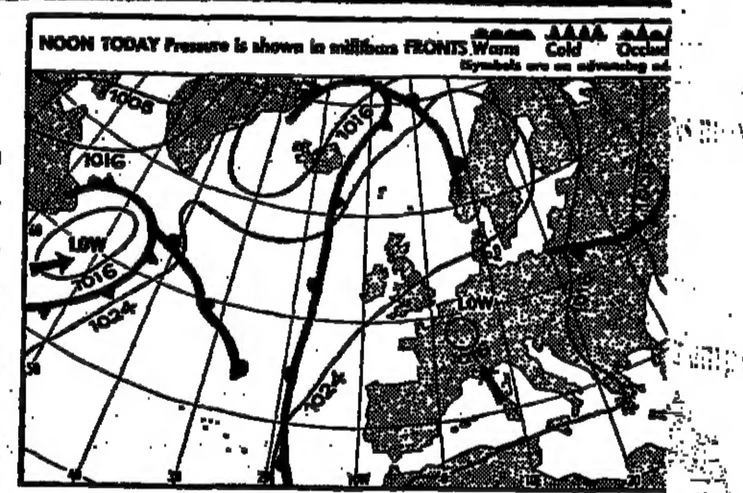
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Scattered thundery showers in S. Dry, sunny periods in N; rain in far NW later. Very warm; cooler with fog patches on E coast.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Strait of Dover: Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate, locally rough. St George's Channel: Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind NE, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

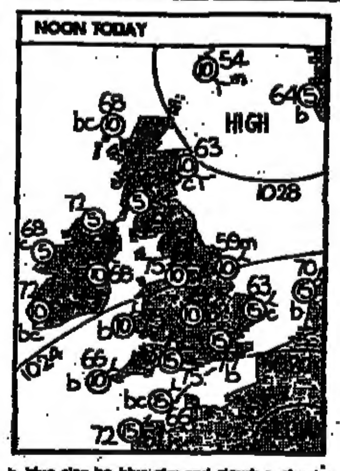
Sun rises:	Sun sets:
4.43am	9.21pm
Moon sets:	Moon rises:
2.42am	5.21pm

Full Moon June 25.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing side



NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

London

Temps: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 46 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,021.8 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Fort William, 26C (79F); lowest day max: Sumburgh, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: nil; highest sunshine: Newquay, 14.9hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	11.44	6.5	
Aberdeen	11.19	3.7	11.58
Avonmouth	4.41	11.5	5.10
Belfast	8.40	3.2	9.27
Cardiff	4.26	10.6	5.06
Devonport	3.18	4.9	3.44
Dover	8.30	5.6	9.01
Falmouth	2.46	4.8	3.12
Glasgow	10.39	4.2	11.08
Harwich	9.06	3.6	9.30
Holyhead	8.14	4.9	8.49
Hull	3.52	6.8	4.17
Ilfracombe	3.35	7.9	4.07
Leith	12.07	5.2	12.53
Liverpool	8.31	8.5	9.10
Lowestoft	7.29	2.2	7.25
Margate	9.57	4.3	10.05
Milford Haven	3.49	6.0	4.22
Newquay	2.47	6.0	3.19
Oban	3.25	3.3	4.22
Penzance	2.29	4.8	3.03
Portland	4.09	1.6	4.54
Portsmouth	9.21	4.1	9.48
Shoreham	9.02	5.1	9.29
Southampton	8.56	4.0	9.23
Swansea	3.58	8.1	4.35
Tees	1.32	4.8	1.48
Walton-on-Naze	9.33	3.8	9.51

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	11.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Scarboro	10.0	–	16	61	Sunny
Bridlington	10.0	–	17	63	Cloudy pm
Cromer	5.1	–	16	61	Bright
Lowestoft	12.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Clacton	8.0	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Margate	3.9	–	15	59	Cloudy
Folkestone	9.3	–	19	66	Cloudy am
Hastings	8.9	–	23	73	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	9.1	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Worthing	9.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Littlehmptn	9.0	–	24	75	Sunny
Bognor R	8.9	–	23	73	Sunny pm
Southsea	8.8	–	23	73	Sunny pm
Shanklin	7.8	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Bournemouth	9.5	–	23	73	Sunny pm
Poole	8.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Weymouth	9.9	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Exmouth	10.9	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Torquay	10.9	–	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	14.0	–	18	64	Sunny
Penzance	8.0	–	19	66	Sunny
Jersey	7.5	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Anglesey	7.3	–	22	72	Bright
B'pool (Airpt)	8.7	–	23	73	Sunny
Manchester	3.7	–	22	72	Bright
Nottingham	10.1	–	21	70	Sunny
N'ctl-n-Tyne	8.9	–	18	64	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	8.6	–	22	72	Sunny
Glasgow	8.8	–	22	72	Bright
Tiree	6.7	–	20	68	Bright
Stornoway	4.4	–	16	61	Sunny am
Kinloss	9.1	–	22	72	Sunny pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhgn	s	25	77	Majorca	f	23	73	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	25	77	Malaga	f	24	75	Rome	s	28	
Alexandria	s	28	82	Dallas*	f	29	84	Malta	f	25	77	Salzburg	c	16	
Algiers				Dublin	f	18	64	Melbourne	f	17	63	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	s	23	73	Dubrovnik	s	22	72	Mexico C*	s	24	75	S Francisco*	s	19	
Athens	s	24	75	Faro	f	22	72	Miami*	f	29	84	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	f	26	79	Milan	f	21	70	Seoul*	c	23	
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	s	24	75	Montreal*	s	27	81	Singapore	f	31	
Barcelona	s	21	70	Funchal	s	20	68	Moscow				Stockholm	c	20	
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	c	18	64	Munich	c	16	61	Strasbourg	s	23	
Belgrade	f	22	72	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	c	21	70	Sydney	c	17	
Berlin	s	24	75	Helsinki	f	19	66	Naples	f	24	75	Tangier			
Bermuda*	s	29	84	Hongkong	c	30	86	New Delhi	s	38	100	Tel Aviv	s	27	
Biarritz	s	22	72	Innsbruck	f	20	68	New York*	c	29	84	Tenerife	s	25	
Boulogne	s	18	64	Istanbul	c	23	73	Nice	f	22	72	Tokyo	r	23	
Bordeaux	s	25	77	Jiddah	s	34	93	Oslo	s	26	79	Toronto*	f	25	
Brussels	s	23	73	Jo'burg	s	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	c	25	
Budapest	c	19	66	Karachi				Paris	f	25	77	Valencia	c	19	
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	s	23	73	Peking	s	29	84	Vancouver*	c	14	
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	f	23	73	Perth	c	16	61	Venice	f	22	
Cape Tn	s	19	66	Locarno	c	20	68	Prague	f	20	68	Vienna	r	17	
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	c	20	68	Reykjavik	c	11	52	Warsaw	f	24	
Chicago*	c	23	73	Luxembg	s	22	72	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington*	f	28	
Cologne	s	25	77	Madrid	s	23	73	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	f	19	

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

Yesterday

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	22	72	Guernsey			
Birmingham	s	21	70	Inverness	f	16	61
Blackpool	f	21	70	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	s	20	68	London	f	24	75
Cardiff	f	19	65	Manchester	f	19	66
Edinburgh	f	17	63	Newcastle	f	17	63
Glasgow	s	21	70	Ronaldsway	f	19	66

هكذا من الاصل